

*In - Via - Recta*



*Celeriter*

By  
THREE OLD BOYS

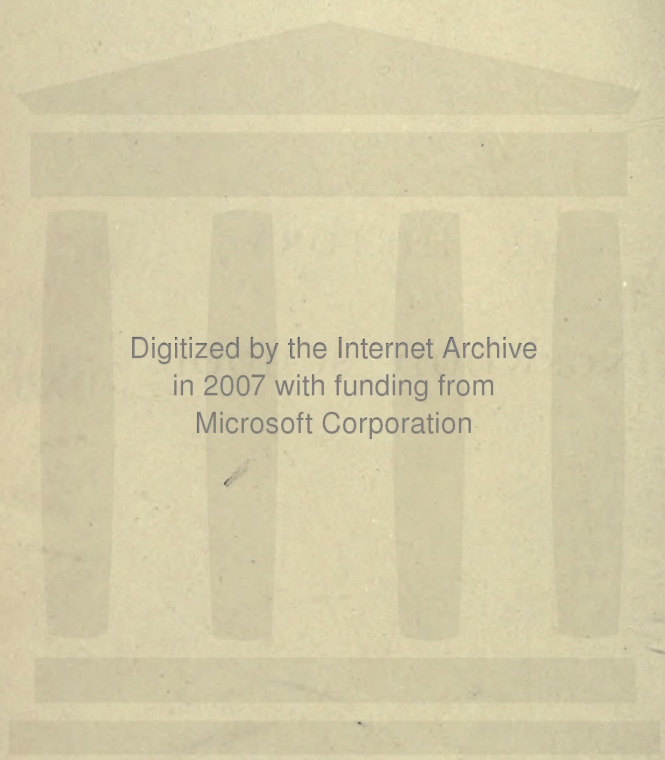












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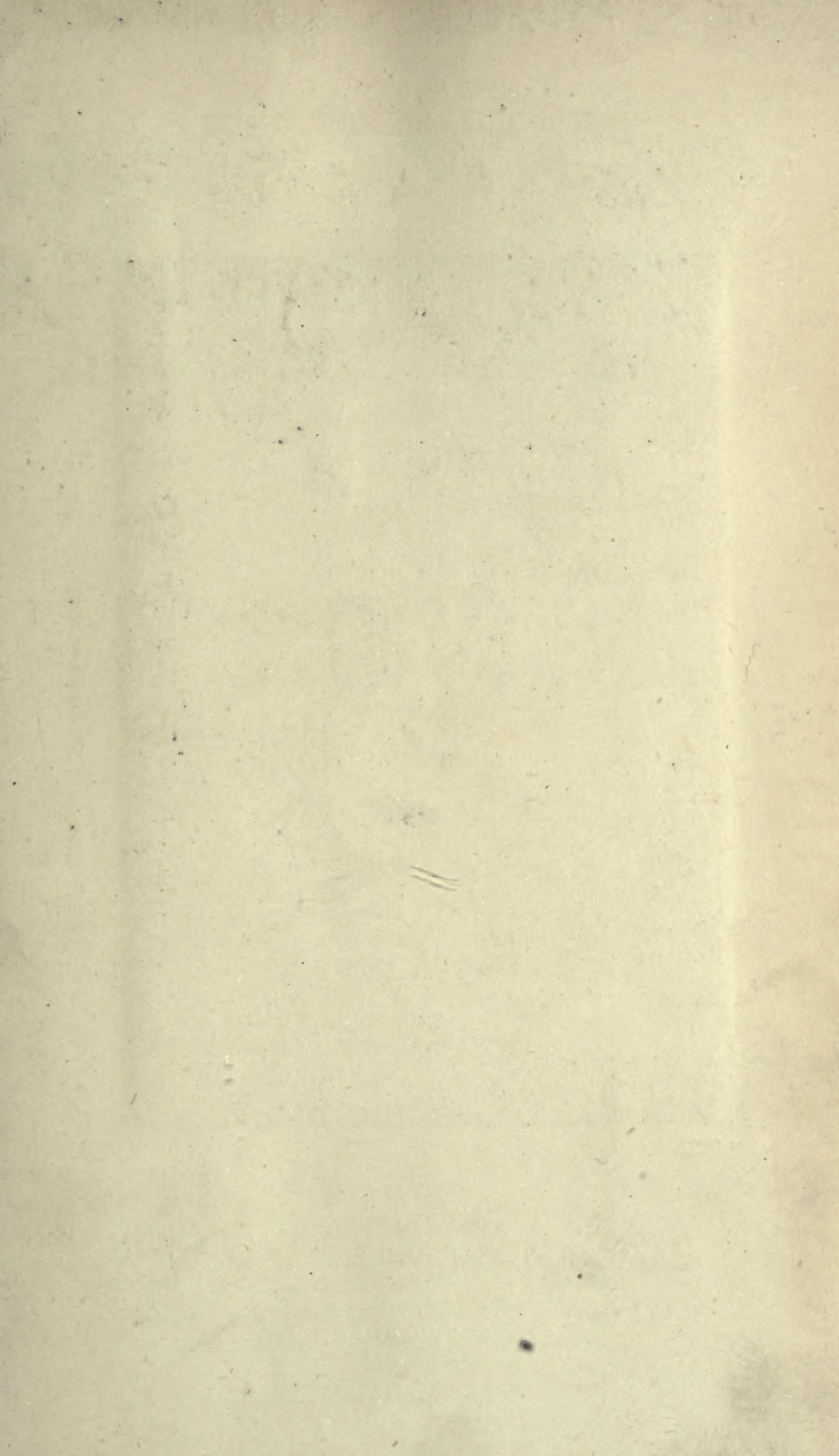
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THE HISTORY  
OF  
KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

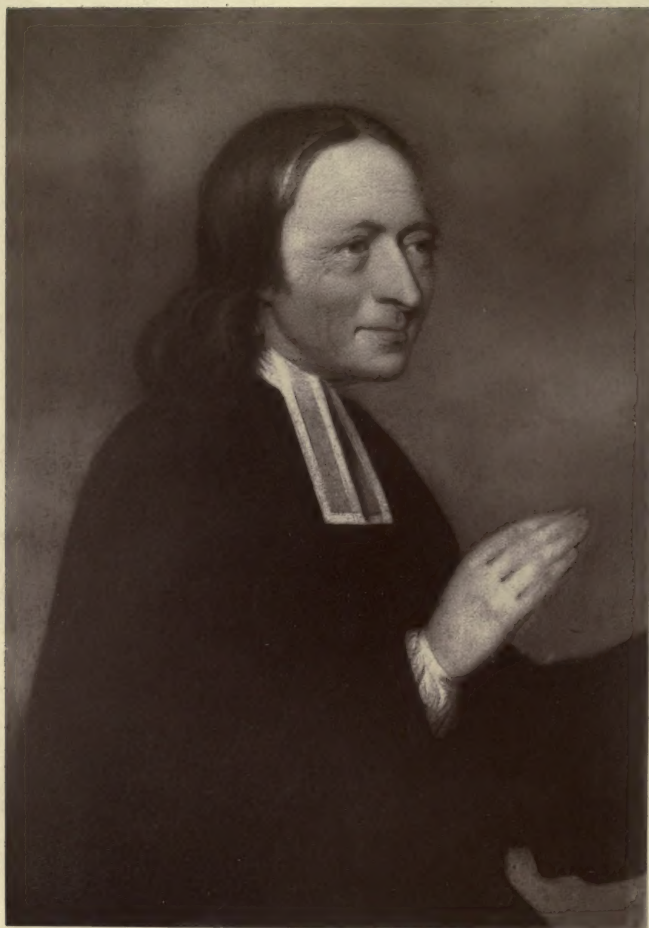












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## THE FOUNDER.

*From the Painting of John Wesley which hangs in the  
Kingswood Dining Hall.*



THE HISTORY  
OF  
KINGSWOOD SCHOOL

TOGETHER WITH REGISTERS OF KINGSWOOD SCHOOL  
AND WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL, AND A  
LIST OF MASTERS

BY THREE OLD BOYS

*In Gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi et in Usum Ecclesiae et Reipublicae*

London:

CHARLES H. KELLY

2, CASTLE ST., CITY RD.; AND 26, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1898



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## PREFACE

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THE task of compiling a History of Kingswood School might easily have fallen into abler hands ; to hands more loving it could not have been entrusted. For its execution we ask every consideration and every allowance that can come from sympathetic readers ; for the design itself we feel that no apology is needed. The 150th birthday of Wesley's great Foundation is upon us, and no attempt has yet been made to tell its story. To make such an attempt is to perform a duty so obvious that it must be matter of wonder that it was not long ago accomplished. We have done what we could. Our labour of the last six years, never light, often most arduous, has had one only object—that we might gather up the fast-vanishing memories of the past, and weave them, however imperfectly, into a continuous whole, which should secure for them that perpetuity which is their right.

We render our heartiest thanks to all those who have helped us, and tender our kindest forgiveness to those who have hindered by withholding help within their power to give. It is impossible to name here all to whom we are indebted. They are numbered by hundreds. Yet grateful mention must be made of one who wishes to be nameless, for sharing with us the financial risk of the undertaking.

It is only right to state that the second of our trio is mainly responsible for the first section of our work, and the first for sections II. and III., but it has been repeatedly revised by all, and all must share alike the responsibility for the accuracy of its details.

We have striven above all things to present a truthful picture. We have endeavoured to extenuate naught, and to set down naught in malice. We have not forbore to criticise where criticism seemed



called for. Had our love for our School been less our criticism must have been less also. It is but a poor patriotism which can only feed on praise. We are sure of the name and fame of Kingswood. We are sure that she is worthy of our absolute allegiance. We are sure that she stands, and shall stand, strong in the reality of her life, in the loyalty of her sons, and in the moral greatness of her aim.

HIC DOMUS, HÆC PATRIA EST.

A. H. L. HASTLING.

W. ADDINGTON WILLIS.

W. P. WORKMAN.



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SECTION I  
ORIGINES SACRAE



A glorious company, the flower of men,  
To serve as model for the mighty world,  
And be the fair beginning of a time.

TENNYSON.



## CHAPTER I

### ORIGIN AND ESTABLISHMENT

1746 TO 1748

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he  
will not depart from it.

KINGSWOOD SCHOOL was the outcome of an earnest desire on the part of John Wesley to establish somewhere in England a model educational institution "which would not disgrace the apostolic age," and to which no religious or right-minded man would fear to send his children. It is a mistake to suppose that it was originally established to benefit solely the travelling preachers who were sharing his labours, although it ultimately did effect this purpose after the failure of the attempt to combine under one roof a school composed of parlour, or paying, boarders and the non-paying sons of the preachers. Wesley's ulterior motive was doubtless to train up candidates for ministerial work.<sup>1</sup>

The necessity for a school which should be conducted on Christian principles, and should be capable of imparting a sound knowledge on all subjects, was forced upon Wesley by his own experiences as a boy at the Charterhouse, and by his later observations of schools and colleges in Germany and at home.

Wesley's criticism upon the schools of the day was fourfold. In the first place, most of them were placed in large towns. "The inconveniences which naturally attended this were more easy to be discovered than removed. The children, whenever they went

<sup>1</sup> "We design to train up children there, if God permit, in every branch of useful learning, from the very alphabet, till they are fit as to all acquired qualifications for the work of the ministry." This is the answer given at the Conference held at the Chapel-House in Tower Street on 4th June 1748, to the question: "What is the design of the foundation at Kingswood?" (*Publications of the Wesley Historical Society*, No. I. p. 54.)



abroad, had too many things to engage their thoughts, which ought to be diverted as little as possible from the objects of their learning. And they had too many other children round about them, some of whom they were liable to meet every day, whose example (perhaps their advice too) would neither forward them in learning nor religion. I say neither learning nor religion. For if we have any religion ourselves, we certainly desire that our children should have some too. But this they are not likely to have, or retain, if they converse promiscuously with the children in a great town.”<sup>1</sup> A second objection lay in the evil results of the admission of all sorts of children into a great school; and a third, in the fact that the masters in most schools had no more religion than the scholars. “Every part of the nation abounds with masters of this kind; men who are either uninstructed in the very principles of Christianity, or quite indifferent as to the practice of it, ‘caring for none of these things.’ Consequently, they are nothing concerned whether their scholars are Papists or Protestants, Turks or Christians. They look upon this as no part of their business; they take no thought about it.”<sup>2</sup> Lastly, the course of instruction usually given in the schools was defective, illogical, and immoral. The elementary subjects of arithmetic, writing, and geography were neglected to make way for Latin and Greek; “and even as to the languages,” exclaims Wesley, “there are some schools of note wherein no Hebrew at all is taught.”<sup>3</sup> Besides all this, little judgment was shown in the order in which the classics were read, the easy ones often succeeding, instead of preceding, the more difficult; whilst such classics as were read were destructive of all religion whatever, instilling into the minds of the scholars both obscenity and profaneness.

Such were the counts in Wesley’s indictment against the schools and schoolmasters of his day, and such were the defects to be overcome by the Founder of Kingswood.

It will be seen that there are two main features in the scheme formulated by Wesley: sound religious training and perfect control of the children, with a total elimination of everything from their lives which could in any way militate against the success of such training. In other words, this was monasticism of a severe

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, 3rd ed. vol. xiii. p. 256: “A Plain Account of Kingswood School [printed in the year 1781].”

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 257.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 257.



order applied to tender children. These principles were carried into practice by means of a code of stringent rules, to which full reference will be made later, and of which Wesley says, "the reasons whereon those rules were grounded were not only so strong, but so obvious, that every person of common understanding must discern them as well as myself."<sup>1</sup> For the objects which Wesley had in view his rules were as suitable as could be devised; he was a born organizer, and Old Kingswood is but another illustration of his powers in this direction. He carefully protected his young charges from all external contamination; but where he failed was in forgetting that "human nature" existed in boys as well as in men.

Having formulated his educational scheme, his first duty was to choose a site for the school, "not too far from a great town—which I saw would be highly inconvenient for a large family; nor yet too near, and much less in it—which would have been attended with greater evils."<sup>2</sup> Wesley's eyes turned upon Kingswood, a village three miles from Bristol.

One is inclined at first to wonder at this choice when it is remembered that the Kingswood population was not only large but consisted of coarse, brutal, and blasphemous colliers. "Few persons," wrote Wesley, "have lived long in the West of England who have not heard of the colliers of Kingswood; a people famous, from the beginning hitherto, for neither fearing God nor regarding man; so ignorant of the things of God that they seemed but one remove from the beasts that perish; and therefore utterly without desire of instruction, as well as without the means of it."<sup>3</sup> From these, however, Wesley had no fear; they had for seven years past been his peculiar care, and already a school had been established there, for the education of their children. It was Whitefield who first undertook the task of reclaiming these people, being urged by the taunts that "if he will convert heathens, why does he not go to the colliers of Kingswood?" "In the Spring (of 1739) he did so. And as there were thousands who resorted to no place of public worship, he went after them into their own wilderness, 'to seek and to save that which was lost.' When he was called away, others 'went into the highways and hedges, to compel them to come in.' And, by the grace of God, their labour was not in vain. The scene is (November 1739)

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, 3rd ed. vol. xiii. p. 256.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 258.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i. p. 251 (27th November 1739).



already changed. Kingswood does not now, as a year ago, resound with cursing and blasphemy. It is no more filled with drunkenness and uncleanness, and the idle diversions that naturally lead thereto. It is no longer full of wars and fightings, of clamour and bitterness, of wrath and envyings. Peace and love are there. Great numbers of the people are mild, gentle, and easy to be entreated. They 'do not cry, neither strive,' and hardly is their 'voice heard in the streets,' or indeed in their own wood, unless when they are at their usual evening diversion—singing praise unto God their Saviour. That their children too might know the things which make for their peace, it was some time since proposed to build a house in Kingswood; and after many foreseen and unforeseen difficulties, in June last the foundation was laid.<sup>1</sup> The ground made choice of was in the middle of the wood, between the London and Bath roads, not far from that called Two-Mile-Hill, about three measured miles from Bristol."<sup>2</sup>

And so it was that when it became necessary to choose a situation for the great model school, the Founder's thoughts naturally turned

<sup>1</sup> The school was started by Whitefield in connection with his work in the village, but the expense and responsibility were also shared by Wesley. On Whitefield's leaving for America in the same year (1739) Wesley undertook the sole charge of the school. There were two masters, neither of whom received any remuneration. One of these was John Cennick, a lay preacher, who became notorious through his heterodoxy and his attack on the Wesleys. Shortly after Whitefield left, Cennick wrote to him about the doctrines of Wesley, and urged him to return at once to the scene of his former work at Kingswood. "I sit," wrote Cennick, "solitary like Eli, waiting what will become of the ark; and while I wait, and fear the carrying of it away from among my people, my trouble increases daily. How glorious did the gospel seem once to flourish in Kingswood! I spake of the everlasting love of Christ with sweet power. But now brother Charles (Wesley) is suffered to open his mouth against this truth, while the frightened sheep gaze and fly, as if no shepherd was among them." It is just as if Satan was now making war with the saints in a more than common way. Oh, pray for the distressed lambs yet left in this place that they faint not! Surely they would if preaching could do it, for they have nothing whereon to rest who now attend on the sermons but their own faithfulness. With universal redemption brother Charles pleases the world. Brother John follows him in everything. I believe no atheist can more preach against predestination than they; and all who believe election are counted enemies of God, and called so. Fly, dear brother! I am as alone—I am in the midst of the plague! If God give thee leave make haste!" This was a gross breach of confidence on Cennick's part, and it became known to Wesley through a copy of the letter falling into his hands. Wesley met the writer face to face before the Kingswood Society and publicly read the letter. Cennick admitted the writing and refused to retract a sentence or to blame himself for having written it; and to prevent undue heat, Wesley adjourned the meeting until the week following. Then, instead of debating with them, Wesley formally expelled them from the Band Society in Kingswood until they should openly confess their fault. The breach was too wide to be bridged over, and Cennick left the Society (Southey's *Life of Wesley*, ii. 326).

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, i. p. 252.



to a spot in the country which was so conveniently situated, and where, in times past, the most signal success had attended his evangelizing efforts. The site for the "New House," as Wesley terms it, to distinguish it from the colliers' school, "was quite private, remote from all high roads, on the side of a small hill sloping to the west, sheltered from the east and north, and affording room for large gardens."<sup>1</sup>

On 7th April 1746 the foundation stone was laid by Wesley himself, who at the time preached a sermon on Isaiah lx., verses 17-22.<sup>2</sup>

The initial funds for the undertaking were raised in part by contributions from friends, and in part from the income which Wesley derived from his Fellowship at Lincoln College, Oxford.<sup>3</sup> The greatest amount was, however, subscribed by a lady, who, Southey says, was Lady Maxwell. Southey is here in error, for Wesley did not make the acquaintance of this lady until a much later period.<sup>4</sup> The most authentic story is, that Wesley was mentioning to a lady with whom he was in company, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, his desire and design of erecting a Christian school such as would not disgrace the apostolic age. The lady was so pleased with his views and scheme that she immediately went to her writing-desk and brought him £500 in notes, desiring him to accept them, and to enter upon his plan immediately. Subsequently she made inquiry as to the progress of the building and its financial requirements, in answer to which Wesley informed her that he had laid out all the money he had received, and that he was £300 in debt; at the same time apologising, and entreating her not to consider it as a concern of hers. She, however, pressed upon him the sum he wanted.<sup>5</sup>

On Midsummer Day, 24th June 1748,<sup>6</sup> the school was opened

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 258: "Plain Account of Kingswood School."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 11 (7th April 1746).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* viii. p. 400: "Answer to the Rev. Mr. Church."

<sup>4</sup> Lady Maxwell became acquainted with Wesley in 1764 (*Life of Lady Maxwell*, p. 10).

<sup>5</sup> Boyne and Bennett's *History of Dissenters*, vol. iii. 71 n.

<sup>6</sup> The old (and indeed present) prize labels give the date as 28th June; this also was the date inscribed on the old building. The discrepancies are difficult to understand, but if John Wesley did not know, who did? Mr. H. H. Pollard ventures on the following suggestion. "I should opine that John Wesley and the Committee started from their own particular standpoints. It is not uncharitable to say of our revered Founder that his position, in writing his journals, was '*L'état, c'est moi*'; and if he had appointed Midsummer Day, he would



by John Wesley, accompanied by his brother Charles. The former preached on that occasion from the text, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The event was a notable one in the history of the village, and hundreds of miners with their families, who some nine or ten years previously had laboured with their own hands and had given liberally of their substance to build a school for the education of their own children, were present to assist in the new venture of a "higher grade school," which was to exist side by side with that of humbler aims and earlier growth. From far and wide they flocked to hear him who had, with his fellow-worker Whitefield, done so much for them personally, and to receive from the hands of him and his brother the sacred elements of the Holy Communion, which were then administered. When all was over the two brothers retired to quietly discuss and frame the rules which should guide the conduct of the new school.<sup>1</sup>

The original building provided for the accommodation of fifty children, besides masters and servants.<sup>2</sup> Its internal arrangement seems to have consisted of a dining-hall and schoolroom below, a large dormitory (afterwards two) on the first floor, and above this "the gallery up two pairs of stairs," which is referred to in the account of the great fire of 1757. Wesley reserved one room and a little study for himself where he compiled the text-books for school use, and, probably, interviewed those boys who fell short of the high moral standard required of them.<sup>3</sup>

Further description of the internal arrangements of the building in its successive stages will be found in a later chapter.

The school was situated in the middle of Kingswood, remote from all high roads and in the next plot of ground to that upon which the original "House" was built as a school for the villagers' children. A new main road to London soon encroached on its privacy. On

keep his appointment, and did indeed preach from 'Train up a child,' etc.; and, so far as he was concerned, Kingswood School was 'opened,' and the fact is duly set down in his chronicles. On Tuesday 28th June Wesley is at Evesham, Studley, and Birmingham, leaving Kingswood far behind. Tuesday was then as now, I imagine, a more convenient day for beginning scholastic work than Friday. I think it probable that school work did begin on Tuesday 28th June 1748, and that the original registers and chronicles of the school bear that date."

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 101 (Friday, 24th June 1748).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 259: "Plain Account of Kingswood School."

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 259: *ibid.*



the front wall of the building was inscribed the well-known motto of the school :

IN GLORIAM  
DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI  
IN USUM  
ECCLESIAE ET REIPUBLICÆ :

a noble inscription, prostituted in future generations by the ignoble use to which it was put when compulsorily scrawled hundreds of times by the profane youth who merited punishment. Below the motto were the words "Jehovah Jireh" in Hebrew characters.<sup>1</sup>

In front of the building was the strip of ground, bought by the Founder with his own money, of one Margaret Ward.<sup>2</sup> This plot was turned into pastures and gardens, in the latter of which the boys worked when it was fine before dinner and supper. If the old prints be examined it will be found that the garden was divided into almost as many little beds for cultivation as there were boys in the school.

Adjoining the garden was an avenue of trees, where Wesley often preached both before and after the opening of the school. Looking up the avenue there was visible the "old house," used as a chapel, and which the boys attended, we believe, every evening a little before seven o'clock and twice at least on the Sundays.

There has always been a considerable amount of mystery and misunderstanding about Wesley's schools at Kingswood, and the school which is the subject of this history has often been confounded with the earlier institution, which was started as a day school for the children of the colliers. Indeed Mr. Thomas McGeary, a headmaster who, during the lifetime of Wesley, inscribed to him an excellent print of the new school, apparently falls into the same error, for he describes it as having been erected

<sup>1</sup> According to a recent writer, the inscription on the building was carved on two stones, upon one of which appeared the words, HANC SCHOLAM CONDITAM DEDICAVIT REV. JOHANNES WESLEY, A.M., JUNII 28, 1748, while the other bore the motto we have quoted (*The History of Kingswood Forest*, by A. Braine, 1891, p. 219). The former inscription is not referred to by Wesley, and was probably added at a later period. When the building was enlarged in 1822 a third tablet was inserted bearing the words, VESLEIADARUM FILIIS DOCTRINA LIBERALI COMMODIUS INSTITUENDIS, Ps. lxxviii. 11. A.D. 1822. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xii. p. 116.



in 1741.<sup>1</sup> One thing is perfectly certain, for we have it on the Founder's own records, that the year after the new school was opened (*i.e.* in 1749) there were in Kingswood no less than *four* schools, the children of which he met together for one hour each week when he was in the neighbourhood. The schools are described as being: "the boys boarded in the New House; the girls boarded in the Old; the day scholars (boys) taught by James Harding, and the girls by Sarah Dimmock."<sup>2</sup>

The mention of the girls' boarding school complicates matters, for it is not referred to elsewhere in the records; but after careful investigation we believe the following to be the solution of the whole mystery.

In 1739 a school was built in connection with Whitefield's labours at Kingswood for the children of the colliers and other inhabitants of the village. On leaving England, Whitefield resigned the whole concern into the hands of Wesley. At and in this schoolhouse Wesley regularly preached, so that it would in all probability serve as a school for the neighbouring children during the week-day, and be used as a preaching-house every evening and on Sunday. This schoolhouse, we are told, comprised a large room for the school, and "four small rooms at either end for the schoolmasters (and, perhaps, if it should please God, some poor children) to lodge in. It is proposed in the usual hours of the day to teach chiefly the poorer children to read and write and cast accounts; but more especially (by God's assistance) to 'know God and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent.' The elder people, being not so proper to be mixed with children (for we expect scholars of all ages, some of them grey-headed), will be taught in the inner rooms, either early in the morning or late at night, so that their work may not be hindered."<sup>3</sup> A master and mistress of this school are expressly mentioned in 1741.<sup>4</sup> The central portion of this building still exists as "Wesley's Chapel," together with the "small rooms" at either end, now four in number instead of eight.

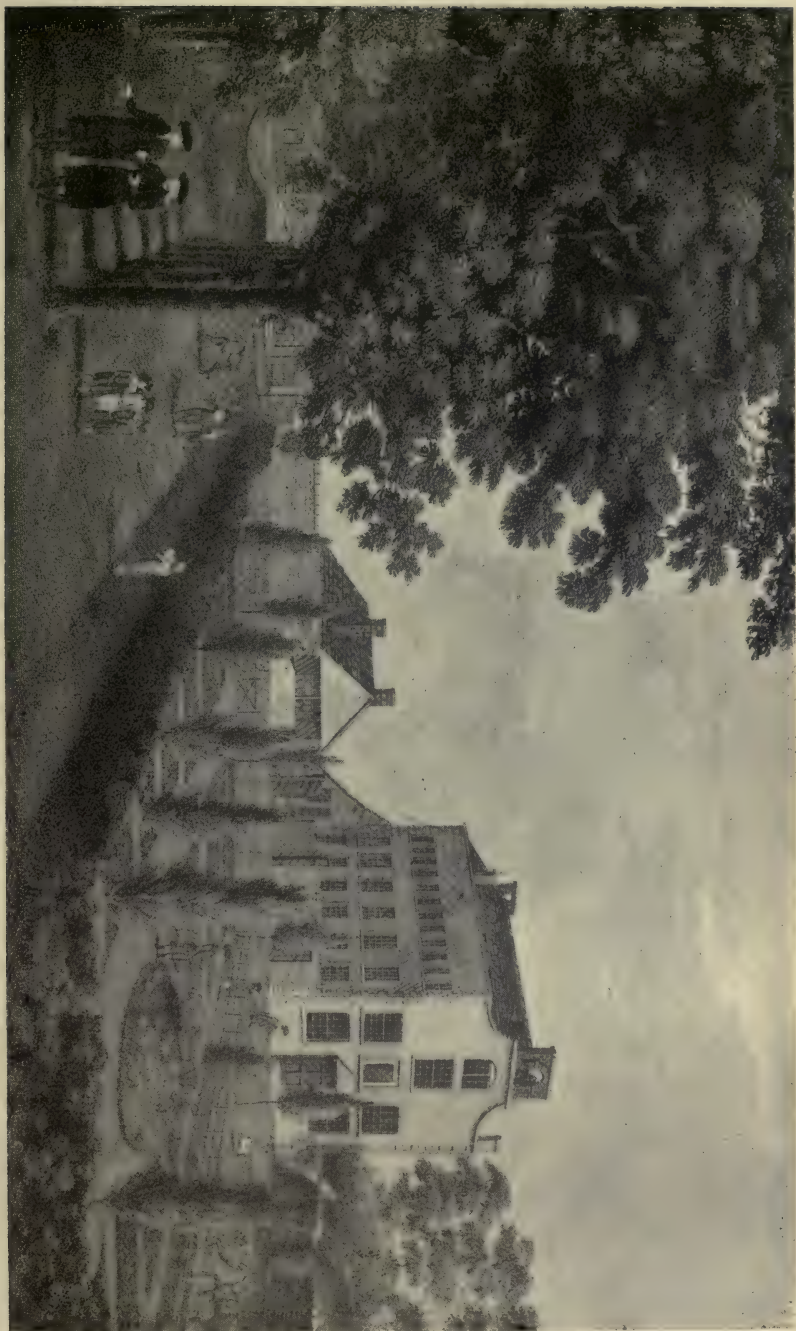
<sup>1</sup> The inscription on Mr. McGeary's picture is as follows: "To the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Wesley, M.A., this North-west View of his School in Kingswood near Bristol, erected A.D. 1741, In Gloriam Dei Opt. Max. in Usum Ecclesie et Reipublice, is Respectfully Inscribed, by his Dutiful Servant Tho<sup>s</sup>. McGeary."

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 129 (14th March 1749).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i. p. 252 (27th Nov. 1739) supplemented by a paragraph which is omitted from the *Works*, and which has since been found and published (*Methodist Magazine*, 1843, p. 206).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* i. p. 311 (23rd May 1741).











In 1748 the New House for Wesley's large boarding school for boys was opened, being situated close to the preaching-house, which was none other than the schoolhouse built in 1739. Hence, whilst in 1749 Wesley speaks of four schools, there were in fact only two buildings; the New House containing the boy boarders, and the old schoolhouse used as a day school for boys and girls, with a lodging for a few poor female children from the village.

This explanation receives some support from the fact that to this day a small square space beside the chapel is known as the "girls' yard."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Further corroboration of this explanation is to be found in a letter printed in the *Watchman*, 1852, page 363, over the name of Jonathan Crowther. "The building, serving for the double purpose of a school for poor children and a chapel, was continued in the form in which Mr. Wesley left it until the time when I entered the school (1803), except that two only of the smaller rooms were then used as a school, whilst of the six other rooms two were used only as vestries for class-meetings, and the remaining four were added to the gallery of the 'large room' or chapel. The schools for the children of colliers were soon afterwards altogether discontinued."



## CHAPTER II

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

1748

Rule youth weel and age will rule itself.—SCOTCH PROVERB.

I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, "If you do not rise early you can make progress in nothing." If you do not set apart your hours of reading; if you suffer yourself or anyone else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.—LORD CHATHAM.

Behold, Paradise opened in the wild!—JOHN WESLEY.<sup>1</sup>

As might be expected from a perusal of the considerations which induced Wesley to venture so much in the establishment of this model school, the rules were unusually stringent. We have shown that the two main features of his scheme were religious training and perfect control of the children. To effect these objects, it is not surprising to hear that no child was received except as a boarder,<sup>2</sup> and upon the express agreement of his parents "(1) that he shall observe all the rules of the house, and (2) that they will not take him from school, no, not a day, till they take him for good and all;"<sup>3</sup> and that the child must not be over twelve years of age.<sup>4</sup>

For "tender parents" the Founder had the utmost contempt. "The children therefore of tender parents, so called (who are indeed offering up their sons and their daughters unto devils), have

<sup>1</sup> So exclaimed the Founder as he contemplated the newly-erected building.

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 249: "A Short Account of the School in Kingswood, near Bristol" [published in the year 1768].

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 251.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 249. The "Minutes" for 1748 fix ten as the limit (*Publications of the Wesley Historical Society*, No. I. p. 54).



no business here ; for the rules will not be broken in favour of any person whatsoever.”<sup>1</sup>

The general rules of the house, which were printed and published, are so quaint, and in the light of these days so extraordinary, as to be worth *verbatim* recital.

“First. The children rise at four, winter and summer, and spend the time till five in private ; partly in reading, partly in singing, partly in self-examination or meditation (if capable of it), and partly in prayer. They at first use a short form (which is varied continually), and then pray in their own words.

“Secondly. At five they all meet together.<sup>2</sup> From six they work till breakfast ; for as we have no play-days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sunday), so neither do we allow any time for play on any day. He that plays when he is a child will play when he is a man.

“On fair days they work according to their strength in the garden ; on rainy days, in the house. Some of them also learn music, and some of the larger will be employed in philosophical experiments ; but particular care is taken that they never work alone, but always in the presence of a master.

“Thirdly. The school begins at seven, in which languages are taught till nine, and then writing, etc., till eleven. At eleven the children walk or work. At twelve they dine, and then work or sing till one. They diet nearly thus :—

BREAKFAST—Milk porridge and water gruel, by turns.

SUPPER—Bread and butter or cheese, and milk by turns.

DINNER—*Sunday*—Cold roast beef.

*Monday*—Hashed meat and apple dumplings.

*Tuesday*—Boiled mutton.

*Wednesday*—Vegetables and dumplings.

*Thursday*—Boiled mutton or beef.

*Friday*—Vegetables and dumplings. And so in Lent.

*Saturday*—Bacon and greens ; apple dumplings.

“They drink water at meals. Nothing between meals. On Friday, if they choose it, they fast till three in the afternoon. Experience shows that this is so far from impairing health that it greatly conduces to it.

“Fourthly. From one till four languages are taught, and then writing, etc., till five. At five begins the hour of private prayer.

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 251.

<sup>2</sup> For “public worship” (*Publications of the W. H. S.*, No. I. p. 55).



From six they walk or work till supper. A little before seven the public service begins. At eight they go to bed, the youngest first.

"Fifthly. They lodge all in one room (now in two), in which a lamp burns all night. Every child lies by himself. A master lies at each end of the room. All their beds have mattresses on them, not feather beds.

"Sixthly. On Sunday at six they dress and breakfast; at seven, learn hymns and poems; at nine, attend the public service;<sup>1</sup> at twelve, dine and sing; at two, attend the public service; and at four are privately instructed."

It must not be supposed that Wesley was blind to the importance of bodily exercise. He himself attributed his longevity and robust health to his strict obedience in boyhood to his father's injunction, that he should run thrice round the Charterhouse garden every morning.<sup>2</sup> But mere play for its own sake was in his eyes unworthy of a Christian child.

Play was entirely forbidden, in school and out. Chopping wood, or drawing water, or digging the garden, was a healthy exercise, productive of profit, and not incompatible with that habit of serious meditation which the boy was required to cultivate. Play was frivolous, unedifying, and distracting from serious views of life. The stolid Germans provided Wesley with a reason for this rule, as they did for another, that the presence of a master was indispensable at all times. "It is a wise German proverb, 'He that plays when he is a boy will play when he a man.'" So writes Wesley, and then adds this naïve comment: "If not, why should he learn now what he must unlearn by and by?"<sup>3</sup>

The Founder himself was compelled to admit that some of these rules were "uncommon"; and he has, in an account of the school, given reasons, more or less cogent, for the most peculiar of them. The whole design of the rules was to form the minds of the pupils "to wisdom and holiness, by instilling the principles of true religion, speculative and practical, and training them up in the ancient way, that they might be rational, scriptural Christians. . . . It is our particular desire, that all who are educated here may be brought up in the fear of God, and at the utmost distance, as from vice in general, so in particular from softness and effeminacy."<sup>4</sup> The ease

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* "go to church." (*Publications of the W. H. S.*, No. I. p. 56).

<sup>2</sup> Southey's *Life of Wesley*, p. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 260: "Plain Account of Kingswood School."

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 259: *ibid.*



with which children can unlearn in one week as much as they have learned in several, not to mention the prejudice they might acquire at home against the discipline of the school, was the convincing argument against holidays of any kind. In subsequent years the authorities tempered these vitiating influences by administering to the pupil a severe dose of what was called "holiday work," which, if applied, kept the mental machinery bright and lubricated, and, if not applied, kept the conscience in a state of uneasiness and of apprehension as to what would happen on return to school authority.

Rising at four in the morning Wesley says he knew, "by constant observation and by long experience, to be of admirable use, either for preserving a good, or improving a bad, constitution. It is of peculiar service in all nervous complaints, both in preventing and in removing them."<sup>1</sup> This prescription may be correct and efficacious, but it is believed that it must be taken regularly summer *and* winter to be of any use. A serious drawback to the cure is that it seems to necessitate going to bed at eight o'clock the night previous. At any-rate, few people are in a position either to contradict or to corroborate Wesley's view. We are prepared to believe he did it, and are further prepared to admit, with one of his successors in the presidential chair, that "if I had such a wife as Wesley's, I should get up at *three*."

The rule that the children should never work alone but always in the presence of a master was also "made in Germany," and was adopted from the great school at Jena. "It lays much labour upon the masters, but the advantage is worth all the labour. It prevents abundance of evil; not only rudeness and ill manners, but many sins that children would easily teach each other."<sup>2</sup> Since there was no time for play, the result of this rule was that the children were never out of the sight of the master, who haunted them also when they sought oblivion in sleep, for "a master lies in the same room."

Neither stringent rules nor the the presence of a master nor the chastening diet could utterly repress the natural man. Once or twice an extra wicked sinner was sacrificed as a warning to the others. Only two years after the opening of the school one boy was expelled, charged and convicted on the unanimous evidence

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 260: "Plain Account of Kingswood School."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 260: *ibid.*



of all the masters, with having "studiously laboured to corrupt the rest." He was sent home that very hour.<sup>1</sup>

In the matter of food the Founder was wise in his day and generation. He knew the sins and dangers of over-indulgence, and was determined to protect the youth of Kingswood from these perils. The breakfast eaten (or perhaps we should say drunk) at six o'clock, after two hours' meditative waiting, was very welcome at the end of a fast of twelve hours, and it was never the same two mornings running—if it were milk-porridge to-day, the little epicure knew that it would be water-gruel to-morrow. There was ample time, too, to acquire an appetite for the midday repast. Four hours' school work and one hour's exercise in the garden would ensure full justice being done to the dinner—especially the dinner that followed the forty Lenten meals of vegetables and dumplings. For the over-burdened stomach, also, there was a respite every Friday throughout the year, when the owner had permission to fast, happy in the knowledge that it "greatly conduced to his health." And *six* hours later the young gluttons were feasting again on bread and cheese and milk!

Notwithstanding the severity of its system, the school was well patronised. It was not kept for mere pecuniary gain—indeed there was none—and Wesley did not hesitate to clear the place of any unsatisfactory pupils; and yet at no time was there a dearth of scholars. On the contrary, the school was often too full.

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 175 (10th March 1750).



## CHAPTER III

### BRAIN WORK

1748

Disce, puer, virtutem ex me; verumque laborem,  
Fortunam ex aliis.—VERGIL.

Profounder, profounder  
Man's spirit must dive;  
To his aye-rolling orbit  
No goal will arrive;  
The heavens that now draw him  
With sweetness untold,  
Once found—for new heavens  
He spurneth the old.—EMERSON.

STRANGE as the rules of the house were, those relating to the school were even stranger. None but boarders between six and twelve years of age were admitted, and these were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, history, geography, chronology, rhetoric, logic, ethics, geometry, algebra, physics, music. An old account book, bearing date 1764 to 1769, shews that other subjects were added to these: two boys at least learnt painting on glass, while another is found to be debited with "a case of mathematical instruments, £1, 2s."

The school was divided into eight classes: the first being the lowest.

"In the first class the children read *Instructions for Children* and *Lessons for Children*, and begin learning to write.

"In the second they read *The Manners of the Ancient Christians*, go on in writing, learn the *Short English Grammar* and the *Short Latin Grammar*, read *Praelectiones Pueriles*, translate them into English and the *Instructions for Children* into Latin, part of which they transcribe and repeat.



"In the third class they read Dr. Cave's *Primitive Christianity*, go on in writing, *perfect* themselves in the English and Latin Grammar, read *Corderii Colloquia Selecta* and *Historiæ Selectæ*, translate *Historiæ Selectæ* into English and *Lessons for Children* into Latin, part of which they transcribe and repeat.

"In the fourth class they read *The Pilgrim's Progress*, perfect themselves in writing, learn Dilworth's *Arithmetic*, read Castellio's *Kempis* and Cornelius Nepos, translate Castellio into English and *Manners of the Ancient Christians* into Latin, transcribe and repeat portions of *Moral and Sacred Poems*.

"In the sixth class they read *The Life of Mr. de Renty* and Kennet's *Roman Antiquities*, they learn Randal's *Geography*, read Cæsar, select parts of Terence and Velleius Paterculus, translate Erasmus into English and *The Life of Mr. Haliburton* into Latin, transcribe and repeat select portions of *Sacred Hymns and Poems*.

"In the seventh class they read Mr. Law's *Christian Perfection* and Archbishop Potter's *Greek Antiquities*, they learn *Bengelii Introductio ad Chronologium*, with Marshall's *Chronological Tables*, read Tully's *Offices* and Virgil's *Æneid*, translate Bengelius into English and Mr. Law into Latin, learn (those who have a turn for it) to make verses, and the *Short Greek Grammar*, read the Epistles of St. John, transcribe and repeat select portions of Milton.

"In the eighth class they read Mr. Law's *Serious Call* and Lewis's *Hebrew Antiquities*, they learn to make themes and to declaim, learn Vossius's *Rhetoric*, read Tully's *Tusculan Questions*, and *Selecta ex Ovidio, Virgilio, Horatio, Juvenale, Persio, Martiale*; perfect themselves in the Greek Grammar, read the Gospels and six books of Homer's *Iliad*, translate Tully into English and Mr. Law into Latin, learn the *Short Hebrew Grammar* and read Genesis, transcribe and repeat *Selecta ex Virgilio, Horatio, Juvenale*."<sup>1</sup>

This course of training is ingenious in its economy. There is little fear of Class VI. forgetting the sensational and humorous incidents in *The Life of Mr. Haliburton*, which they revelled in whilst they sojourned with him in Class V., for in this Class VI. we find them converting him into Latin. Class VII. had their hands full of the double feat of turning Bengel into English and Mr. Law into Latin, having previously sported with these gentlemen in their original tongue. What wonder, then, that fresh from such studies as *Christian Perfection*, Bengel's *Introductio ad Chronologium*

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 250, 251: "Short Account of Kingswood School."



and *Chronological Tables*, the boys of the seventh class should be invited to burst into song—"if they have a *turn* for it"; and who would not? Can the legendary verses which used to float about Kingswood a few years back have emanated from this class? If so, they were not revised by the Founder.

But, in the midst of all these works, we look in vain for some of the subjects which formed part of the school curriculum as originally devised and intended. Where is the geometry, the algebra, the physics, and, lastly, the music?

This course of study, if carefully followed, had one great advantage that modern schoolmasters have overlooked, and which they forget to include in their prospectuses. It provided for entire perfection in some subjects at least. Class III. rejoiced in perfection in the English and Latin Grammars; another step, and the youth was perfected in writing; one more and that great bugbear arithmetic is conquered for ever, and the student "perfected." We regret to find that Class VI. perfected themselves in nothing, and no more is heard of perfection (except Mr. Law's in the next class) until we reach the head form, and find its members revelling in the happy consciousness of having perfected themselves in the Greek Grammar. So they "move on, their glorious tasks in silence perfecting."

So much intellectual food could not be distributed, eaten, and properly digested without care and regularity in parcelling it out. The method in which this was done has been preserved to us. We are able to state without hesitation the exact labours of mind, body, or stomach of any boy at any hour on any day, provided only that his class be known. That this is the fact can easily be tested by examining the following tables, and by reading them together, and in the light of the *menu* card referred to in the previous chapter.

- |      |      |  |
|------|------|--|
| 4    | A.M. | Rose; reading, prayer, and meditation till |
| 5    | "    | All met together.                          |
| 6    | "    | Worked till breakfast.                     |
| 7-11 | "    | School.                                    |
| 11   | "    | Walked or worked.                          |
| 12   | P.M. | Dinner; then worked or sang till           |
| 1-5  | "    | School.                                    |
| 5    | "    | Private prayer.                            |
| 6    | "    | Walked or worked till supper.              |
| 7    | "    | Public service.                            |
| 8    | "    | Bed.                                       |



THE SCHOOL TIME-TABLE.

Hour.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
7		"Manners of the Ancient Christians"	"Primitive Christianity"	"Pilgrim's Progress"	"Life of Mr. Haliburton"	"Life of Mr. de Renty"	Law's "Christian Perfection"	Law's "Serious Call"
8	Reading	English or Latin Grammar	English or Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	Greek Grammar or Tully and Virgil alternately	Latin, Greek, and Hebrew alternately
9		Corderius or "Historiæ Selectæ."	Corderius or "Historiæ Selectæ."	"Castellio's "Kempis" or Cornelius Nepos"	Erasmus, Phædrus, or Sallust	Cæsar, Terence, or Velleius Paterculus		
10	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing and Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Geography	Chronology	Rhetoric
1								
2	Reading	Construe and parse "Prælectiones Pueriles"	Corderius or "Historiæ Selectæ"	"Kempis" or Nepos	Erasmus, etc.	Cæsar, etc.	Greek Grammar or Tully and Virgil	Latin, Greek, and Hebrew
3								Hebrew-Antiquities
4	Writing	Translation into English and Latin alternately	Translation	Translation	Translation	Translation	Translation and Verses alternately	M. Th. Translation Tu. F. Verses W. Theme S. Declamation

NOTE.—All classes except the eighth spend Saturday afternoon in arithmetic and in transcribing what they learn on Sunday, and repeat on Monday morning.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 252-254: "Short Account of Kingswood School."



All the books used in the school were written or edited by the Founder himself. Most if not all the text-books are to be found *in extenso* in vol. xiv. of his writings, and occupy in all only 189 pages. They consist of a Short English Grammar of 11 pages; a Short French Grammar (which subject, however, does not appear in the regular school curriculum) of 21 pages;<sup>1</sup> a Short Latin Grammar of 45 pages, into which an enormous amount of learning is compressed; a Short Greek Grammar of 69 pages; a Short Hebrew Grammar of 14 pages; a Compendium of Logic in two books of 23 pages, and an Appendix to the same of half a dozen pages.<sup>2</sup>

Besides these he revised and abridged and prepared for school use all the other works used by the classes, including *The Pilgrim's Progress*. These works are prefaced by the editor, and the careful instructions he therein lays down for both readers and teachers show how keen an interest he took in the welfare of his pupils, and in the success of his scheme of education. Surely no school-master ever wrought more earnestly and diligently in the interests of his scholars!

<sup>1</sup> For the French language Wesley had but little respect. "The French is the poorest, meanest language in Europe; it is no more comparable to the German or Spanish than a bagpipe is to an organ; and with regard to poetry in particular, considering the incorrigible uncouthness of their measure, and their always writing in rhyme (to say nothing of their vile double rhymes, nay, and frequently false rhymes), it is as impossible to write a fine poem in French as to make fine music on a Jew's harp."—Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 387 (11th October 1756).

<sup>2</sup> Mr. John Jones, one of the early masters, is said, in Myles's *Chronological History of the Methodists*, to have composed a Latin Grammar used in the school.



## CHAPTER IV

### EARLY DAYS

1748 TO 1753

. . . Neque semper arcum  
Tendit Apollo.—HORACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stringency of the rules for admission and government there were twenty-eight pupils in the school within two or three months of its being opened. Each of these paid £14 for board and teaching, including books, pens, ink, and paper. The terms for those who wished to stay on after having passed through the school were fixed at £20 per annum, without books, etc. Preachers' sons were not admitted, nor were they for some years to come, except upon the ordinary terms, as paying boarders. The school was, however, under the guidance and control of those few clergymen who met annually to discuss the affairs of the Society.

The search for masters was a difficult one, because Wesley would have none "but men who were truly devoted to God; who sought nothing on earth, neither pleasure, nor ease, nor profit, nor the praise of men;"<sup>1</sup> but it was more or less successful, and six were engaged, namely, J[ohn] J[ones], T[homas] R[ichards], W[alter] S[ellon], R[ichard] M[oss], W[illiam] S[pencer], and A[braham] G[rou]. The housekeeper, M[ary] D[avey], a man, R—— T——, and four maids, completed the household of forty persons.<sup>2</sup>

Most of these names are to be found amongst the list of Wesley's

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 259: "Plain Account of Kingswood School."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 235 (22nd June 1751). In naming the first masters we have followed the list given in initials by Wesley himself in his written report of the school three years after it was opened. According to the Minutes for 1748 published by the Wesley Historical Society, p. 56, the list of proposed masters was: "For the languages, John Jones, T. Richards, W. Garston. For reading, writing, etc., W. Sellon, W. Spencer, Rd. Moss. For French, Abra. Grou." It will thus be seen that the two lists are identical when W. Garston is omitted.



preachers. John Jones, "late a zealous Calvinist," joined Wesley and preached his first sermon at the Foundry in 1746.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Richards was one of the earliest supporters of Wesley. In his description of the gradual and almost imperceptible growth and influence of the Society, Wesley says: "After a time a young man, name Thomas Maxfield, came and desired to help me as a son in the gospel. Soon after came a second, Thomas Richards; and then a third, Thomas Westell. These severally desired to serve me as sons, and to labour when and where I should direct. Observe: these likewise desired me, not I them. But I durst not refuse their assistance. And here commenced my power, to appoint each of these when, and where, and how to labour; that is, while he chose to continue with me."<sup>2</sup> Walter Sellon and another early master, James Roquet,<sup>3</sup> were, or subsequently became, clergymen of the Church of England. These were two of the clergy to whom Wesley addressed, in 1764, a printed circular, advocating a union among the serious clergy,<sup>4</sup> and with Sellon Wesley was in constant and affectionate communication for many years.

We cannot take upon ourselves, as some writers have done, the responsibility of substituting James Roquet for Thomas Richards, although there can be no doubt that the former was among the early masters at the school. The list given by Myles in his *Chronological History of the People called Methodists* (p. 472) cannot be relied upon for exact detail, as he does not attempt to determine the first masters, of whom there were six only, but contents himself with grouping the ten earliest masters as having been at the school some time between 1748 and 1760; but he entirely omits T. Richards and Abra. Grou, the latter of whom was beyond all doubt a master in 1748, as appears from a letter written by William Spencer to Wesley on 9th August 1748 (*Arminian Magazine*, 1778, p. 533).

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 39 (30th November 1746).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* viii. p. 311: "Minutes of Several Conversations (1744-1789)."

<sup>3</sup> James Roquet (or Rouquet, as Wesley spells his name) was one of the early, though not one of the first, masters at Kingswood. He probably succeeded to the first classical or head mastership when John Jones left, possibly in 1751 (see p. 39 *infra*). "Mr. Roquet was the son of a French Protestant refugee, whose father was condemned to the galleys for his religion. He was early admitted into the Merchant Taylors' School in London, where he was instructed in the various branches of classical learning. . . . While at St. John's College, Oxford, he received repeated invitations to preside over the school instituted by Mr. Wesley at Kingswood near Bristol for the children of the Methodists and for the sons of itinerant preachers, which he accepted through the purest motives, and in which situation he acquitted himself with singular success. Mr. Roquet was preceded in his situation as master of Kingswood School by several well-known characters—the Rev. John Cennick, the Rev. Walter Sellon, the Rev. John Jones, and others. Having spent three or four years in this employment, during which he preached frequently as opportunity offered, he applied for orders in the Church of England" (*The Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, by a member of the noble houses of Huntingdon and Ferrers*, vol. i. Simpkin Marshall, 1839; *Ibid.* by a member of the houses of Shirley and Hastings, vol. ii. W. E. Painter, Strand, 1839).

<sup>4</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 169 (19th April 1764).



Richard Moss also was one of Wesley's first preachers. As early as 1744 he is reported to have been travelling with him. He was a comrade who experienced many of the dangers and persecutions of the early Methodist preachers, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being pressed for a soldier.<sup>1</sup> The appointment to Kingswood as a master must have been a welcome rest from the trials and dangers of the itinerancy.

William Spencer had been a master at the school for colliers' children, and was introduced to Wesley as a fitting young man for the post by J. Cennick, as appears by the following quaint letter :—

“To the REV. MR. WESLEY,

“At Y<sup>e</sup> Foundry, Upper Morefields, London,

“*Sat. Aug. 16, 1740.*

“DR. BROTHER,—I write now to ask your mind about letting Wm. Spencer be a sort of Usher to y<sup>e</sup> School at Kingswood under me, so might fifteen or twenty Boys more be brought up, to y<sup>e</sup> Good of them, and to y<sup>e</sup> satisfying y<sup>e</sup> inquisitive people, who are always asking after more Masters.

“You are perswaded I cannot alway be there. Yet so often as I cou'd an Hour or two of a day perhap's I might, and in that I might show him what to do. He can write and cast account well, and wou'd be content with Food and Rayment. This, I believe, we (that is, our Society) cou'd afford. Yet, d<sup>r</sup> Sir, if it be not according to your will, Speak and I have done. He is teas'd at Home, and to get from them looks to Jamaca. I think 'tis better to abide here.

“All y<sup>e</sup> Church salute you. Grace, and Peace, and Mercy be multiplied with you, and that God may fully enlighten you, strengthen your hand ag<sup>st</sup> every gainsayer of Truth, and make you an Instrument of turning many to Righteousness, shall, so long as God give me Power (without Him I can do nothing), be y<sup>e</sup> continual prayer of your fellow-traveller and Brother in y<sup>e</sup> Testimony of our dear Lord Jesus.  
J. CENNICK.”

From the day of the opening of the school until the day of his death, the Founder visited Kingswood regularly once, and generally twice or thrice every year. On these occasions he would examine the children in all subjects, and satisfy himself by personal investigation that everything was as he would wish it. At first all went well. The children settled down to the routine of daily work, and even the wildest of them—and doubtless there were many who fell far short of the

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, i. p. 512 (12th August 1745).



sternstandard of diligence and piety of the Founder—showed promises of good results. In October, the housekeeper, Mary Davey (alas, as the events of the next year showed, she was not infallible!) wrote to Wesley, "The spirit of this family is a resemblance of the household above. As far as I can discern, they are given up to God, and pursue but the one great end. . . . If any is afraid this school will eclipse and darken others, or that it will train up soldiers to proclaim open war against the god of this world, I believe it is not a groundless fear. For if God continue to bless us, 'one of these little ones shall chase a thousand.' I doubt not but there will arise ambassadors for the King of kings from this obscure spot, that shall spread His glory all abroad, and bring many souls unto the knowledge of the truth."<sup>1</sup>

The good lady's prophecy has been hundreds of times fulfilled since her day, though Wesley may have doubted the possibility of it amid the experiences of the next few years. From the beginning he had met with all sorts of discouragement. Outside cavillings and evil prophecies he could abide—he was already too well used to them in every department of his great life's work. He had no time to attend to the jeers and criticism of people who failed to understand why he should refuse the comparative ease and comfort of a vicarage for the strife and labours of an itinerant evangelist and reformer, especially when he exhausted his own private means in the work. But there arose troubles within the school boundaries during 1749.

In July of that year he rode over to Kingswood and inquired particularly into the state of the school. He found that several rules had been habitually neglected, and it was necessary to lessen the family. He did so, "suffering none to remain therein who were not clearly satisfied with them (the rules), and determined to observe them all."<sup>2</sup> The following is his account of the household as he found it at this time:—

"The maids divided into two parties. R—— T——, the serving man, studiously blew up the coals by constant whispering and tale-bearing. Mary Davey (the housekeeper) did not supply the defects of other servants, being chiefly taken up with thoughts of another kind. And hence the children were not properly attended, nor were things done with due care and exactness."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Arminian Magazine*, 1779, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 151 (25th July 1749).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 235 (22nd June 1751).



The troubles which began in the kitchen soon extended to the schoolroom. "T[homas] R[ichards] was so rough and disobliging that the children were little profited by him. A. G[rou] was honest and diligent, but his person and manner made him contemptible to the children. R[ichard] M[oss] was grave and weighty in his behaviour, and did much good until W[alter] S[ellon] set the children against him, and, instead of restraining them from play, played with them himself. J[ohn] J[ones] and W[illiam] S[pencer] were weighed down by the rest, who neither observed the rules in the school nor out of it.

"The continual breach of that rule, 'Never to let the children work but in the presence of a master,' occasioned their growing wilder and wilder, till all their religious impressions were worn off; and the sooner, as four or five of the larger boys were very uncommonly wicked."<sup>1</sup>

In the March of 1750, a boy who, according to the masters, had "studiously laboured to corrupt the rest" was "sent home that very hour";<sup>2</sup> and the weeding process was exercised, until in August the family had lessened considerably. This strange wickedness greatly depressed Wesley. "I wonder how I am withheld from dropping the whole design?" he exclaims, "so many difficulties have continually attended it. Yet, if this counsel is of God, it shall stand, and all hindrance shall turn into blessings."<sup>3</sup> The indefatigable reformer was not to be deterred. He gave the school at this time his constant personal supervision. When he found, in September 1750, the school reduced to eighteen, he "determined to purge the house thoroughly. Two more of the children (one of them exquisitely wicked) he sent home without more delay."<sup>4</sup>

In the meantime, the school management had been changed. Mary Davey, the housekeeper, with her "thoughts of another kind," had left. The "rough and disobliging" T[homas] R[ichards] had disappeared from the scene. The "grave and weighty" Richard Moss, who, thanks to the frivolous Walter Sellon, found the children set against him, had also gone where his gravity would not provoke the gibes of thoughtless urchins. Three of the maids, having set the household by the ears, had also left in the midst of the commotion, and they were followed shortly after by the mischievous "odd man,"

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 235 (22nd June 1751).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 175 (10th March 1750).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 202 (26th August 1750). <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 236 (22nd June 1751).



the sportive Walter Sellon, and poor persecuted Abraham Grou. Two masters alone remained, John Jones and William Spencer, together with Mrs. Hardwick (who succeeded Mary Davey), one maid, and sixteen scholars.

After such a purge one would have thought as Wesley did, that all mischievous elements were removed. There was, however, a little human nature left behind. John Jones and William Spencer missed their comrades; they missed the gentle pleasantries practised on the patient Moss by the waggish Sellon. The monotony of school work was no longer broken by the quiet jokes indulged in by the urchins at the expense of the foreign gentleman, and they "grew weary; the rules were neglected again, and in the following winter Mr. Page died, and five more scholars went away. What weakened the hands of the masters still more was the bitter evil-speaking of some who continually endeavoured either to drive away the children that remained or to prevent others from coming."<sup>1</sup>

The school reached its lowest ebb, numerically, in the June of 1751, when there remained two masters, the housekeeper (Mrs. Hardwick), one maid, and eleven children; but there was quality if not quantity. "I believe," writes Wesley, "all in the house are at length of one mind, and trust God will bless us in the latter end more than in the beginning."<sup>2</sup>

Meanwhile, in the midst of all these reforms in the household, Wesley was busy in the schoolroom. We find him spending three weeks examining the scholars and revising and preparing for them the necessary text-books. Kennet's *Antiquities* and Potter's *Grecian Antiquities*, which he describes as a "dry, dull, heavy book," and Lewis's *Hebrew Antiquities*, were revised and abridged for the use of the pupils. So was Dr. Cave's *Primitive Christianity*, of which Wesley says: "A book wrote with as much learning and as little judgement as any I remember to have read in my whole life; serving the ancient Christians, just as Xenophon did Socrates—relating every weak thing they ever said or did." The preparation of a History of England, a Roman History, and a Latin Grammar completed the work of this visit.<sup>3</sup>

No further entry is to be found in Wesley's journal relating to the school until September 1753. From this it would appear that the

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 236 (22nd June 1751).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 236 (22nd June 1751).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 209 (24th September to 15th October 1750).



school had sunk again into an unsatisfactory state, and the Founder had once more to attempt to restore order. He repeats here that same dogged determination to carry through his project which enabled him to successfully grapple with the trials of its earliest years. "Surely," he exclaims, "the importance of this design is apparent, even from the difficulties that attend it. I have spent more money and time and care on this than almost any design I ever had, and still it exercises all the patience I have. But it is worth all the labour."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 301 (24th September 1753).



## CHAPTER V

### A CONNEXIONAL INSTITUTION

1756

The conscience of approving oneself a benefactor to mankind is the noblest recompense for being so.—GROVE.

THE year 1756 marks an epoch in the history of the school. Up to the present the institution was partly self-supporting and partly dependent upon the contributions of Wesley and upon the spasmodic assistance of the more generous of his followers. In this year the Society took an active interest in the school, which interest has been maintained without intermission since that day. In September a meeting of some fifty preachers and supporters was held in Bristol, being the Ninth Conference, when the rules of the school were read and discussed one by one, and were found, in the opinion of those present, to be "agreeable to Scripture and reason." In order to give official and united support to the school it was agreed:—

"(1) That a short account of the design and present state of the school be read by every assistant in every society: and

"(2) That a subscription for it be begun in every place, and (if need be) a collection made every year."<sup>1</sup>

For the next nine years, however, no official record of any collection having been made is to be found, though probably these resolutions were in fact carried into execution. The first mention of the proceeds of such a means of raising money is made in the Minutes of Conference of 1765, when the returns were £100, 9s. 7d.

This point of the history is opportune for referring to the transition of the school from that of a high grade model educational establishment open to all comers to that of a school for the education

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, ii. p. 385 (28th September 1756).



of the sons of the Wesleyan preachers. The account referred to in the resolutions of the Conference just stated, which account we shall give *in extenso*,<sup>1</sup> clearly relates to the school as offering education for the sons of the preachers, and shows that in that year (1756) such scholars were admitted. At the same time, and for many years afterwards, the majority of the scholars were paying boarders drawn from all parts of Europe.

In order to understand why special privileges should be accorded to the sons of the preachers, it is necessary to explain the origin of the preachers themselves, and the methods adopted for their support.

It must be remembered that when Wesley shocked the social and ecclesiastical proprieties by refusing to confine his energies to the limited sphere of one vicariate, by declaring that "the whole world was his parish," and by going throughout the length and breadth of the land ministering to the needs of the people, he had no idea of gathering around him a body of followers to bear his name (or his nick-name); nor had he, indeed, when he invited voluntary preachers ("helpers" or "assistants" they were called) to aid him in his work any idea of establishing a ministry whose existence should cast upon him the serious responsibility of making some provision for their physical comforts and needs, and for the maintenance of their wives and families. The first preachers who cast in their lot with Wesley could probably support themselves, as he did, by their own small means; but there were added to them others who had nothing of their own. To whichever class they belonged, none of them looked, or could look, for pecuniary gain from their vocation. Not even a salary or remuneration of any description was at first given to them. They trusted for the supply of their daily needs to the generosity of those whose hearts they won by their eloquence, their zeal, and their noble self-sacrifice. It was many years before anything approaching a salary or a "living" was granted to them, and even at the present day the remuneration of the Wesleyan ministry does not take the form of an inclusive sum of money payable at stated periods, but consists of an amount of cash supplemented by various payments and privileges, payable or guaranteed by several funds or bodies of persons.

The hand-to-mouth existence of the preachers in the early days may be clearly seen from some of the items of the old circuit accounts. In the earliest times, when the preachers travelled, there

<sup>1</sup> See p. 44 *infra*.



were always to be found gathered together two or three at least of their sympathisers ready to offer hospitality to the travellers, and to raise by their gifts sums large enough to pay immediate expenses. Hence we find, when societies were large enough to keep accounts of their income and expenditure, that such accounts contain conclusive evidence of this peculiar system. The late Mr. Slugg in his history of Woodhouse Grove School gives several instances. In one cash-book, he says, is the following entry: "7s. 6d. for turning the preacher's coat and making it fit the second preacher"; in the same book are the following entries of moneys paid on Wesley's own account: "a pair of breeches, 15s. 9d.; a saddle, 9s.; Mr. Wesley's man, a coat, £1, 13s. 6d.; a chaise for Mr. Wesley to Chorley, 9s. 9d.; cash on the road, 4s." And such was all that the early preachers expected, at least before they were stationed in fixed districts or circuits: gratuitous board and lodging where they chanced to be temporarily located, and the means of transport from one place to another, with now and then a little further assistance when threadbare clothes, or worn-out shoes, or other exigencies of their fate required it.

This state of affairs was improved to some extent when the "societies" were formed. The annual gathering of the preachers, most of whom in the early days were clergymen of the Established Church, controlled the societies throughout the kingdom, and required them to make regular provision for the preachers and their families. There was no central fund available for this purpose, and each society was called on to support its own preacher, as indeed is the case at the present day.

In 1752 the circuits, or societies, were ordered to find for their preachers a sum of £12, which they struggled more or less successfully to do. In 1774 many of the preachers' wives were in want of the bare necessities of life, and a further order was issued by the Conference to the circuits to supply each preacher's wife "with a lodging, coals, and candles, or allow her £15 a year," and as a security for the due receipt of this the assistant was authorised "to take this money at the quarterly meeting before anything else be paid out of it."<sup>1</sup>

With the highest of these stipends it can be seen that no preacher could afford to provide education for his children at any school. His own vocation took and kept him away from home: the family

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, viii. p. 327: "Minutes of Several Conversations (1744-1789)."



was practically fatherless. This was a state of affairs that Wesley could not tolerate. As an educationist far beyond his day he could not see the preachers' children grow up less educated than their fellows; as a Christian of strong views he could only regard with apprehension the lack of discipline and moral control in a family whose father was constantly absent or was so engaged in ministering to the spiritual needs of strangers that he had no time to attend to equally pressing needs at home.

The preachers' children must be educated—at least such of them as were less amenable to the maternal influence. The boarding-school which had been established at Kingswood might be made use of for the boys, and, as opportunity offered, preachers' boys were sent to Kingswood gratuitously, to associate with the boarders who paid their £14 or £20 a year. When this was first done it is impossible to say. Probably there were isolated instances before the system was permanently adopted, as appears by an old bill-book to which reference will hereafter be made; but the earliest record in the "Minutes" is in 1773, since which date the entries show that two or three preachers' boys were sent annually. It was not, however, for another twenty years at least that the school was reserved exclusively for the use of the preachers' sons.

At no time was Wesley backward in urging the claims of Kingswood upon the hearts and pockets of his followers—even in the days when every boarder was a paying scholar. The education of the rising youth was to him of importance second only to the saving of their souls; learning to him was a necessity, not an adornment; and he never failed to inculcate the duty of providing the best and purest education for the coming generation. To this his best and earliest energies were directed, and for this his first financial appeals were made. When the school added a further claim to the support of the societies, namely, that it could be used, and was necessary for the education of the sons of their preachers, and the probable raising up of others to take their places, Wesley made a stronger and more eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution, which appeal it was suggested should be read by every assistant once a year. The date of it is uncertain, but it runs as follows:—

"(1) The wisdom and love of God have now thrust out a large number of labourers into His harvest, men who desire nothing on earth but to promote the glory of God, by saving their own souls



and those that hear them. And those to whom they minister spiritual things are willing to minister to them of their carnal things ; so that they 'have food to eat, and raiment to put on,' and are content therewith.

"(2) A competent provision is likewise made for the wives of married preachers. These also lack nothing, having a weekly allowance over and above for their little children ; so that neither they nor their husbands need to be 'careful about many things,' but may 'wait upon the Lord without distraction.'

"(3) Yet one considerable difficulty lies on those that have boys, when they grow too big to be under their mother's direction. Having no father to govern and instruct them, they are exposed to a thousand temptations. To remedy this, we have a school on purpose for them, wherein they have all the instruction they are capable of, together with all things necessary for the body, clothes only excepted. And it may be, if God prosper this labour of love, they will have these too shortly.

"(4) In whatever view we look upon this, it is one of the noblest charities that can be conceived. How reasonable is the institution ! Is it fit that the children of those who leave wife and all that is dear, to save souls from death, should want what is needful either for soul or body ? Ought not we to supply what the parent cannot because of his labours in the gospel ? How excellent are the effects of this institution ! The preacher, eased of this weight, can the more cheerfully go on in his labour. And perhaps many of these children may hereafter fill up the place of those that shall 'rest from their labours.'

"(5) It is not strange, therefore, considering the excellence of this design, that Satan should have taken much pains to defeat it, particularly by lies of every kind, which were plentifully invented and handed about for several years. But truth now generally prevails, and its adversaries are put to silence. It is well known that the children want nothing ; that they scarce know what sickness means ; that they are well instructed in whatever they are capable of learning ; that they are carefully and tenderly governed ; and that the behaviour of all in the house, elder and younger, is 'as becometh the gospel of Christ.'

"(6) But the expense of such an undertaking is very large, so that we are ill able to defray it. The best means we could think of at our Conference to supply the deficiency is, once a year to



desire the assistance of all those in every place who wish well to the work of God, who long to see sinners converted to God, and the kingdom of Christ set up in all the earth.

“(7) All of you who are thus minded have an opportunity now of showing your love to the gospel. Now promote, as far as in you lies, one of the noblest charities in the world. Now forward, as you are able, one of the most excellent designs that ever was set on foot in this kingdom. Do what you can to comfort the parents who give up their all for you, and to give their children cause to bless you. You will be no poorer for what you do on such an occasion. God is a good paymaster. And you know, in doing this, you lend unto the Lord: in due time He shall pay you again.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, viii. p. 333: “Minutes of Several Conversations (1744-1789).”



## CHAPTER VI

### BURNING QUESTIONS

1757 TO 1767

O tempora, O mores!—CICERO.

THE year 1757 was noted in the history of Kingswood by reason of the great fire which at one time bade fair to totally destroy the school buildings.

Those of our readers who are fortunate enough to possess a copy of the Christmas number of the *Kingswood and Grove Quarterly* for the year 1880, will find therein an interesting and graphic account of this event written by an old Kingswood boy and master, Mr. A. S. Way. The writer of that "Little Ghost's Story" has not, as he was indeed not bound to do, being a story-teller, stuck closely to the actual facts and details of the original account, and, amongst other things, has introduced Wesley as a spectator of the scene, and as the saviour of the premises. But for the fact that this is an attempt to give a strict and reliable history of our school, we should be tempted to borrow Mr. Way's story as even more palatable reading than the account given by Wesley.

The news of the catastrophe was first given to the Founder as he was returning one morning from preaching the previous day at Bath. "I felt," says Wesley, "not one moment's pain, knowing that God does all things well. When I came thither I received a fuller account. About eight on Monday evening (24th October 1757) two or three boys went into the gallery, up two pairs of stairs. One of them heard a strange crackling in the room above. Opening the staircase door, he was beat back by smoke, on which he cried out, 'Fire! murder! fire!' Mr. Baynes, hearing this, ran immediately down and brought up a pail of water. But when he went into the



room, and saw the blaze, he had not presence of mind to go up to it, but threw the water upon the floor. Meantime, one of the boys rung the bell ; another called John Maddern<sup>1</sup> from the next house, who ran up, as did James Burges quickly after, and found the room all in a flame. The deal partitions took fire immediately, which spread to the roof of the house. Plenty of water was now brought, but they could not come nigh the place where it was wanted, the room being so filled with flame and smoke that none could go into it. At last, a long ladder which lay in the garden was reared up against the wall of the house ; but it was then observed that one of the sides of it was broke in two, and the other quite rotten. However, John How (a young man who lived next door) run up it with an axe in his hand ; but he then found the ladder was so short, that, as he stood on the top of it, he could but just lay one hand over the battlements. How he got over to the leads none can tell ; but he did so, and quickly broke through the roof, in which a vent being made, the smoke and flame issued out as from a furnace. Those who were at the foot of the stairs with water, being able to go no farther, then went through the smoke to the door of the leads, and poured it down through the tiling. By this means the fire was quickly quenched, having only consumed a part of the partition, with a box of clothes, and a little damaged the roof and the floor beneath.

“It is amazing that so little hurt was done, for the fire, which began in the middle of the long room (none can imagine how, for no person had been there for several hours before), was so violent that it broke every pane of glass but two in the window, both at the east and west end. What was more amazing still was, that it did not hurt either the beds (which, when James Burges came in, seemed all covered with flame) nor the deal partitions at the other side of the room, though it beat against them for a considerable time. What can be said to these things, but that God had fixed the bounds which it could not pass?”

Mr. Way, in his thrilling and amusing story, wilfully blind to the innocence of the boys of that day and school, suggests, with the freedom of a romancer, a cause of the fire by picturing two lads seeking the seclusion of the upper rooms to indulge in a quiet smoke.

Whether the narrow escape from sudden destruction startled the youths of Kingswood into a state of obedience and virtue, we know

<sup>1</sup> John Maddern was English master.



not, but in the January of the following year Wesley speaks of the school in eulogistic terms. "Wednesday, 4th January 1758, I rode to Kingswood, and rejoiced over the school, which is at length what I have so long wished it to be—a blessing to all that are therein, and an honour to the whole body of Methodists."

It was in this year of 1757 that Wesley made the deplorable mistake (at least so far as his domestic peace was concerned) of appointing one Sarah Ryan to be the housekeeper at Kingswood. This young woman of thirty-three had recently been converted, and was living with Miss Bosanquet (afterwards Mrs. Fletcher) at a house in Moorfields, where several other Methodist women boarded. Prior to her conversion Sarah Ryan had had a most extraordinary career. She had first married a cork-cutter, and during his lifetime had entered into matrimony with an Italian, and subsequently, the other two being alive, with an Irish sailor! Her life with all of them was most unhappy, and, in all probability, profligate. Notwithstanding her former history, Wesley appointed this woman, who still had three husbands living, to the post of matron at Kingswood. Of the sincerity of her moral reformation Wesley had no doubt, and there is no reason to justify us in saying that he was wrong in his opinion. There is, however, every reason for saying that the appointment was dangerous and unwise. The woman was naturally "vain, flippant, giddy," and for that reason was not fit to be placed in such a position of responsibility. Beyond this, the constant communication between Wesley and the housekeeper, rendered necessary by their business relations, roused the jealousy of Mrs. Wesley to active protest. On one occasion, stung to desperation, she threw herself into a room when the housekeeper was presiding, during the Bristol Conference, at the dinner-table, where some sixty or seventy ministers, including Mr. Wesley, were dining, and indignantly denounced the matron. The end of it all was separation.<sup>1</sup>

The difficulty at this time, as, indeed, at several epochs in the school history, was to find fit and proper persons to become its masters. So important and pressing did this matter become that it, together with financial troubles, gave rise to a serious discussion at the Conference of 1758 on the question, "Shall we drop the school at Kingswood?" It was ultimately resolved that the school should be continued "if a fit master can be procured." The strict

<sup>1</sup> Tyerman's *Life of Wesley*, pp. 109, 285.



conditions imposed by the stern Founder made the procuring of a competent master a thing of no small difficulty. What those conditions were may be guessed from the lines upon which the school was established, and they are also carefully stated in a letter written to an intending candidate for the post of writing master some five-and-twenty years later.

In 1783, one Thomas Welch, having offered himself for a vacancy in the writing department, was thus addressed by Wesley :—

“ BRISTOL, *August 15, 1783.*

“ DEAR THOMAS,—You seem to be the man I want. As to salary, you will have thirty pounds a year ; board, etc., will be thirty more. But do not come for money. 1. Do not come at all, unless purely to raise a Christian school. 2. Anybody behaving ill I will turn away immediately. 3. I expect you to be in school eight hours a day. 4. In all things I expect you should be circumspect. But you will judge better by considering the printed rules. The sooner you come the better.—I am, your affectionate brother,

“ JOHN WESLEY.”

Whether the excuse that he was induced by good advice to remain where he was at Coventry was the real reason, or whether the truth was that he dreaded the combined operation of Wesley's essential requirements, we cannot say, but certain it was that this worthy gentleman did not come to the school, and thus drew upon himself the outpourings of the vials of wrath of the reverend Founder. “ You use me very ill,” he wrote. “ I have turned away three masters on your account. The person who gives you this advice (*i.e.* to stay at Coventry) is wanting either in common sense or common honesty.”<sup>1</sup>

For seven years from the date of the great fire the school flourished to the satisfaction of Wesley. One of those years was, however, darkened by the scourge of smallpox ; such, at least, appears to be the conclusion to be drawn from Wesley's records, where a death is noted in the September of 1763.<sup>2</sup>

In 1765 there were the rumblings of a coming storm. The

<sup>1</sup> *Methodist Magazine*, 1817, p. 324.

<sup>2</sup> “ Fri. 23.—I preached at Bath. Riding home, we saw a coffin, carrying into St. George's Church, with many children attending it. When we came near, we found they were our own children, attending the corpse of one of their school-fellows, who had died of the smallpox ; and God thereby touched many of their hearts in a manner they never knew before.”—Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 147 (September 23, 26, 1763).



children were then in health, and behaved well and learned well ; "but, alas ! (two or three excepted) there is no life in them."<sup>1</sup> The storm broke in the next year. On Wednesday, 12th March, "I rode over to Kingswood, and having told my whole mind to the masters and servants, spoke to the children in a far stronger manner than ever I did before. I will kill or cure : I will have one or the other—a Christian school, or none at all."<sup>2</sup>

The Conference held in the August of 1766 again took into careful consideration the condition of the school. Advancing age and the increasing responsibilities of his work compelled Wesley to think about delegating to trustees some of the active duties in the management. It was resolved at this annual gathering : "(1) To put in James Hindmarsh and wife, as writing master and housekeeper ; (2) To desire Mr. Price to stay another year ; (3) To appoint three or five trustees ; (4) To require each Bristol preacher to be an hour a week at least with the children."<sup>3</sup>

During the next week Wesley rode over to Bristol and delivered the management of Kingswood House to "stewards" upon whom he could depend.<sup>4</sup> The new arrangement seems to have worked well. Constant supervision by the stewards had the desired effect, and the Founder from this date had little or no cause for complaint, although his visits to the school were frequent.

The finances at this time required consideration. As we have before stated, the first record of the amount of subscriptions was in 1765, when £100, 9s. 7d. was raised. The slight increase of £20 in two years was not sufficient to meet increased expenditure, and the Conference of 1767 resolved to make a midsummer collection in every place, with special subscription lists in Dublin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool. This resulted in an advance of £52 in the next year's income, and a slight increase was made annually for another ten years, so that the collection in 1777 amounted to £380, 8s. 2d.

Before dealing with the sensational year of 1768 it may interest our readers to have here a peep into the domestic economy of the school. This may be gleaned from an original bill-book<sup>5</sup> which is

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 237 (5th October 1765).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* iii. p. 243 (12th March 1766). <sup>3</sup> Minutes of Conference, 1766.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* iii. p. 262 (27th August 1766).

<sup>5</sup> This is one of the very few early records of the school which survived the change of the institution from Bristol to Bath. Two cart-loads of old books left Old Kingswood, but unfortunately never reached New Kingswood.

A second bill-book which is in existence covers the years 1789-1794. Here



in the hands of the present school authorities, and covers a period from 1764 to 1770. The index to the book shows that the majority of boarders paid (or ought to have paid) the amount of £14 per annum, while preachers' boys, of whom there are nine mentioned out of a total of a hundred and seven, were admitted free. A few other scholars are represented as paying £20 a year. These are dignified by the prefix "Mr.," and are those residing at the school for the quasi-university training which was part of Wesley's design, as will hereafter appear.

The accounts are not always complete in form, either from having been carelessly kept or from too liberal use of the credit system. Occasionally one meets the note attached to the total of money due, "Forgiven by Mr. Wesley."

The sartorial entries are the most numerous, and these, with the aid of a few (alas! too few) prints which are fortunately available, enable us to produce the "taylor"-dressed boy of Kingswood School in the year 1766.

Beginning at the top and working down to his shoes, we find the youth (aged eight to thirteen) adorned with a broad-brimmed "hatt" resembling the "wide-awakes" of to-day, the charge for which varied from 1s. 6d. to 2s., or, with a "hatt-box," 6s. 6d. inclusive. From time to time these "hatts" were renovated, if we may judge from an item: "To dressing a Hatt, 1s. 4d." We may suppose that this was at least for a whole quarter, if not for a year, since the amount is almost equivalent to that of a new "hatt."

The cost of a "sute of cloathes" may be gleaned from John Lyon's account:—

	£	s.	d.
To making a sute of cloathes . . . . .	0	7	6
To cloth . . . . .	1	4	4½
To ¾ yds. of Shaloon @ 19d. . . . .	0	5	1½
To two yds. of fustin . . . . .	0	2	4
To Buttons . . . . .	0	2	6
To Silk, etc. . . . .	0	3	8½

The "sute" consisted of a long tail-coat reaching below the knees, a vest, and a pair of knee-breeches, fastened round the knee

we find the fees to be £16 and £20. Eight pay the higher fee, but cannot have been entered for the academic curriculum, as is seen from the fact that one of them is noted as being of the age of eleven; one, George Gilbert, changes from £16 to £20 in the course of his career. Some of the boys named therein pay extra sums for tea in the afternoon; others for French, drawing, or the violin. In some respects the dress appears to have been more ornate; we meet with frequent references to a "hat and cockade," or to a "love-ribbon." A 2s. subscription to the library is common.



by a "ribband," for which the price was 6d. The cloth for the coat was, we believe, broadcloth, which, from repeated entries, appears to have cost 10s. a yard. The knee-breeches were made, in some cases at least, of white "fustin," and cost 7s. 6d. according to the entry: "To a pair of breeches."

Stockings were to be had from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. a pair, and Charlie Thompson had feet put to a pair of stockings for 9d. The usual price for a pair of shoes was 3s. or 4s., and the buckles with which they were adorned were 6d. extra.

There were, of course, stylish boys in the school, followers of their contemporary, Beau Nash. Joseph Cownley surprises us in this respect, for in his account there appears: "To a New wig, 6s.," and "To a pair of gloves, 10d.," and "To making his great coat into a strait one and trimmings, 3s. 6d."

The doctor was not entirely unknown at Kingswood in these years, but his visits were not so systematic as they used to be in the after days. A hundred years later a periodical inspection took place in the schoolroom at Woodhouse Grove by the doctor. Everyone had to stand at his desk, and the learned man, accompanied by the governor and his lady, beamed in turn on each class of boys, picked out four or five as victims, and the whole proceedings were over in five minutes. The "local board of health" passed solemnly out along the corridors, followed by the chosen few, to the secret recesses of the surgery. One thing was most noticeable about these victims—they were usually the same. They consisted of those who had "tender parents," over-anxious for their sons' welfare, or of one or two who preferred a "licking" to eating hash, and who, as a last resource, were handed over with jolly, healthy faces to the doctor, rather to be punished than cured. One of these cases is well known—that of a healthy, hearty, funny fellow, who startled the Kingswood authorities, when he was transferred from the Grove, by refusing to eat meat, and who, notwithstanding the awful prognostications of the governor, is still alive, as hale and hearty as ever, and for aught we know treating youngsters for the same affliction from which he suffered at school.

And so it would appear that in the early days of Kingswood the doctor had his favourites. Thomas Crone of Cork is debited: "To purging draught and stomach drops, 1s. 3d.," and under the name of the aforesaid Joseph Cownley there appear the following items: "To pocket-money for a year and a Hatt and A Bottle for his head



3s. 3d., To y<sup>e</sup> Doctor for Sore head 10s. 6d., To Doctor's Bill for Sore Breast 16s. 6d." Poor little Willie Darney, a preacher's boy, contributes a very small page to this portion of the history: "Physic 2s., To Doctor's Bill £1, 3s. 9d., To Coffin, Shroud, etc., 19s."

But beyond a doubt the doctor's real favourite was John Boddily, and we shall take the liberty of copying a portion of the account which appears under this name. Speaking without medical knowledge, one might suppose that he was periodically upset by the richness of the dining-table.

		s.	d.
1767.			
Jan. 7.	To 6 Powders . . . . .	1	3
„ 14.	To an Apozene . . . . .	1	6
	To an aperient draft . . . . .	0	9
„ 21.	To an Apozene . . . . .	1	6
April 2.	To a visit of Doctor . . . . .	2	6
	A plaster for the Side . . . . .	0	6
	Sudoryne Powder . . . . .	1	6
„ 3.	A Stomach Julip . . . . .	1	6
„ 4.	do. . . . .	1	6
	The Powders . . . . .	1	6
	A Journey . . . . .	2	6
7.	Manna and Salts . . . . .	0	4

We believe J. B. left the school alive!

The account-book further shows signs of prosperity amongst the boys. Nearly all of them received pocket-money, even as much as threepence per week. Seeing that they were not allowed outside the premises, and that there is no mention of a "tuck-shop" *on* the premises, it is difficult to see how so much wealth was distributed. Here again we must seek for light from the sister school a hundred years later. The Grove currency was also very restricted prior to the days when the scholars were allowed beyond the "green gates" for other purposes than going home once in six months or going to worship thrice a week. The currency was a copper one, and these coppers pursued for many years an even course. We can begin at any point of their history, so let us go into the second classroom on a Saturday afternoon. The second master has a heap of coppers before him, which he distributes among the boys entitled to pocket-money, and to the monitors entitled to allowances. One and all rush off at once across the playground, up the alley, to "Ford's," and spend their pence at once. On the next day collection-money is wanted. The second master sends up to "Ford's" for coppers; these are distributed among the boys, who at the proper time solemnly deposit them in the collecting-boxes at the morning



service in the chapel. The master for the day counts them in the vestry, and carries them off to the school to await a redistribution as pocket-money on the following Saturday. Coppers have been known to remain in this restricted currency for years. But, after all, we do not derive much assistance from this later history. There was no "Ford's" at Kingswood, and there was at the time of which we speak no record of a distribution of money for collections at the "House." That being the case, and repudiating the idea that the boys would be taught the pernicious habit of hoarding money, we are constrained to arrive at the conclusion that the pocket-money found its way as *voluntary* contributions into the collecting plates and boxes of the Society.

There are not lacking in this book evidences of the relaxation of the inflexible rule that the boys were not to leave the school premises until they left "for good and all," but such exceptions are rare. The majority of the boys lived a long distance away, and their usual mode of conveyance was by "y<sup>e</sup> coach" or "y<sup>e</sup> machine," the latter being a cheaper and a more plebeian style of travelling. Those living in or near seaports availed themselves of the sea voyage, as would appear to have been the case of John Youd of "Leverpool," who is debited: "To cash for to pay his passage, 10s. 6d."



## CHAPTER VII

### THE REVIVAL PERIOD

1768 TO 1773

We have seen strange things to-day.

THE head classical master at this time (1766-1769) was Joseph Benson, while James Hindmarsh<sup>1</sup> held the post of chief English and mathematical master from 1765 to 1773. It is to these two masters, particularly the latter, that was due the beginning of a period of revivalism in the school which lasted for a number of years.

Joseph Benson was appointed by Wesley to a mastership in the school on 11th March 1766. The resolutions which, according to his own diary, he formed on entering on his duties show that he must in all respects have been a man after Wesley's own heart. Take for a sample the following:—“(1) To rise at four o'clock in the morning, and go to bed at nine at night. Never to trifle away time in vain conversation, useless visits, or studying anything which would not be to my advantage. (2) To be careful to maintain private prayer, and not to be content without communion with God in it. To spend from four to five o'clock every morning, and from five to six every evening, in devoted meditation and prayer; and at nine in the morning, and at three in the evening, to devote a few minutes to prayer. (3) Let me with a single eye, not for praise, instruct the boys diligently in useful learning, and see that they make as great a progress as possible. Let me, especially, endeavour, depending upon divine influence, to impress a sense of the things of God upon their minds, at the same time that they are instructed in the principles of religion.”

<sup>1</sup> See note on Robert Hindmarsh, p. 58 *infra*.



Benson remained at Kingswood until the spring of 1770, when he entered on his duties as headmaster of the Theological College which the Countess of Huntingdon had just established at Trevecca in South Wales. For this appointment he had been specially recommended by Wesley. In 1769, Benson entered his name at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he devoted himself particularly to the study of the classics, metaphysics, and natural philosophy. His connection with the Methodists disabled him from graduating at the university, or from taking orders, as he was desirous of doing. The result was that he became a Methodist preacher, being accepted at the Bristol Conference of 1771, and ultimately became the greatest ornament of the Connexion in every department of his labours. He is well known as the author of many valuable theological works, especially his *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. He died on 6th February 1821, aged seventy-three years.<sup>1</sup>

Under his superintendence the school flourished in every department. But the most extraordinary development was the religious revival which manifested itself in 1768, and reached its climax two years later, by which time, however, Benson had left to become classical master in Lady Huntingdon's College at Trevecca.

The chief agent in stirring up this tremendous excitement at the school was James Hindmarsh. On 27th April 1768 he wrote to Wesley in terms which may appear to many of our readers, as they did to the Poet Laureate, Southey, of great extravagance.

"On Wednesday, the 20th," Hindmarsh writes,<sup>2</sup> "God broke in upon our boys in a surprising manner. A serious concern has been observable in some of them for some time; but that night, while they were in their private apartments, the power of God came upon them, even like a mighty rushing wind, which made them cry aloud for mercy. Last night I hope will never be forgotten, when about twenty were in the utmost distress. But God spoke peace to two of them, J[ohn] G[ascott] and T[homas] M[aurice]. A greater display of His love I never saw; they indeed rejoice with joy unspeakable. For my own part, I have not often felt the like power. We have no need to exhort them to pray, for that spirit runs through the whole school; so that this house may well be called 'an house of prayer.' While I am writing, the cries of the boys, from their several apartments, are sounding in my ears. There are many still

<sup>1</sup> *Life of Benson*, by the Rev. James Macdonald, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 319 (5th May 1768).



lying at the pool, who wait every moment to be put in. They are come to this, 'Lord, I will not, I cannot, rest without Thy love!' Since I began to write, eight more are set at liberty, and now rejoice in God their Saviour. The names of these are—John Coward, John Lion, John Maddern, John Boddily, John Thurgar, Charles Brown, William Higham, and Robert Hindmarsh.<sup>1</sup> Their age is from eight to fourteen. There are but few who withstand the work; nor is it likely they should do it long; for the prayers of those that believe in Christ seem to carry all before them. . . .

"I had sealed my letter, but have opened it to inform you that two more of our children have found peace. Several others are under deep conviction. Some of our friends from Bristol are here, who are thunder-struck. This is the day we have wished for so long; the day you have had in view, which has made you go through so much opposition for the good of these poor children."

This report filled the Founder's heart with joy and gratitude, and when in the September of that year he visited the school, his soul was satisfied, as is evident from his entry that "all behave in such a manner, that I have seen no other schoolboys like them."<sup>2</sup>

Meanwhile the numbers in the school increased. "The grievance now is the number of children. Instead of thirty (as I desired) we have near fifty; whereby our masters are burdened. And it is scarce possible to keep them in so exact order as we might do a smaller number. However, this still comes nearer a Christian school than any I know in the kingdom."<sup>3</sup>

The climax of the revival was reached in 1770.

On Tuesday, 18th September 1770, most of the school were taken in solemn procession to view the body of a near neighbour who had died some three or four days before. The children ranged from eight to fourteen years of age, and meagre diet and the lack of physical exercise and of boyish recreation, com-

<sup>1</sup> Robert Hindmarsh (1759–1835) was the son of James Hindmarsh, one of Wesley's preachers. Robert, who was never a Methodist, became a printer. Whilst so engaged he studied the writings of mystics, and in 1783 formed a society for the purpose of studying Swedenborg's works, called the "Theosophical Society," of which his father, who had left Methodism in 1785, was a member. Robert with his father then organized the "New Church," but four years later was expelled owing to his lax views of the conjugal relation. He subsequently established various "temples," which one by one were closed owing to financial difficulties. His friends in 1813 built for him a New Jerusalem temple in Salford, where he preached till 1824. He was the author of numerous works on mystical and kindred subjects (*Dictionary of National Biography*).

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 345 (7th October 1768).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* iii. p. 379 (12th September 1769).



bined with enforced prayer and meditation, both morning and evening, made them unusually morbid and sensitive. It is not surprising that this gruesome visit startled them, as indeed it would people of older growth and more robust minds. They were, doubtless, horror-stricken, and to make the matter worse, whilst their nerves were unstrung, Mr. Hindmarsh in the evening "met them all in the school, and gave them an exhortation suited to the occasion." What that suitable exhortation was we may readily conceive both from the circumstances immediately preceding and from the hymn which he announced for the poor little urchins to sing—

And am I born to die,  
To lay this body down?  
And must my trembling spirit fly  
Into a world unknown?

This exhortation, we are told, "increased their concern ; so that it was with great difficulty they contained themselves till he began to pray." Southey says,<sup>1</sup> "It was a wonder that the boys were not driven mad by the conduct of their instructors. These insane persons urged them never to rest till they had obtained a clear sense of the pardoning love of God. This advice they gave them severally, as well as collectively ; and some of the poor children actually agreed that they would not sleep till God revealed Himself to them, and they had found peace ! The scene which ensued was worthy of Bedlam, and might fairly have entitled the promoters to a place there." For the rest of the narrative we will leave Wesley to speak.<sup>2</sup>

"Then Al[exande]r M[athe]r and R[ichar]d N[obl]e cried aloud for mercy ; and quickly another and another, till all but two or three were constrained to do the same ; and as long as he continued to pray, they continued the same loud and bitter cry. One of the maids, Elizabeth Nutt, was as deeply convinced as any of them. After prayer, Mr. H. said, 'Those of you who are resolved to serve God may go and pray together.' Fifteen of them did so, and continued wrestling with God, with strong cries and tears, till about nine o'clock.

"Wed., 19. At the morning prayer many of them cried out again, though not so violently. From this time their whole spirit and behaviour was changed ; they were all serious and loving to each other. The same seriousness and mildness continued on

<sup>1</sup> *Life of Wesley*, ii. p. 509.

<sup>2</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 414 (18th September 1770).



Thursday ; and they walked together, talking only of the things of God. On Friday evening their concern greatly increased, and caused them to break out again into strong cries.

“Saturday, 22. They seemed to lose none of their concern, and spent all their spare time in prayer.

“Sunday, 23. Fifteen of them gave me their names ; being resolved, they said, to serve God. In the afternoon I gave them a strong exhortation, and afterward Mr. Rankin. Their very countenances were entirely changed. They drank in every word.

“Tues., 25. During the time of prayer in the evening they were affected just as the Tuesday before. The two other maids were then present, and were both cut to the heart.

“Wed., 26. ‘I rode,’ says Mr. Rankin, ‘in the afternoon to Kingswood, and went upstairs in order to retire a little. But when I came up, I heard one of the boys at prayer in an adjoining room. I listened a while, and was exceedingly struck with many of his expressions. When he ceased I went in, and found two others with him. Just then three more came in. I went to prayer. The Lord seemed to rest upon them all, and pierced their hearts with deep conviction. The next morning I spent some time with all the children, and then desired those who were resolved to save their souls to come upstairs with me. I went up, and nine of the children followed me, who said they were determined to flee from the wrath to come. I exhorted them never to rest till they found peace with God ; and then sung and prayed. The power of God came down in so wonderful a manner that my voice was drowned by their cries. When I concluded, one of them broke out into prayer, in a manner that quite astonished me ; and, during the whole day, a peculiar spirit of seriousness rested on all the children. After spending some time in the school on Friday, I desired those I had spoke to the day before, to follow me ; which they did, and one more. I pressed each of them severally, not to rest till he had a clear sense of the pardoning love of God. I then prayed, and the Lord poured out His Spirit as the day before, so that, in a few minutes, my voice could not be heard amidst their cries and groans.’

“‘On Friday, 28,’ says Mr. Hindmarsh, ‘when I came out into the ground ten of the children quickly gathered round about me, earnestly asking what they must do to be saved : nor could I disengage myself from them till the bell rang for dinner. All this time we observed, the children who were most affected learned faster and



better than all the rest. In the evening, I explained to all the children the nature of the Lord's Supper. I then met twelve of them apart and spoke to each particularly. When I asked one of them, Simon Lloyd, "What do you want to make you happy?" after a little pause he answered, "God." We went to prayer. Presently a cry arose from one and another, till it ran through all, vehemently calling upon God, and refusing to be comforted, without the knowledge and the love of God. About half-hour after eight, I bade them good-night, and sent them up to bed. But Lloyd, Brown, and Robert Hindmarsh slipped aside, when the rest went up, being resolved they would not sleep nor rest till God revealed Himself to them. When they began to pray, some of them heard them, and one and another stole down, some half dressed, some almost naked. They continued praying by turns near three-quarters of an hour, in which time, first one, then a second, and, before they concluded, two more found peace with God. I then went to them and asked Bobby Hindmarsh, "Why did you slip aside?" He said, "Simon Lloyd and Jacky Brown and I had agreed together that we would not sleep till the Lord set us at liberty." After I had prayed with them, and praised God, till about half-hour past nine, I desired them to go to bed. They did so; all but those three, who slipped away and stayed with Richard Piercy, who was in deep agony of soul, and would by no means be persuaded to rise from his knees. The children above, hearing them pray, in a few minutes ran down again. They continued wrestling, with still increasing cries and tears, till three more found peace with God. About a quarter-past ten I went to them again, and, observing some of them quite hoarse, insisted upon their going to bed, which all of them then did. But quickly one, and then another, stole out of bed, till, in a quarter of an hour, they were all at prayer again. And the concern among them was deeper than ever, as well as more general; there being but four of our five-and-twenty children that did not appear to be cut to the heart. However, fearing they might hurt themselves, I sent one of our maids to persuade them to go up. But Jacky Brown, catching hold of her, said, "O Betty, seek the salvation of your soul! seek it in earnest! it is not too late: and it is not too soon!" Immediately she fell upon her knees and burst into tears and strong cries. The two other maids, hearing this, ran in, and were presently seized as violently as her. Jacky Brown then began praying for Betty, and continued in prayer near three-quarters of an hour. By



that time there was a general cry from all the maids, as well as the boys. This continued till past eleven. My wife and I, and Mr. Keard, then went in, and fearing some of them might be hurt, with difficulty prevailed on them to go to bed, and went up with them.

“The maids continued below in much distress. We talked with them a little, and left them praying. But it was not above a quarter of an hour, before Betty broke out into thanksgiving. Going in, I asked her, “Now is the love of God free?” She answered, “Free as air: blessed be God, that ever I came under this roof!” The other two remained on their knees, praying as in an agony. I desired them to go into their own room, and they did: yet would not go to bed, but continued in prayer.

“Saturday, 29. I was waked between four and five by the children vehemently crying to God. The maids went to them at five: and first one of the boys, then another, then one and another of the maids, earnestly poured out their souls before God, both for themselves and for the rest. They continued weeping and praying till nine o’clock, not thinking about meat or drink: nay, Richard Piercy took no food all the day, but remained, in words and groans, calling upon God.

“About nine, Diana went into her own room, and prayed, partly alone, partly with Betty. About ten (as Betty was praying), her strength was quite spent; and she sunk down as quite dead. She lay so for some minutes, while the other prayed on; but then suddenly started up, praising God with all her might, and rejoicing with joy unspeakable.

“Mary, hearing her voice, broke off her work, and ran in to her in haste. They all remained praying by turns till twelve, when she lay like one at the point to die. But there was not yet any answer to prayer, nor any deliverance.

“About one all the maids, and three of the boys, went upstairs, and began praying again. And now they found the Lord’s hand was not shortened. Between two and three, Mary likewise rejoiced with joy unspeakable. They all continued together till after four, praising the God of their salvation. Indeed, they seemed to have forgotten all things here below, and to think of nothing but God and heaven.

“In the evening, all the maids, and many of the boys, not having been used to so long and violent speaking, were worn out as to bodily strength, and so hoarse that they were scarce able to



speak. But they were strong in the Spirit, full of love, and of joy and peace in believing. Sunday, 30. Eight of the children and three of the maids received the Lord's Supper for the first time. And hitherto, these are all rejoicing in God, and walking worthy of the gospel.'"

For thirteen days this tension had been maintained, till physical exhaustion seems to have moderated it. One by one the effects vanished, and the next record of the religious character of the scholars shows how evanescent was its influence. A year later (1771) Wesley writes: "I spent an hour among our children at Kingswood. It is strange. How long shall we be constrained to weave Penelope's web? What is become of the wonderful work of grace which God wrought in them last September? It is gone! It is lost! It is vanished away! There is scarce any trace of it remaining! Then



PULPIT IN WESLEY'S CHAPEL, OLD KINGSWOOD.



we must begin again ; and in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.”<sup>1</sup>

Yet one more record is to be found two years later of this strange enthusiasm. Certain charges had been launched against the management of the school, and it was necessary that Wesley should go to Kingswood to investigate the matter. Whilst there, Ralph Mather endeavoured to rouse the boys once again from the lethargy into which they had fallen, and of which Wesley had complained so bitterly. In this he appears to have been successful, and Wesley was enabled to see for himself the remarkable force at work amongst the scholars. He went down one evening, when the children had gone into the schoolroom to pray, and, standing by a window, he watched the thirty or more who were gathered together. “Such a sight,” he says, “I never saw before nor since. Three or four stood and stared, as if affrighted. The rest were all on their knees, pouring out their souls before God, in a manner not easy to be described. Sometimes one, sometimes more, prayed aloud ; sometimes a cry went up from them all ; till five or six of them, who were in doubts before, saw the clear light of God’s countenance.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iii. p. 442 (6th September 1771).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* iii. p. 506 (10th September 1773).



## CHAPTER VIII

### THE UNIVERSITY OF KINGSWOOD

1773 TO 1780

Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti,  
Si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,  
Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.—JUVENAL.

THE period from 1773 to 1780 was apparently one of inaction or reaction, and little of any moment is recorded of this time. Now and again one reads of a short visit paid to the school by the Founder, when he inspected its arrangements, examined its scholars, and “preached in the avenue.” But such visits were rare, and the school was left more than ever in the hands of the stewards, with the result that in 1781, when Wesley “made a particular inquiry into the management of the school,” he had bitter complaints to make. “I found,” writes he, “some of the rules had not been observed at all; particularly that of rising in the morning. Surely Satan has a peculiar spite at this school! What trouble has it cost me for above these thirty years! I can *plan*; but who will *execute*? I know not; God help me!”<sup>1</sup>

It was in this year (1781) that Wesley printed and published ‘A Plain Account of Kingswood School.’<sup>2</sup> So much of that document as relates to the origin of the school and to its rules and curriculum has already been referred to. The latter portion of the “Account” deals with a feature of the school upon which we have said little or nothing as yet, namely, the school as a substitute for the university.

Of the school curriculum as described by Wesley, and as set forth in the early pages of this book, and of the academical course

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iv. p. 216 (7th September 1781).    <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. p. 255.



stated in the note below,<sup>1</sup> the Founder says: "Whoever carefully goes through this course will be a better scholar than nine in ten of the graduates at Oxford or Cambridge." It was not intended that the resources of Kingswood should be exhausted by the school curriculum; Wesley made provision for the youth who had "gone through the school." This academical scheme was not extensively worked, but there are traces of it to be found in the old account-books, where are recorded the names of students, not necessarily former scholars, who pay twenty pounds a year, and are dignified by the title of "Mr." These we believe to be the academical students finishing off their school course by a training equivalent to that to be obtained at the university, or else, like Adam Clarke, whose sorry experiences we shall shortly record, enjoying the advanced education to be had at the school without having previously risen through its several forms.

The love that Wesley bore to his college and university is well

<sup>1</sup> The subjects and books studied in the school have already been described in detail. For those students who desired to go through a course of academical learning, Wesley prepared a further syllabus of subjects, which is worth transcribing. It is as follows:—

"*First Year.* Read Lowth's *English Grammar*; Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French Grammars; Cornelius Nepos; Sallust; Cæsar; Tully's *Offices*; Terence; Phædrus; *Æneid*; Dilworth; Randal; Bengel; Vossius; Aldrich and Wallis's *Logic*; Langbaine's *Ethics*; *Hutchinson on the Passions*; Spanheim's *Introduction to Ecclesiastical History*; Puffendorf's *Introduction to the History of Europe*; *Moral and Sacred Poems*; Hebrew Pentateuch, with the Notes; Greek Testament—Matthew to the Acts, with the Notes; Xenophon's *Cyrus*; Homer's *Iliad*; Bishop Pearson on the Creed; ten volumes of the *Christian Library*; *Telemague*.

"*Second Year.* Look over the Grammars; read Velleius Paterculus; *Tusculan Questions*; *Excerpta*; *Vide Opera*; *Lusus Westmonasterienses*; Chronological Tables; Euclid's *Elements*; Wells' *Tracts*; Newton's *Principia*; Mosheim's *Introduction to Church History*; Usher's *Annals*; Burnet's *History of the Reformation*; Spenser's *Faery Queen*; Historical Books of the Hebrew Bible; Greek Testament, *ad finem*; Kupov *Avapaais*; Homer's *Odyssey*; twelve volumes of the *Christian Library*; Ramsay's *Cyrus*; Racine.

"*Third Year.* Look over the Grammars; Livy; Suetonius; Tully, *De Finibus*; *Muse Anglicanæ*; Dr. Burton's *Poemata*; Lord Forbes's *Tracts*; *Abridgment of Hutchinson's Works*; *Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation*; Rollin's *Ancient History*; Hume's *History of England*; Neal's *History of the Puritans*; Milton's Poetical Works; Hebrew Bible—Job to the Canticles; Greek Testament; Plato's *Dialogues*; Greek *Epigrams*; twelve volumes of the *Christian Library*; Pascal; Corneille.

"*Fourth Year.* Look over the Grammars; Tacitus; *Grotii Historia Belgica*; Tully, *De Natura Deorum*; *Prædium Rusticum*; *Carmina Quadragesimalia*; *Philosophical Transactions Abridged*; Watts' *Astronomy*, etc.; *Compendium Metaphysicæ*; Watts' *Ontology*; Locke's *Essay*; Malebranche; Clarendon's *History*; Neal's *History of New England*; Antonio Solis's *History of Mexico*; Shakespeare; rest of the Hebrew Bible; Greek Testament; *Epictetus*; Marcus Antoninus; *Poete Minores*; and the *Christian Library*; *La Fausseté de les Vertues Humaines*; *Quesnall sur les Evangiles*.



known, and the reasons why he should desire the youth to continue at Kingswood rather than to go to the universities must have been, and were, cogent; but the strongest of them was one of sheer necessity. Such of his followers as were already in the universities had been expelled, and the college doors were closed to all the others who sought admission. On this point the Founder himself shall speak.

"I have for many years suspended the execution of this part of my design (providing for the youth who had gone through the school course). I was, indeed, thoroughly convinced, ever since I read Milton's admirable 'Treatise on Education,' that it was highly expedient for every youth to begin and finish his education at the same place. I was convinced that nothing could be more irrational and absurd, than to break this off in the middle, and to begin again at a different place, and in quite a different method. The many and great inconveniences of this I knew by sad experience. Yet I had so strong a prejudice in favour of our own universities, that of Oxford in particular, that I could hardly think of any one's finishing his education without spending some years there. I therefore encouraged all I had any influence over to enter at Oxford or Cambridge; both of which I preferred in many respects to any university I had seen abroad. Add to this that several of the young persons at Kingswood had themselves a desire of going to the university. I cannot say that I am yet quite clear of that prejudice. I love the very sight of Oxford; I love the manner of life; I love and esteem many of its institutions. \* But my prejudice in its favour is considerably abated; I do not admire it as I once did. And whether I did or not, I am now constrained to make a virtue of necessity. The late remarkable occurrence of the six young students expelled from the university, and the still more remarkable one of Mr. Seagar refused the liberty of entering into it (by what rule of prudence I cannot tell, any more than of law or equity), have forced me to see, that neither I nor any of my friends must expect either favour or justice there. I am much obliged to Dr. Nowell<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Thomas Nowell was one of the prime movers and actors in the expulsion of the six students from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He is specially mentioned here by Wesley owing to the fact that he published a lengthy tract vindicating the action of himself and the authorities in the matter. He filled numerous offices at the university, amongst others that of public orator and principal of St. Mary's Hall, to which he was appointed in 1764. In 1771 Lord North appointed him to the Regius Professorship of Modern History.

The expulsion of the six students took place prior to this, and it is not



and the other gentlemen who exerted themselves on either of those transactions for not holding me longer in suspense but dealing so frankly and openly. And, blessed be God, I can do all the business I have in hand without them. Honour or preferment I do not want, any more than a feather in my cap; and I trust most of those who are educated at our school are, and will be, of the same mind. And as to the knowledge of the tongues, and of arts and sciences, with whatever is termed academical learning, if those who have a tolerable capacity for them do not advance more here in three years than the generality of students at Oxford or Cambridge do in seven, I will bear the blame for ever."

And then follow some of the objections to be made to this scheme—objections which are answered by a scathing criticism of the ways and life of the university of that day. This will be in itself interesting to most of our readers, whilst the concluding paragraph of the "Account" exhibits such dignity and eloquent pathos, as Wesley describes the position which he has been compelled conscientiously to maintain, that we feel justified in reciting the whole of the remainder. It will be remembered that during the forty years of his labours this zealous churchman was not only baited by a brutal populace, but was denied by his equals and fellows many of those privileges which were his due, under a mistaken idea of the purposes of his preaching and the aim of his mission. The closing of the university doors to the Methodists, as his followers were called, was probably a keener blow to Wesley than even the refusal of the bishops to ordain them. It took ninety years to re-open those doors, and, if we may judge from our own school history

surprising to find a man of Dr. Nowell's views being actively engaged in the work of judging and dismissing them. The students were James Matthews, Thomas Jones, Erasmus Middleton, Benjamin Kay, Thomas Grove, Joseph Shipman. The articles of accusation were practically the same in all cases: (1) they were "bred to trades," *i.e.* sons of persons in trade, a disqualification not confined to these students; (2) they "frequented illicit conventicles in a private house in this town"; (3) they "had held an assembly for public worship in which they, though not in holy orders, had publicly expounded the Scriptures to a mixed congregation and had offered up extempore prayers"; (4) they were "reputed Methodists." The expulsion was followed by an anonymous tract called *Pietas Oxoniensis*, which called forth Dr. Nowell's pamphlet in reply, and numerous others followed. Dr. Nowell's bore upon the frontispiece a text which is indicative of his line of argument: "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, whether they be of God; because many false prophets are gone out into the world" (*Dictionary of National Biography; Answer to a pamphlet entitled Pietas Oxoniensis, or a full and impartial account of the expulsion of six students from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, by Thomas Nowell*).



since 1870, the universities during that long period lost many of the brightest and cleverest of students.

"It may be objected," continues Wesley, "'But they cannot have many advantages here which they have at the university. There the professors are men of eminent learning, and so are also many of the tutors. There they have public exercises of various kinds, and many others in their several colleges. Above all, they have there such choice of company as is not to be found elsewhere in all the kingdom.'

"This is most true; but may I be permitted to ask (and let calm, sensible men give the answer), What is the real intrinsic worth of all these advantages? As to the professors, how learned soever they are (and some of them I verily believe yield to none in Europe), what benefit do nine in ten of the young gentlemen reap from their learning? Truly, they do them neither harm nor good, for they know just nothing about them. They read now and then an ingenious lecture, perhaps three or four times a year. They read it in the public schools, but who hears? Often *vel duo vel nemo*. And if two hundred out of two or three thousand students hear, how much are they edified? What do they learn, or what are they likely to learn, which they may not learn as well or better at home? For about fourteen years, except when I served my father's cure, I resided in the university. During much of this time I heard many of those lectures with all the attention I was master of. And I would ask any person of understanding, considering the manner wherein most of those lectures are read and the manner wherein they are attended, what would be the loss if they were not read at all? I had almost said, what would be the loss if there were no professorships in the university? '*What!* Why, Dr. — would lose three hundred a year!' That is a truth: it cannot be denied.

"'But the tutors,' you say, 'in the several colleges supply what is wanting in the professors.' A few of them do, and they are worthy of all honour; they are some of the most useful persons in the nation. They are not only men of eminent learning, but of piety and diligence. But are there not many of another sort, who are utterly unqualified for the work they have undertaken? who are far from being masters even of Latin and Greek? who do not understand the very elements of the sciences? who know no more of logic or metaphysics than of Arabic, or even of that odd thing religion? Perhaps, if a person who knew this were to examine



therein the famous Gentleman of Edmund Hall, who made such a potter with the young men for their want of learning, he might be found as very an ignoramus as Mr. Middleton.

“And even with regard to many of those tutors that have learning, how little are their pupils the better for it? Do they use all diligence to instil into them all the knowledge which they have themselves? Do they lecture them constantly, every day, either in the languages or the sciences? Do they instruct them regularly or thoroughly in logic, ethics, geometry, physics, and metaphysics? Are there not some who, instead of once a day, do not lecture them once a week, perhaps not once a month, if once a quarter? Are not these precious instructors of youth? Indeed, when I consider many of the tutors who were my contemporaries (and I doubt they are not much mended since), I cannot believe the want of such instructors to be an irreparable loss.

“‘Well, but they lose also the advantage of the public exercises as well as those in their several colleges.’ Alas! what are those exercises? Excuse me if I speak with all simplicity. I never found them any other than an idle, useless interruption of my useful studies. Pray, of what use are the stated disputations for degrees? Are they not mere grimace, trifling beyond expression? And how little preferable to these are most of the disputations in our several colleges? What worthy subjects are usually appointed for the scholars to dispute upon? And just suitable to the importance of the subject is the management of it. What are the usual examinations for the degree of a Bachelor or Master of Arts? Are they not so horridly, shockingly superficial as none could believe if he did not hear them? What is that which should be the most solemn exercise we perform for ‘a Master of Arts’ degree? The reading six lectures in the schools, three in natural, and three in moral philosophy. Reading them to whom? To the walls; it being counted an affront for any one that has ears to hear them. This is literally true; you know it is. But what an execrable insult upon common sense! These are the public exercises, and is it a loss to have nothing to do with them, to spend all our time in what directly tends to improve us in the most useful knowledge?

“‘However, there is no such choice of company elsewhere as there is at Oxford or Cambridge.’ That is most true; for the moment a young man sets his foot either in one or the other, he is surrounded with company of all kinds—except that which would do



him good ; with loungers and triflers of every sort (*nequid gravius dicam*) ; with men who no more concern themselves with learning than with religion,

Who waste away  
In gentle inactivity the day,

to say the best of them, for it is to be feared they are not always so innocently employed. It cannot be denied, there is too much choice of this kind of company in every college. There are likewise gentlemen of a better kind ; but what chance is there that a raw young man should find them, seeing the former will everywhere obtrude themselves upon him, while the latter naturally stand at a distance ? Company, therefore, is usually so far from being an advantage to those who enter at either university, that it is the grand nuisance, as well as disgrace of both ; the pit that swallows unwary youths by thousands. I bless God we have no such choice of company at Kingswood, nor ever will till my head is laid. There is no trifler, no loungeur, no drone there ; much less any drunkard, Sabbath-breaker, or common swearer. Whoever accounts this a disadvantage may find a remedy at any college in Oxford or Cambridge.

“ ‘ Be this as it may, there are other advantages of which no other place can boast. There are exhibitions, scholarships, studentships, fellowships, canonries ; to say nothing of headships and professorships, which are not only accompanied with present honour and large emoluments, but open the way to the highest preferments, both in Church and State.’ ”

“ All this is indisputably true ; I know not who can deny one word of it. Therefore, if any of these advantages—if honour, if money, if preferment in Church or State be the point at which a young man aims, let him by all means go to the university. But there are still a few, even young men, in the world who do not aim at any of these. They do not desire, they do not seek, either honour, or money, or preferment. They leave collegians to dispute, and bite, and scratch, and scramble for these things. They believe there is another world, nay, and they imagine it will last for ever. Supposing this, they point all their designs and all their endeavours towards it. Accordingly, they pursue learning itself only with reference to this. They regard it merely with a view to eternity ; purely with a view to know and teach, more perfectly, the truth which God has revealed to man, ‘ the truth which is after godliness,’ and which they conceive men cannot be ignorant of



without hazarding their eternal salvation. This is the only advantage which they seek, and this they can enjoy in as high a degree in the school or academy of Kingswood as at any college in the universe.

“‘But whatever learning they have, if they acquired it there, they cannot be ordained’ (you mean episcopally ordained; and indeed that ordination we prefer to any other, where it can be had), ‘for the bishops have all agreed together not to ordain any Methodist.’ O that they would all agree together not to ordain any drunkard, any Sabbath-breaker, any common swearer, any that makes the very name of religion stink in the nostrils of infidels, any that knows no more of the grounds of religion than he does of Greek or Hebrew! But I doubt that fact. I cannot easily believe that all the bishops have made such an agreement. Could I be sure they had, I should think it my duty to return them my sincerest thanks. Pity they had not done it ten years ago, and I should not have lost some of my dearest friends. However, I am extremely obliged if they have agreed to prevent my losing any more the same way, if they have blocked up the door through which several others were likely to run away from me.

“I should not wonder if there was a general agreement against those who have been so often described as both knaves and madmen. Meantime, I can only say, as a much greater man said, *Hier stehe ich; Gott helfe mir!* By His help I have stood for these forty years among the children of men, whose tongues are set on fire, who shoot out their arrows, even bitter words, and think therein they do God service. Many of these are already gone to give an account to the Judge of quick and dead. I did not expect to have stayed so long behind them, but ‘good is the will of the Lord.’ If it were possible, I should be glad, for my few remaining days, to live peaceably with all men; I do as much as lieth in me in order to this. I do not willingly provoke any man. I go as quietly on my way as I can. But, quietly or unquietly, I must go on; for a dispensation of the gospel is committed to me, and woe is me if I preach not the gospel. I am convinced that I am a debtor to all men, and that it is my bounden duty

To rush through every open door,  
And cry, Sinners, behold the Lamb!

Now especially I have no time to lose; if I slacked my pace, my



grey hairs would testify against me. I have nothing to fear, I have nothing to hope for here ; only to finish my course with joy.

Happy, if with my latest breath  
I might but gasp His name ;  
Preach Him to all, and cry in death,  
Behold ! behold the Lamb !”



## CHAPTER IX

ADAM CLARKE

1782 TO 1789

Corruptio optimi pessima.



MR. THOMAS SIMPSON, M.A.  
(1782).

It was to this "academy of Kingswood" that Adam Clarke (afterwards the celebrated divine and commentator) came in the August of 1782. He came there on the invitation of John Wesley to prepare himself for the ministry, and he carried with him a letter from Wesley addressed to the headmaster, Mr. Simpson.<sup>1</sup> His reception was cool in the extreme. The headmaster read the letter, but had had no information about the new-comer. There was no room for any one. Mr. Wesley was away and would be back in a fortnight; so the intruder was advised to return

to Bristol and await further instructions from the Founder. The convincing reply to this was that Clarke had only three halfpence in his pocket. However, after repeated grumbings that the school was not meant for such as Adam, but for the ignorant and such as were

<sup>1</sup> The main facts in this sketch of Adam Clarke's experiences at Kingswood are gleaned from the *Life of Adam Clarke*, published (1834) by John Stephens, 4, Red Lion Court. The publication of this work was immediately succeeded by an attempted vindication of the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson in an article in the *Wesleyan Magazine* of 1834 (or 5).



out of the way, the youth was allowed to remain pending the arrival of Wesley in Bristol. But he was treated rather as a suspect than as a guest. He was put into a square room "on the end of the chapel," under strict injunctions not to leave it, and here the maid brought him his meals. The explanation of this extraordinary conduct on the part of the school authorities is to be found in the "Bengal Tiger," as Clarke described the headmaster's wife. She was a Scotchwoman, at least so Clarke significantly says, and suspected that Adam must be troubled with the itch. This suspicion was delicately communicated to Clarke by Mr. Simpson, and the indignant youth immediately sought to convince his host of its erroneousness by ocular demonstration. However convincing this was to the headmaster, the unbelieving Mrs. Simpson was determined to have her way, and Clarke "was compelled to rub himself with Jackson's ointment, a ceremony which introduced him to the only fire he saw while he remained at Kingswood. Returned to his miserable chamber, he was not allowed to have a change of sheets, and, as they would not send for his box, which was at the inn at Bristol, he was equally destitute of a change of shirt, but was doomed to lie in the sheets and wear the shirt, which were defiled with the 'infernal unguent,' as he styled it. He had bread and milk for dinner, breakfast, and supper, was left to make his own bed, sweep his own room, and perform all the other offices of a chambermaid. This was his state during three weeks. On the Thursday of the second week, however, he was permitted to fetch his box from Bristol, and consequently had a change of body linen. The weather being unseasonably cold he begged for a fire, which, though the coals were to be had for little more than the expense of carriage, and that from a very trivial distance, was peremptorily denied him. Once when he showed Mr. Simpson his benumbed fingers this austere pedagogue directed him to some means of physical exertion, from which, however, he was instantly driven by his still austerer spouse. This woman the doctor compares to a Bengal tiger; she seemed never to be in her element but when she was driving everything before her. One request *was* granted to him: he was allowed to work in the garden, which contained a shallow pond of stagnant water, in which he occasionally bathed; 'for,' says he, 'there is none in the place but what falls from heaven.' But this, at least, was not Mr. Simpson's fault."



In spite of the harsh and incomprehensible treatment accorded to Adam, his stay at Kingswood afforded him, by a strange chain of circumstances, an opportunity of laying the foundation of that knowledge which has gained for him a world-wide and everlasting reputation. It was here that he first studied Hebrew. "While working one day in the garden Adam found a half-guinea which he offered to Mr. Simpson, who said he had not lost a coin of that kind. Mr. Bayley, the second master, had, and it was given up to him; but he returned it in a day or two, saying that he had been uneasy in his mind ever since it came into his possession, because he did not know it to be his. Adam then offered it to Mr. Simpson for the use of the school; but he turned hastily away, declaring that he would have nothing to do with it. It remained, therefore, with the finder, and was added to his residuum of three halfpence. With the greater part of the money Adam subscribed for a copy of Mr. Bayley, the second master's Hebrew Grammar, the study of which laid the foundation of his great acquirements in Oriental learning, and issued in his unparalleled commentary on the sacred text. The remainder he devoted, according to the testimony of Mr. Joseph Beaumont, who received his information from his own lips, to the purchase of some coals. The finding of this half-guinea, together with all the circumstances which followed, Dr. Clarke, who referred all events to God's providence, ever viewed as a special interposition of the Divine goodness."

At last Mr. Wesley returned to Bristol, and Adam was able to interview him, the result being that Clarke was sent back to Kingswood to await a call to the post of a travelling preacher. Now that all suspicion was removed, and it was made clear that Adam had the favour of the Founder, he was very differently treated. He was released from solitary confinement, slept with the rest of the school, and dined with the family. This was fortunate for the present historians, because the celebrated Doctor recorded in after-life the doings of this household, and these records elucidate some of the mysteries attaching to the domestic arrangements of Kingswood.

The school, including the headmaster, was ruled by the headmaster's wife. "She was probably very clever," says Clarke; "all stood in awe of her. For my own part, I feared her more than I feared Satan himself."

Adam soon came into conflict with her, and the most amusing



battle was that which arose out of his refusal to abide by a custom of health-drinking at table. "At the table," says the Doctor, "every person when he drank was obliged to run the following gauntlet: he must drink the health of Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. Bayley (the second master), M. de Boudry (French master), all the foreign gentlemen, then all the parlour-boarders down one side of the long table and up the other, one by one, and all the visitors who might happen to be there, after which it was lawful for him to drink his glass of beer." Adam objected, and refused to conform even after the assurance of the good lady that Mr. Wesley himself always complied in this respect. The battle was a drawn one: Clarke "preserved a whole conscience at the expense of a dry stomach."

With such a mistress governing capriciously both the academy and the headmaster, it is no wonder that the school was impaired in its usefulness. Clarke says: "The school was the worst I had ever seen, though the teachers were men of adequate learning. It was perfectly *disorganized*, and in several respects each one did what was right in his own eyes. There was no efficient plan pursued; they mocked at religion, and trampled under foot all the laws. The little children of the preachers suffered great indignities; and, it is to be feared, their treatment there gave many of them a rooted enmity against religion for life. The parlour-boarders had every kind of respect paid to them, and the others were shamefully neglected. Scarcely any care was taken either of their bodies or souls."

This is a forcible description of the school at that time, but it is probably not exaggerated. The truth was that the school was too prosperous—it "waxed fat and kicked." Its fame had spread far abroad, and scholars sought it from the Continent, and even from the West Indies. These were lucrative boarders, and were no doubt well received by the stewards who managed the school. They were carefully tended at the expense of the non-paying preachers' sons, whose expulsion for delinquencies, which would have been winked at in the other boarders, inflicted no loss on the management, but, on the contrary, relieved the responsibility of the stewards.

The most remarkable deviation from the strict and original rules was the beer-drinking. "They drink water at their meals," says the Founder in his "Plain Account of Kingswood School," which was printed only one year before the time of which Clarke writes. The



statement is a quotation from the original rules, but its reproduction in 1781 may naturally lead one to suppose that it was still the rule to allow nothing but water to the scholars at dinner. There is, at any rate, a glaring inconsistency here between precept and practice, and one which it is very difficult, if not impossible, now to explain.

A simple solution of the mystery might at first sight be found by including beer-drinking in the long category of illegal luxuries for which the well-to-do boarders were responsible, but investigation shows that long after these had disappeared from the school the item for malt and hops appears regularly in the yearly expenditure of the institution.

The impressions received by Clarke were probably conveyed by him to Wesley, and it is not astonishing to find that the news of the school, from whatever source received, roused the indignation of the Founder. In 1783 Wesley preferred an indictment against the school at the yearly conference, and the whole matter was seriously considered. His indictment (or "Remarks") runs as follows: <sup>1</sup>—

"My design in building the house at Kingswood was to have therein a Christian family; every member whereof, children excepted, should be alive to God and a pattern of all holiness.

"Here it was that I proposed to educate a few children according to the accuracy of the Christian model; and almost as soon as we began, God gave us a token for good; four of the children receiving a clear sense of pardon.

"But at present the school does not in any wise answer the design of the institution, either with regard to religion or learning.

"The children are not religious. They have not the power, and hardly the form, of religion. Neither do they improve in learning better than at other schools. No, nor yet so well.

"Insomuch that some of our friends have been obliged to remove their children to other schools.

"And no wonder that they improve so little either in religion or learning, for the rules of the school are not observed at all.

"All in the house ought to rise, take their three meals, and go to bed at a fixed hour. But they do not.

"The children ought never to be alone, but always in the presence of a master. This is totally neglected, in consequence of

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, xiii. p. 268: "Remarks on the State of Kingswood School, 1783."



which they run up and down the wood, and mix, yea, fight, with the colliers' children.

"They ought never to play. But they do, every day ; yea, in the school.

"Three maids are sufficient. Now there are four, and but one, at most, truly pious.

"How may these evils be remedied, and the school reduced to its original plan? It must be mended or ended ; for no school is better than the present school.

"Can any be a master that does not rise at five, observe all the rules, and see that others observe them?

"There should be three masters and an usher, chiefly to be with the children out of school.

"The headmaster should have nothing to do with temporal things."

The verdict was "guilty" on all the counts. The Conference were agreed "that either the school should cease, or the rules of it be particularly observed. Particularly, that the children should never play, and that a master should be always present with them."

After such a conclusion it was impossible to retain the existing management. Mr. Simpson and his "Bengal Tiger" were dismissed after twelve years' service, on the ground that Mr. Simpson desired "to be itinerant." His successor was Thomas McGeary, M.A., the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the excellent print of the school of his day, which he dedicated to the Founder, and which is the only print in existence giving a really satisfactory description of the old school.

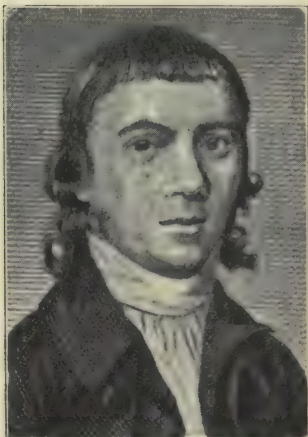
The second master, Mr. Cornelius Bayley,<sup>1</sup> also left with Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Cornelius Bayley, afterwards D.D. Trinity College, Cambridge, remained at the school from 1773 to 1783, and was one of the most notable of its masters. On leaving Kingswood he entered the ministry of the Established Church, and subsequently became the founder and first incumbent of St. James, Manchester. He was an author of considerable merit, his chief works being *Select Psalms and Hymns*, a Hebrew Catechism, *The Swedenborgian Doctrine of the Trinity Considered*, various sermons, and, lastly, but by no means least, a Hebrew Grammar. This last was the work referred to as having been purchased by Adam Clarke while at the school, and upon which the commentator based his subsequent learning in that language. The title-page of the book runs : "An Entrance into the Sacred Language ; containing the necessary rules of Hebrew Grammar in English : With the Original Text of several Chapters, select Verses, and useful Histories, translated *verbatim*, and analysed. Likewise, some select Pieces of Hebrew Poetry. The whole Digested in so easy a Manner, that a Child of seven Years old may arrive at a competent knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures with very little assistance. By the Rev. C. Bayley of Trinity College, Cambridge." Then follow two texts. The work was published in London, "Printed for the Author



Simpson, after ten years' service. The Frenchman, M. Vincent de Boudry, alone remained.

After this clean sweep the school prospered. So early as March of the following year Wesley writes,<sup>1</sup> "I talked at large with our masters in Kingswood School, who are now just such as I wished for. At length the rules of the house are punctually observed, and the children are all in good order." There was also at this time a great demand for places in the school, and it was necessary in the Conference of 1785 to resolve not to receive any preachers' sons for the future under nine years of age. And so the improvement continued to cheer the declining years of the old preacher. It was still the one scheme upon which his best thoughts dwelt, and with what joy he must have written, in 1786, "I walked over to Kingswood School, now one of the pleasantest spots in England. I found all things just according to my desire, the rules being well observed, and the whole behaviour of the children showing that they were now managed with the wisdom that cometh from above."<sup>2</sup>



MR. THOMAS MCGEARY, M.A.  
(1788).

The masters at this time appear to have been Thomas McGeary, A.M., Richard Dodd, and William Winsbeare, the last of whom left in the next year. It was with the greatest difficulty that Wesley found

masters, and in writing to John Valton on 22nd December 1786, he says, "It is amazing that we cannot find in the three kingdoms a fit master for Kingswood School." The vacancy in the post of

by R. Hindmarsh, Holborn-Bars : and sold by T. Longman, Pater-Noster-Row ; T. Merrill, Cambridge ; Messrs. Fletchers, Oxford ; T. Mills, Wine Street, Bristol ; and S. Hazard, Bath. 1782." Dr. Bayley died in or about 1818.

The following were among the subscribers to Bayley's Hebrew Grammar : "Mr. Joseph Bradford, Mr. Daniel Bumsted, junior, Mr. Adam Clarke, Mr. V. Deboudry, French teacher at Bristol, Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, Mr. Alexander Mather, Mr. McAllum, Mr. James Roquet of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Thomas Simpson, A.M., Rev. John Wesley, A.M. (four copies), James Whitestone, Esq., A.B., T.C.D."

<sup>1</sup> Wesley, *Works*, iv. p. 266 (1st March 1784).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* iv. p. 343 (21st July 1786).



second master remained for some time, and was ultimately filled, we believe, by Samuel Green.

By this time the claims of the children of the travelling preachers were beginning to assert themselves. Their families were increasing as rapidly in proportion as was the Connexion. The Kingswood collection had more than doubled in eight years, and in 1787 stood at £739, os. 11d.; and out of this an allowance was made to four ministers' children, for whom there was no room at Kingswood. The school was now in a state of transition after the searching alterations recently effected, when the luxury of the parlour was invaded and destroyed; the preachers' sons were, by force of numbers and the justice of their silent claims, usurping the lay boarders. In 1788 the Conference resolved that the preachers' sons at the school should be raised to forty, and the number of boarders reduced to ten, as soon as possible. So full was the school this year that only three preachers' boys could be admitted, provision being made for one other at Raynham School.

The last entry of any importance made by Wesley in his journal affecting the school was made Friday, 11th September 1789: "I went over to Kingswood; sweet recess! where everything is now just as I wish. But

Man was not born in shades to lie!  
Let us work now; we shall rest by and by."

And so, after forty-one years of alternating hope and misgivings, joy and trouble,—of struggles against every species of opposition, but none so strong as that which came from within,—of constant personal supervision—the great educational scheme of his life was executed to his satisfaction, and the heart of the aged and failing evangelist was cheered by a faith and a conviction that there was before him an institution which should remain true to the motto he had wreathed round its portals—

IN GLORIAM  
DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI  
IN USUM  
ECCLESIAE ET REIPUBLICÆ.



## CHAPTER X

AFTER WESLEY

1790 TO 1807

Ast alii sex  
Et plures uno conclamant ore.—JUVENAL.

Hæ tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere morem,  
Parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.—VERGIL.

THE history of the school here enters upon a new era. The Founder was now (28th June 1790) eighty-eight years old. Until the August previous he had felt none of the infirmities of age, but in this autumn his eyes grew dim and his strength began to fail, and one by one the many schemes and plans which he had originated and personally controlled were delegated to his followers. For the management of Kingswood, stewards had already been provided, and they, being situated at or near the school, supervised the domestic and scholastic arrangements. They served the same purpose as the periodical visits of Wesley had done previously to their appointment. Beyond these, it was necessary to have a governing body, and so in 1791 a Committee of Inspection was appointed, consisting of Henry Moore, Thomas McGeary, John Valton, Thomas Roberts, and John Ewer—the prototype of the school's committee of later years.

The collection for the School's Fund this year had amounted to over £1000, and was continuing to make rapid strides ; and, financially, everything looked promising. Those preachers' boys who were so unlucky as not to find room at Kingswood had, for some time past, been provided for by a small allowance, and that sum now appears to have been fixed at £12 ; but the receipt of this,



according to the decision of the Conference in 1791, deprived the recipient of "the usual salary of £4, either from the Circuit or from the yearly collection."

The task of compiling the history of this period becomes peculiarly difficult after the death of Wesley. There is a great gap in the chain of material from that date until well into the next century. The most reliable sources are the accounts and resolutions of the Conference, which are necessarily so disjointed as to require speculation in order to weave a satisfactory record from them.

It is especially difficult to determine at what time the school at Kingswood became exclusively devoted to the education of the sons of the preachers. In 1788 the school consisted of both paying and non-paying boarders, and in that year we have, as already stated, an expressed desire to provide for the preachers' boys at the school by reducing the number of the other boarders to ten. Some of these paying boarders remained till 1794 at any rate. In 1796 it was ordered that "if a preacher cannot give a satisfactory reason why his son should not go to the school, he shall not be allowed the £12 a year out of the collection." The great change was probably made between these two dates, and is fixed by Myles in his *Chronological History of the Wesleyan Methodists* at 1794. Whatever its date, the alteration was very gradual, and the fact is, that the preachers' boys by degrees squeezed out the paying boarders, it being found more economical to maintain and educate the increasing preachers' families in a large number at the school than to distribute the £12 a year per head all round. The preachers' sons, therefore, supplanted the boarders, in a way similar to that in which the colliers thought that the day boys had been ousted from what they regarded as their school by the more respectable boarders. This grievance of the colliers was, however, purely imaginary, since the school built by Wesley was originally intended, and was continuously and exclusively used, as a boarding school, and did not in any way interfere with the colliers' schools, which were conducted as before in the "Old House." Although imaginary, the effects of this supposed grievance were visible for many years in the village where the colliers' note of greeting to the Kingswood boys was "Cockie Booades."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sir J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., says that the phrase was in use in his day (1837-39), and he interprets it to mean "Cuckoo boarders."



Some of the names of the early committee men are so well known that we append a list of those who served in this capacity during the first five years of the committee's constitution. They are: Henry Moore, Thomas McGeary, John Valton, Thomas Roberts, John Ewer, Samuel Bradburn, Thomas Rutherford, James Yewer, Richard Rodda, Joseph Benson, Thomas Vasey, Joseph Bradford, Joseph Cole, Charles Atmore, James Rogers.

There appear to have been three masters at the school in 1794, two of whom were Irish: Clarke of Coleraine, the father of Dr. Adam Clarke, and appointed headmaster that year; Johnson of Lisburn, second master, also appointed in 1794; and William Collins, who had already served four years at Kingswood. The luxury of having a real Frenchman to teach his native tongue, which had been indulged in from the earliest days, when poor Grou endured persecution, was apparently discontinued in 1789, when Robert de Joncourt, who had succeeded the worthy Vincent de Boudry in 1787, left the school.

In 1795 the term governor seems to have been applied to the head of the establishment, that distinction being conferred upon Joseph Bradford, who held office until 1802. A description of the school and governor of those days is to be found in an obituary notice of the Rev. Robert Wood, who was then a boy at Kingswood. "The establishment at that time consisted of a minister and his wife, two masters, two maid-servants, one man-servant, and about thirty scholars. It was under the wholesome rule of the Rev. Joseph Bradford. Scorning the idea of making fine gentlemen of his pupils, and knowing that most of them would have to 'rough it' in their future career, Mr. Bradford endeavoured to prepare them for the encounter of life. Mr. Wood was accustomed to relate with pleasantness the impressions made on his boyish imagination by the tall, gaunt figure of the 'governor' as he stalked into the dormitory. One stroke on the ground with his oaken staff was expected to rouse the youthful sleepers. Then, with his watch in his hand, he counted three minutes, at the end of which their simple toilet was to be completed. Another signal was then made for them to kneel down to their morning devotions. After this their ablutions were performed in a long, low gallery, open on one side to the air, which, as they rose at five in summer and six in winter, was chilly enough. Their diet and studies were regulated with the



same uncompromising strictness. . . . So great at that time were the difficulties and expense attendant on travelling, that during the seven years of his residence at Kingswood he saw his father but twice, and never visited home." The dress of this strict disciplinarian seems to have been by no means of a Puritanic severity, so far as colour went: he wore "a straight-breasted, long-tailed coat of a bluish-grey colour, and a red waistcoat"; and he had "leathern breeches with knee-buckles, red stockings, and large buckles on his shoes."

Upon his retirement a silver tankard, costing some £13, 5s. 6d., was presented to the Rev. Joseph Bradford by order of the Conference.

The school at this time still retained the characteristic which Wesley designed to impress upon it, "one of severe simplicity with respect to the habits of the boys and the course of instruction through which they were to pass. Mr. Bradford left the school a few months before the date of my arrival" (says Rev. Jonathan Crowther). "Up to his time, that is, to 1800, the boys were required to

be up at five o'clock in the morning, both summer and winter, fine weather and foul, and the first hour was spent in exercise, walking, running, and climbing. There was an abatement of this part of the system when I got there, much to my satisfaction. Still, even then, we were required to be up at six and to breakfast at seven. Our school hours were from eight to twelve, and from one to five. The fare was nothing to complain of, but sufficiently testing to feeble stomachs and constitutions, and the discipline was rather severe."<sup>1</sup>

The finances of Kingswood still continued to prosper, and it became advisable to publish annually a minute account of the disbursements and application of the yearly collection, which had in 1796 risen in Great Britain to £1317, 1s. 6d., whilst Ireland con-



THE REV. JOSEPH BRADFORD  
(1783).

<sup>1</sup> *Watchman*, 1852, p. 363.



tributed £117, 13s. So prosperous, indeed, had the Fund become that the Bookroom borrowed £500 from it in 1797.

In the first of the published accounts, that of the year 1797-98, the following interesting items appear on the debit side:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Butcher's meat . . . .	78	8	6	Linen, making and mend-			
Malt and hops . . . .	23	16	10	ing . . . . .	18	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wine and spirits . . . .	1	11	4	Shoes and repairing . . .	15	13	4
Hats and stockings . . .	10	16	0	Repairs of House . . . .	25	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boys' pocket-money . . .	6	13	0	Taxes and ground rent . .	20	16	8
Medicines . . . . .	1	12	6	Travelling expenses for			
Cloth, making and mend-				masters and boys . . . .	20	17	6
ing clothes . . . . .	97	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				

After noting the precision with which the account is kept, "even to the uttermost farthing," attention is arrested by the items of "boys' pocket-money" and "travelling expenses for masters and boys." The system of giving pocket-money to the boys existed for many years, as indeed did the provision for travelling expenses. In explanation of the account a note is added: "In this account there are many expenses included which are not incurred in other schools: such as clothing, washing, boys' pocket-money, travelling expenses for removing the boys to and from the school, the masters' attendance upon the Conference, the posting of letters, implements for the school. There being no vacations, the boys are perpetually at the school, which occasions another large extra expense, and also every boy when he leaves the school has six new shirts, six new pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, two hats, pocket-handkerchiefs, etc."

In 1799 the increase of the annual collection to £1627, 11s. permitted the allotment of more generous allowances. £18 a year for six years was assigned to boys unable to be admitted to the school on account of their suffering from "scrofulous humours"; £1 a month till admission to boys just too young to enter at the proper date, with the proviso that these like the rest should leave at the age of fourteen; and an allowance to daughters for five years instead of four as hitherto.

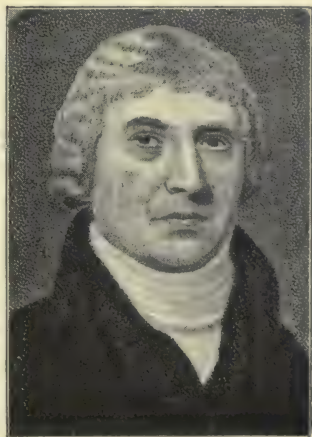
The prosperous condition of the finances of the school was largely due to the eloquence of the preachers, who did not hesitate to urge with all the power at their command the claims which Kingswood then had upon the followers of Wesley. The keynote at this time was the same as that struck by the Founder



when he made his appeal. "We only request you will not permit their (the preachers') little ones to perish!" exclaimed Thomas Roberts, in addressing a large congregation at King Street, Bristol, in 1800, when he preached from 2 Cor. ix. 1, 2, for the benefit of the school funds.<sup>1</sup> "While they live to go about doing good, shall their own children, of all in the land, be alone unbenefited by them?" And then in order that his hearers might fully appreciate the merits of the institution as an academy, he proceeded to give the details of school management and curriculum. "The domestic department is directed by a governor (Joseph Bradford), whose praise is in all the churches; the other departments, by proper masters. A superintending committee investigate once a quarter, or oftener if they choose, the state of the school, who make an annual report. . . . Reading, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, and the learned languages are taught. What I believe is peculiar to this school, where the chief design is to form the man, and to plant the scholar thereupon, the indiscriminate use of the pagan poets is unknown. After an initiation into the languages, by grammars composed on purpose for the school, the scholars are led into the Latin by the aid of judicious extracts made by Mr. Wesley from the earliest Latin authors; from them they are led on to an acquaintance with the beauties of the best Latin poets. The Holy Penmen conduct them to the fountains of Grecian erudition. When their minds have been cast into the mould of the gospel, by the simple phraseology of St. John, their taste is cultivated till they can relish 'the immortal tale of Troy divine.'"

The Rev. John Pritchard succeeded the Rev. Joseph Bradford as governor in 1802.

One of the assistant masters in this year was William Horner, subsequently known throughout the educational world as a great mathematician. Horner



THE REV. JOHN PRITCHARD  
(1811).

<sup>1</sup> *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, 1804, p. 201.



was the son of the Rev. William Horner, and was born in 1786. He was a boy at the school, and at the age of sixteen was appointed as an assistant master at Kingswood. Four years later, while still legally an infant, he was promoted to the headmastership, a post he retained until 1809, when he left to establish a school at Grosvenor Place, Bath, which he kept until his death on 22nd September 1837. William Horner was the discoverer of a mode of solving numerical equations of any degree, a mode which is of the highest importance, and which is known as "Horner's Method." The mode was first made known in a paper read before the Royal Society, on 1st July 1819, by Davies Gilbert, headed "A New Method of Solving Numerical Equations of all Orders by Continuous Approximation." This paper was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for that year, and was re-published in the *Ladies' Diary* for 1838, whilst a simple and more extended version appeared in vol. i. of the *Mathematician* in 1843. Beyond this, Horner published a poem entitled "A Tribute of Friendship," which was addressed to his friend Thomas Fussell, and was appended to a funeral sermon on Mrs. Fussell of Bristol in 1820; a pamphlet, *Natural Magic*; and *Questions for the Examination of Pupils on General History*.<sup>1</sup>

The salary of this noted scholar as a master was £40, which was increased by £10 when he became headmaster. From all accounts he suffered, as so many great thinkers and scholars have done, from irritability and impatience, or perhaps we should rather say that his pupils were the sufferers. One who knew him remarks, that "though talented, he was severe and impatient with the diligent yet dull boy," and he sought to impart instruction through the pores of the skin and nerves of the body rather than through the eye and ear and brain.<sup>2</sup> This also was Horner's method, but one of which he was not the first discoverer.

The long list of meritorious boys who in future times obtained extra years should remember that that privilege was due in the first instance to the influence of Mr. Horner. The suggestion was first made during his headmastership, and many years afterwards he

<sup>1</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*. See also *Kingswood Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 54; *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, 3rd October 1837; *Bath Journal*, 2nd October 1837; and *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, 1837, p. 957.

<sup>2</sup> "Instead of patient instruction, the blow and the cane was the medium by which knowledge was to be imparted" (Letter by an old scholar, *Methodist Recorder*, 1879).



further urged a liberal exercise of the power of conferring an additional year.

The engagement of another master in this year of 1802 shows that Kingswood was at times made a refuge for the over-worked preachers. The Bristol Conference then appointed to the post of writing and English master one William Stevens, who had become a supernumerary owing to his physical weakness. The history of this preacher's connection with the school and village of Kingswood is not uninteresting. He travelled with his wife from Yorkshire to his new sphere, and found provided for him a small dirty cottage, "the only one that could be procured in so short a notice. Here," he says, "we had to begin the world again, without even a spoon or a single article of furniture." Together with his scholastic duties he combined a small business in the village "in the druggist and stationery line." He appears also to have been a medical practitioner in the district, and these professional services were greatly appreciated in a village which had previously been totally devoid of medical assistance in any shape or form. Particularly was this so during the terrible distress among the colliers which prevailed during the few years he remained in the village. To meet this distress the practical Stevens started "The Kingswood Benevolent Society," which was still in existence in 1814. Mr. Stevens remained at the school till 1807, when other arrangements were made, and he was once more superannuated.<sup>1</sup> As a means of livelihood he endeavoured to start a school in Bristol, but failed to obtain a single pupil. In the following year he was more successful. The Conference assisted him by a grant from the Preachers' Merciful Fund, and he started a boarding and day school at Kingswood, where he was fortunate enough to obtain seven boarders and five day scholars, which numbers were doubled the year following. He died on 22nd November 1813.<sup>2</sup>

In 1803, only a few years after the decease of the Founder, the Conference after solemn deliberation resolved to break through the cardinal rules that the boys should not be allowed to play, or to be absent from the school until they should leave it for good and all.

<sup>1</sup> "The religious teaching under the direction of the Rev. William Stevens, who acted as writing master, was highly valuable, as exemplified by its results in the future life and character of many amongst the number of those twenty boys, at that period the entire number of preachers' sons at Kingswood" (From a letter by an old scholar, *Methodist Recorder*, 1879).

<sup>2</sup> *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, 1814, p. 800.



It will be remembered that this former rule was ever the most important law in the original and stern code of Wesley: it was the breach of this rule which constantly called forth complaints, which formed the chief count in Wesley's indictment in 1783, and which brought about the sudden downfall of the headmaster, Mr. Simpson. Yet it was resolved in 1803 that the boys should have a vacation of two months every two years, and during that time that the parents should be allowed one shilling a day. How shocked must the spirit of John Wesley have been as it watched over the deliberations of that Conference and heard so disastrous a determination! And then, again, how such spirit must have rejoiced the following year to find that even in one short twelvemonth the soundness of the principle of the Founder was established, and it was discovered that the new departure of granting vacations was "highly detrimental to morals and learning." The rule of 1803 was repealed, and the luckless youth who was counting on a respite in two years' time was compelled to look wistfully to the end of that long monotony which was not to be broken until it ushered him into a struggle with the world.

The accounts during the last two or three years of this period of the school's history foreshadow financial difficulties. It was necessary in 1804 to borrow £600 to meet the expenses of the coming year. The balance in hand each year had been gradually dwindling. Special efforts were made by an appeal to the Connexion, and the preachers, then as now ready to share the burden of financial difficulty, imposed upon themselves a tax of four guineas a year for clothing. The effect was to afford temporary relief, and to raise the balance; but the report of 1807, with which the first sixty years in the school's history closes, is very ominous: Balance, £1187, 3s. 2½d., "includes £600 borrowed, and £300 due for a lease, besides the interest on the £300, which leaves scarcely sufficient to support the school two months."

Since then, however, it has lasted nearly a century.









OLD KINGSWOOD, FROM THE NORTH.



## SECTION II

### SPARTA



τρηχεῖ' ἀλλ' ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος.—HOMER.

Distance lends enchantment,—Kindly distance !  
Wiping out all troubles and disgraces,  
How we seem to cast, with your assistance,  
All our boyish lines in pleasant places.

Greek and Latin, struggles mathematic,  
These were worries leaving slender traces ;  
Now we tell the boys (we wax emphatic)  
How our lines fell all in pleasant places.

How we used to draw (immortal Wackford !)  
Euclid's figures, more resembling faces,  
Surreptitiously upon the blackboard,  
Crude yet telling lines in pleasant places.

Pleasant places? That was no misnomer.  
Impositions? little heed scapegraces  
Writing out a book or so of Homer—  
Even those were lines in pleasant places.

How we scampered o'er the country, leading  
Apoplectic farmers pretty chases,  
Over crops, through fences, all unheeding,  
Stiff cross-country lines in pleasant places.

Then the lickings! how we took them, scorning  
Girlish outcry, though we made grimaces ;  
Only smiled to find ourselves next morning  
Somewhat marked with lines in pleasant places.

Alma Mater, whether young or olden,  
Thanks to you for hosts of friendly faces,  
Treasured memories, days of boyhood golden,  
Lines that fell in none but pleasant places.

PUNCH.



## CHAPTER I

### A SONG OF SIXPENCE

As when a traveller, forced to journey back,  
Takes coin by coin and gravely counts them o'er.

W. CORY.

ON 30th June 1808 the committee, we read, were gratified to find "such an agreeable reduction of expence." With such good omen runs the first entry in the surviving minute-books. It is somewhat startling, however, to hear that there had been unusual outlay for malt; this the committee ascribed to the large number of workmen employed in repairing the premises, and "it was therefore directed that the housekeeper<sup>1</sup> should keep a sharp lookout."

To assist, even in a humble way, the finances of the school, it was decided (10th February 1809) "to let the bottom of the Patch to Mr. Priddy for 20s. per annum." What the boys thought of this is not recorded, but no doubt their criticism, though not reaching official ears, was couched in plain and crisp terms. The extract, however, is noteworthy as at a very early date giving the sanction of authority to the use of a historic name. Why the playground at Kingswood was known as "the Patch" it is perhaps impossible now to say with certainty. An ingenious writer in the *Kingswood Magazine* once hinted that it was because "no other could be a patch upon it." But this was probably humour. Others have deduced the name from the small allotments or patches into which part of it at least was divided in very early times for boys' gardens. But this, one would suppose, would

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Hannett, the housekeeper, received a wage of twelve guineas, while the cook had seven and the housemaid six. This seems to have been the entire female establishment. Mrs. Hannett left in 1810, and was succeeded by Mrs. Fearnhead.



rather have led to the term being "the Patches" than "the Patch." Perhaps the simplest solution is that it was the patch or "parcel of ground" attached to the premises. Part of this became a garden, and was so called. The rest lacked a definite name; it could not be called "the Playground," for (have we not read?) "Neither do we allow time for play on any day." So for want of anything better, the vague term "Patch" continued in use, gathered gradually mingled associations, and accompanied the school in its migration to Lansdown Hill. The name is now <sup>1</sup> *in articulo mortis*. It seems a pity that these old terms, peculiar to the school, should die out. As the Israelites asked for a king in order that they might be "like all the nations," so the modern tendency is to modify ancient usages into a tame assimilation to "all the schools." Yet the fact of peculiarity ought to work the other way. Every school has a playground, only one had "the Patch." May it not keep it?

It has not been parsimony, but necessity, that has driven succeeding committees to regulations of an apparently harsh economy or taxation. We find the burden lightened whenever the revenues permitted it. Hence in August 1810 the committee decide that the school shall pay the travelling expenses of those boys who live more than sixty miles away. But it must not be supposed that this refers to anything more than the cost of the first journey to the school and the last away from it; it was the New Boy and the Levite <sup>2</sup> only who profited thereby. For it is only at this very same committee meeting that regular holidays begin to take shape, though as yet with nothing of the formal splendour of later days. There had indeed been a rule made in 1803 that every boy should receive a two-months' holiday once in two years, and parents were allowed a shilling a day for their sons' maintenance during that time. But this eminently unworkable

<sup>1</sup> 1898.

<sup>2</sup> This ancient pleasantry needs no explanation. It is, however, more difficult to understand why the rest of the school were known as "Manassites." The Grove term in the seventies was "Massites," and was sometimes explained by etymologists among the boys to refer to the *mass* of the school. But it was clearly a contraction of the longer word, as Kingswood usage shows. Why the tribe of Manasseh was singled out seems to baffle conjecture. Can it be due to the fact that Manasseh received his name, because, as his father said, "God hath made me forget all my father's house"? If so, it should date from the pre-holiday era. Or was it because Joshua said to Manasseh, "The mountain shall be thine; for it is a wood"? But perhaps this allusion to Kingswood Hill is too far-fetched.



regulation was repealed the next year. Now, however, it was resolved "that it be allowed to those parents who are willing and able to bear the expense to send for their children home to see their parents, subject to the consent of the Bristol committee." This was at first a permission available for any time of the year, and inaugurated a brief contest between parental and scholastic authority. The inconvenience, or rather the fatal folly, of allowing boys, now one, now another, to be absent from school for an undefined time, soon became apparent, and next year (1811) the month of September was fixed as the time for these days of relaxation. However, the parents rebelled, and in June 1813 won their cause, and were allowed to select their own month. This meant, of course, that teaching went on all the year through, and teaching means teachers. It is not till 19th June 1813 that the need is recognised of occasional cessation from instructing as well as from being instructed; each master is from that time to have a fortnight free in the year, but only one must be away at once. The parental victory continued for but one year, for the Conference of 1814 ordered the month's holiday to begin in the last week of April; four years later it was altered to the second week in May; in 1836 to the last week in May or the first in June; and in 1846 to the month of June. There was, however, still some laxity, for in 1834 the governor ascribes a serious outbreak of discontent<sup>1</sup> to the improper length of time during which some of the boys are detained at home by their parents after the vacation, "whence they return with minds dissipated and disinclined." The time so annexed is stated as eight, ten, or even twelve weeks. The same complaint is made by the classical examiner. The committee's remedy is that a week's absence without sufficient cause shall vacate the boy's place, which shall be at once filled. This remedy was sufficient and decisive.

The Christmas holidays have a less definite history. Christmas Day must, one would suppose, have been a day of cessation from work from the first; gradually it acquired its proper festal character; the length of the holiday gradually increased, Boxing Day perhaps being the first addition; in course of time a fortnight's relaxation was reached, and those boys who lived within reasonable

<sup>1</sup> During the governor's absence at Conference eleven boys set out for London, but were overtaken and brought back; two of them were subsequently removed.



distance went home. There were also brief Easter holidays, and we have evidence in 1838 of five days being given in this way. Half of Good Friday, however, was spent in school, in order that the collier congregation might hold a "love feast" in the chapel, undisturbed by the noises of the playground.

Travelling expenses formed no inconsiderable item in the regular outlay. In 1811 we find an entry of £62, 9s. 10d., including "the expenses paid to various preachers who brought their sons to the school." This, however, was an unusually large sum, and was due to some special cause. The average expenditure under this head was about £35.<sup>1</sup>

A less important cause of outlay arose from the presentation of prizes. In 1811 two books were presented for improvement and good conduct, and in 1813 twelve were given. In 1814 it was decided that book prizes of five degrees were to be given, of the values of five shillings, three shillings, two shillings, one shilling, and sixpence. In 1817 the annual sum to be spent on prizes was fixed at eight pounds. In January 1819 the first recorded prize list occurs; it will be of interest to give it. It runs as follows:—

James Moulton <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.	Homer's <i>Iliad</i> .
William Bunting <sup>3</sup>	.	.	.	Greek Testament.
William Chettle	.	.	.	Latin Testament.
William Shaw <sup>4</sup>	}	.	.	Watts' <i>Improvement of the Mind</i> .
John Wintle				
John Morley				

<sup>1</sup> Old-time modes of travelling are commemorated in the breaking-up song:—

Away with melancholy,  
And let our hearts be jolly,  
And let us gladly sing,  
For time is on the wing.  
The packet's on the river,  
The coach is on the way;  
Then sing IO for ever  
Upon the jolly day.

<sup>2</sup> The Rev. William Moulton (Wesleyan minister, 1794 to 1835) had a large family, including William, who died when a boy at the Grove; John Bakewell, Wesleyan minister, 1830 to 1837; James Egan, the prize-winner mentioned above; and Ebenezer, Wesleyan minister, 1835. James Egan Moulton was subsequently a master at Kingswood School, and entered the ministry in 1828; he died in 1866, leaving four sons—William Fiddian (*ehu! fuit*), Headmaster of the Leys, President of the Conference in 1890; James Egan, President of the New South Wales Conference 1893; John Fletcher, Senior Wrangler 1868, and a Q.C.; Richard Green, well known as a Cambridge Extension lecturer, and now a Professor in Chicago University. Of these four, the first was at the Grove, the other three were at Kingswood.

<sup>3</sup> William Maclardie Bunting, a well-known Wesleyan minister, famous as much for the literary grace as for the unusual length of his sermons. Several of his hymns are to be found in the present Wesleyan Hymnal.

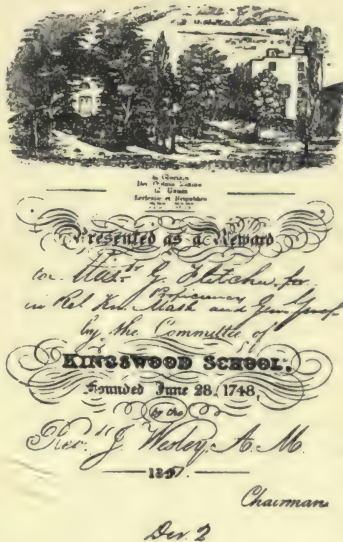
<sup>4</sup> Offered a junior mastership in 1821, but the offer was subsequently withdrawn.



A second list is given in October of the same year, containing the names of James Moulton, John Hodson, William Shaw, John Morley, William Aver, John Wood, D. Campbell, John Claxton, John Fielden, J. Martin, James Isham, and Per. Bunting.<sup>1</sup> William Bunting does not appear, but turns up again in the following January, when, if the order of the names has any significance, Shaw and Hodson had ousted Moulton from his pre-eminence. This last list includes also Thomas Rogers, Benjamin Roberts, J. Wood, James Alexander, Thomas Warren, George Button, Robert Wood, Robert Smith. In 1837 a strong representation was made by the headmaster that there were not enough prizes, and that their award ought to be influenced by the annual examinations. A sub-committee raised the annual grant to £16, and ordered an additional public examination twice a year, the results of which were to affect the prize list.

Other regular items of expenditure fall under the heads of Food, Clothing, Stationery, Coals, Malt, and Pocket-money. These vary little from year to year—1820 may be selected as typical; there were then 54 boys at Kingswood, and the total

food-bill comes to £565, 4s.; this, of course, includes governor, masters, and servants, and cannot be called excessive. In the department of clothing, we find that hats, caps, and stockings cost £41, 13s. 10d.; woollen cloth, making and mending, £152, 4s. 5d.; linen cloth, £69, 18s. 3d.; shoes, £68, 8s.: total, £382, 4s. 6d. To completely clothe a boy for £7 a year is no inconsiderable triumph of management. From 1808 to 1820 the clothing was entirely provided from the school funds, but in 1820 it was ordered that each parent should pay



PRIZE LABEL, OLD KINGSWOOD.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Percival Bunting, who died in 1886, father of P. W. Bunting, M.A., Editor of the *Contemporary Review*.



a four-guinea subscription annually: this will meet with further reference.

The item, malt and hops, deserves a special word; it averaged about £40 a year, as the following table shows:—

	£	s.	d.
1816 . . . . .	32	12	0
1818 . . . . .	55	3	6
1819 . . . . .	46	14	0
1820 . . . . .	46	15	0
1821 . . . . .	46	10	3
1822 . . . . .	39	0	4
1823 . . . . .	38	0	0
1824 . . . . .	37	12	6

From 1803 to 1814 this item appears in the governor's day-book with great regularity, at about the same figure as above; from the second quarter of 1813-14 it disappears; the foregoing list is taken from the annual reports. In the governor's day-book, however, entries for beer and porter begin where that for malt leaves off, and in 1815-16 the amount spent on beer and porter is £32, 12s., evidently the same item which appears as malt and hops in the report for that year. We have also entries in the day-book such as the following:—Mar. 10, 1804, "a quart Pott"; Feb. 9, 1805, "a Brewing Sive at Hick a buck"; Sept. 12, 1806, a beer barrel; Aug. 30, 1809, Sarah Pool for brewing, baking, etc.; Sept. 1, 1810, Sieve for brewing; same date, beteny for brewing. Entries like these make it pretty clear that the school brewed a considerable quantity of beer, and apparently ceased to do so in 1814, and began to buy beer and porter. Subsequently, brewing was renewed, as an old boy of 1837-39 testifies. The interesting question is, Who consumed all this liquid? Up to 1828 the school held about 60 boys, but after that, when there were a hundred boys, the malt bill rises, it is true, but not in proportion; in 1831 it is £49, 8s. 6d., and in 1837 £42, 16s.; later it becomes merged under the head of "Groceries, etc." But the testimony of an old boy of 1828 to 1832 makes it certain that the boys never saw this beer—no, not never, but only once; for on one memorable day the cows refused to provide the milk for tea, and the authorities fell back upon their store of beer. Many boys of teetotal proclivities found that, while their consciences forbade them to drink beer themselves, they did not forbid them to hand it to their neighbours. The issue was that it was but a swaying and unsteady line that tried



that Thursday evening to fall in to march to divine service, and some part clave to their ancient mother ere they reached the sacred doors.

Turning from separate items to the general result, we find that up to 1816 annual balances in hand of over £1000 induced a comparative feeling of security. In 1816 the encouraging state of affairs permitted the committee to decide to enlarge the main building to meet the growing number of applicants for admission. The addition consisted of a new S.E. wing, for which the original estimate was £279; the ultimate cost was £600. Prosperity, however, did not continue. About 1818 there was considerable anxiety; the term of the lease on which the land was held was expiring, and it was necessary to purchase a renewal of it; repairs had formed a serious item; the allowances for children not at the school had increased; clothes and food cost more than formerly. "At the Conference of 1816 there was a Balance in hand of about £1200. In 1817 this Balance was nearly exhausted: and there was only £9, 14s. in the Treasurer's hands. And at the close of the last Conference, in 1818, the Collections, Subscriptions, and Legacies, and other Income of the year, were less than the expenditure of the year by the sum of nearly £800."<sup>1</sup>

Hence many ministers took occasion to strongly commend the school to the sympathy of their congregations on the day of the annual collection. An appeal of this nature, made by the Rev. J. Benson in City Road Chapel, called forth a letter, signed "J. H.," and published in the *Methodist Magazine*. "Why, good sir," exclaims the writer, "did you use the name of Charity? Charity does not demand its support. It is gratitude on the part of the Methodists which urges it."

However, expenses went on increasing. A protracted lawsuit added to them. In March 1819 the lord of the manor, a Mr. Whittock, laid claim to a piece of land at the bottom of the garden, which the trustees had held for over sixty years. The case was defended successfully, but next year the plaintiff obtained an order for a new trial. This also terminated favourably, but cost over £300 in all.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report, 1818.



The expenditure at Kingswood was continually increasing, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Expenditure at Kingswood.	Number of Boys.	Salaries.
1810 . . .	£1316 8 2	...	£102 18 0
1815 . . .	1471 3 4	...	171 0 0
1820 . . .	1634 14 11	52	163 15 0
1825 . . .	1909 18 7	60	297 5 0
1831 . . .	2300 6 2	100	234 19 6
1835 . . .	2171 14 9	100	352 5 0
1840 . . .	2643 13 9	100	549 5 0
1845 . . .	2646 15 4	100	524 6 0
1850 . . .	2553 0 0	100	565 18 4
1855 . . .	3409 15 2	120	674 11 0

In the fourth column is to be found the amount paid in masters' salaries; in the first three instances the governor's salary is not included. The Rev. R. Johnson, who was governor from 1813 to 1820, received £31, 10s. for the first two quarters of 1816–17, as the day-book shows; before that his salary does not appear in the day-book, and may have been paid by the Circuit, in part at least. The Rev. J. Pritchard (1802 to 1807) appears regularly in the day-book. The fourth column is given to show that the engagement of masters not content to serve for the small salaries of earlier years added another growing item to the wrong side of the account.

But the main increase of expenditure arose in that part of the fund which was not devoted to the school; the annual payments made for children not at the schools were £12 to boys, and £8, 8s. to girls. As the Methodist Society increased, the number of preachers increased, and therefore the number of preachers' children. This caused first a number of applications for admission to the school far in excess of the accommodation, and therefore a continual demand for building operations, and, secondly, a great advance in the amount devoted to home allowances. An attempt, not with much success, to check the first of these growing difficulties, was made in 1812, when an entrance fee of five guineas was imposed. In 1820 the committee found it necessary to issue a remarkable circular to the quarterly meetings, warning them that by readily accepting candidates for the ministry, and so increasing the number of preachers, they were adding largely to the burdens of the Schools' Fund. Yet, despite all these efforts, it was found necessary to spend £600, as already stated, in 1818, and £2000 in 1828, on enlargement of the premises.

But the second difficulty was the greater: in 1816 home



allowances were made to 29 boys and 119 girls; in 1826, to 63 boys and 256 girls; in 1831 to 158 boys and 363 girls. Thus during the five years, 1826 to 1831, there was an increase of 95 boys and 107 girls chargeable upon the fund, or of £2038, 8s. in home allowances.

What was done to meet this growing strain? In the first place, there were various temporary alleviations devised, of which the boldest and most important was that in 1820 the allowances for children at home were not paid. Thus about £2130 was saved; yet even then there was a deficit of £220 on the year.

Another great relief was obtained in 1838, when the Centenary Fund paid off the debt.

But in the way of more permanent schemes we must note in the first place the recurrent taxation of ministers. In 1820 each minister was to pay four guineas for each son he had at the schools; ministers having sons at home for whom they received the regular allowance were to pay two guineas, and all others one guinea each. This tax was reduced by one half in 1826, and lasted till 1829. In 1827 each preacher was required to raise one guinea towards the enlargement of the schools. These taxes were not imposed without much hesitation and many appeals to the lay members. "Will they," it was asked, "care for the children of the poor, and not for those of the ministers they profess to love? Nay, they cannot, they will not, withhold this debt of Christian equity." It is to be feared, however, that they did. The amount raised by subscriptions and collections in 1816 was £5577, 12s. 11½d.; in 1851 it was £5018, 1s. 2d. Despite the increase of membership in these thirty-five years, there is not only no increase, but an actual decrease, in subscriptions. In 1825 a special circular was issued, urging most vigorous efforts, and the subscriptions went up £600 the next year. In 1833 the income met the expenditure,—“This is an occurrence which has not happened for many years past,”<sup>1</sup>—and was due to a steady increase in subscriptions, which reached the sum of £6762, 15s. 3d. But two years later the “Reformers” vehemently attacked the schools, and urged the societies to stop the supplies; they were so far successful as to reduce the contributions by over £1000. Recovery was gradual, and in 1839 a sum of £6214, 2s. 1d. was realised, when another period of retrogression sets in, till we end in 1850 pretty much as we started in 1816.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report.



It was evident that the Schools' Fund was not prospering, and from time to time other funds were called in to assist. In 1821 the Mission Fund began to pay over £12 for every missionary's son at the school; three years later the payment was raised to £20, and in another year to £25. In 1821 this produced £32, 8s.; in 1851, £600. In 1825 the missionaries were included with their home brethren in the four-guinea tax. The Auxiliary Fund was another source of income, and paid £12 for the sons of deceased and supernumerary ministers; this began in 1815, and ceased in 1837; before this time the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund had been charged with this payment; afterwards it fell to the Children's Fund.

In 1819 the Children's Fund was established. In 1806 Conference had settled that six guineas should be paid annually for the maintenance of each preacher's child up to the age of seventeen; in 1814 the limit was raised to twenty. This was the charge for which the Children's Fund was to be responsible, and it was started on the basis of one child's maintenance being raised by each 166 members of Society. In 1826 the Children's Fund was ordered to pay over to the Schools' Fund the allowances for the boys at school. In 1851 £1474, 4s. was received from this source.

By these means considerable balances on the right side were from time to time secured. But the old school was coming rapidly into a state of dilapidation, and balances could not remain long unspent. The scarcity of water, too, had harassed the authorities for some time. The decision was reached to sink a well. In January 1846 this had been done to a depth of forty-two feet; in March it reached twenty fathoms, with no success in finding water. The committee resolved to spend £12 in going two fathoms farther. In April it was determined to go on, if necessary, to thirty fathoms, the significant remark being added that a well would increase the saleable value of the estate. In July the well had reached a hundred and twenty-six feet, and had twenty-two inches of water in it. It was then decided to go no farther.

A special committee was appointed to consider certain improvements in the building, and on their report the committee framed three notable resolutions: "(1) That these alterations and enlargements are necessary or desirable for the comfort of the family; (2) that a small outlay would be inadequate, and that the committee cannot recommend that so large a sum as is required should be



expended on the present site; (3) that a site near Bath seems satisfactory, and that the committee would concur if the special committee deemed it desirable to buy it." The date of these resolutions is 8th April 1846. The old building had become utterly unfit for its purpose. The committee were eager enough to replace it, and the forces behind them worked, they thought, much too slowly. In January 1848 they resolved "that an injury will be inflicted upon the institution by delaying the expected erection, and they strongly urge the General Building Committee to hasten its completion." Conference, however, was more cautious; the new school was not to be begun till £8000 was raised. Against this decision the committee petitioned in vain. It was not till Thursday, 20th June 1849, that Mr. James Heald, M.P., laid the foundation stone of the new school, and not till October 1852 that the formal opening took place. It was, however, in September 1851 that the young pilgrims entered on the land of promise, and the Annual Report of 1851 bids the committee's farewell to their old home. "For more than a century the building in which they now hold their meetings has been devoted to the religious education of our youth. The associations connected with its Founder and the early Methodist preachers, and the moral results that have followed the training enjoyed within its walls, cannot fail to be viewed with peculiar interest."

It may be convenient to conclude this chapter with a rapid survey of the general financial position as it varied from time to time.

In 1816 the income from all sources was £6099, 2s. 11½d., and the expenditure £4959, 17s. 4½d., leaving a balance in hand of £1139, 5s. 7d. In 1818 the income is £5281, os. 3d., and the expenditure £6079, 5s. 11d. This marks a turning-point. Up to that time all was comparatively well; now difficulty and embarrassment begin. There is a falling off in the subscriptions and collections of more than £900; on the other hand, the ordinary expenses of the two schools increased by about £250. The home allowances were more by about £300, and there was an extraordinary outlay of nearly £600 for the enlargement of Kingswood. To meet the deficiency of nearly £800, the treasurer borrowed £1110 "from various friends," to be repaid on 1st December 1818. Part of these loans was to be repaid by Conference borrowing £600, and the rest out of the annual income. The £600 was to meet the cost of enlargement, and remained as a building debt, and



therefore disappears from the current account in future. This leaves a deficiency of about £200 on the accounts for 1817-18. Next year the deficiency is £600. In 1820 the home allowances were stopped, but even then the deficiency was £200. Had these been paid, the balance due to the treasurer would have been over £2000. Then the four-guinea tax was imposed and produced about £1000. At the same time collections improved, and the income rose from £5078 to £6893. The home allowances were paid, and there remained a balance of £376. Next year the balance was £861. Then a steady increase in expenditure, due to causes already mentioned, produced a steady reduction of the balance, till in 1831 we find the annual account £992 on the wrong side. Successive borrowings had left a considerable debt, the interest on which reached at this time £425. The balance now due to the treasurers exceeded £5000. By 1837, however, there is a great improvement. The cash paid for children at home is more than £1000 less; the debt is handed over to the Centenary Fund; over £700 fell in from legacies; and there remains a balance in hand of £1716, 13s. 4d. By 1847 this has sunk to £1088, and in 1848 it is only £541. Next year it becomes a deficit of £628; in 1851 the balance due to the treasurers is £1877, 10s. 2d. Comparing this year with 1846, when there was a balance in hand of over £1000, we find a diminution of subscriptions to the extent of £700, while ministerial contributions were slightly increased; the cost of Kingswood is nearly the same, that of Woodhouse Grove is £430 more, and the home allowances are greater by £824.

It is said that the worst kind of lies is statistics. Yet, from the figures given above, two conclusions seem to be legitimate—first, that by far the most serious part of the embarrassments of the fund during this period arose from the rapid increase in the number of children at home receiving allowances; and, secondly, that the income received from collections and subscriptions by no means kept pace with the growth of the Methodist Connexion.



## CHAPTER II

### CLIVUS

What knowledge or what art is thine?  
Set out thy stock, thy craft declare.—W. CORY.

SOME few years ago there was rife a dispute between fathers and sons. The fathers held that the attainments of Kingswood boys in their days were equal, if not superior, to those of their sons. The sons pooh-poohed the idea. It is to be feared that the fathers' memories sometimes confused the acquirements of later years with those of the years of school. An old boy of the twenties writes: "I have had opportunities of inquiry and of examining boys, and I do not know that in a single instance I have found any one of them in advance of our studies." The age for admission was in those days eight, and boys, except extra-year boys, left at fourteen.<sup>1</sup> If the above statement is true, it is a heavy indictment, and Kingswood is behind the times. In every other school of any repute surely the standard is higher now than it was early in the century. Has Kingswood stagnated? Let us see.

<sup>1</sup> It was in 1808 that Conference resolved "that if any boy shall discover an extraordinary genius, he shall be allowed to continue at the school beyond the usual period, provided that his parents shall pay such sum as the committee deem proper."

Occasionally boys were admitted at an earlier age than eight, and, nevertheless, continued till they were fourteen. Hugh Ransom, admitted at the age of six, remained from 1821 to 1829. His father died in 1821, and it is probable that he was admitted early for that reason. John Kyte, admitted at seven, dates from 1803 to 1811. The same explanation applies here, for the Rev. C. Kyte died in 1802. But it is impossible to conjecture why in 1810 James Knox was admitted at the age of six and Richard Knox at four. There is no preacher of the name in "Hill's Arrangement" among those who "died in the work." Both these boys left in 1816 and went to "a school in Bristol."

The Conference of 1847 decreed that an extra year "without any expense to their parents, beyond the common subscription, be granted annually to the boy in each school whom the governor, headmaster, and examiners shall judge, on account of his proficiency in learning and general good conduct," most suitable.



The school was first examined in classics by Mr. W. G. Horner, a former headmaster, in 1815, and in mathematics by Mr. Thomas Exley, M.A., in 1816. Mr. Exley reports that "about fourteen or sixteen are ready to begin algebra and geometry; two have already begun algebra." In 1818 some have plunged into the mysteries of simple equations. In 1826 we hear of quadratic equations, mensuration, and elementary geometry being reached by *some* of the first class. Between 1839 and 1844 the differential calculus engrosses some of the upper boys; a copy of the very elementary text-book which they used still survives.

Turn, however, to the classical work, which occupied the greater part of the school hours. Mr. Horner, the examiner, not only took a keen interest in the school, but was gifted with a strong critical faculty and a marked *penchant* for writing papers and elaborating schemes. Hence we have many interesting documents from his pen, and even in the drier and more formal reports little oases of comment occur to relieve the general tabular dulness. Thus in 1817: "I must take the liberty of suggesting to the classical master the propriety of repressing a slovenly and injurious practice which prevails in all the classes. I mean the pupil who happens to be saying his lesson being interrupted by the whispers and hints of his class-fellows." Earlier in the year he had remarked (Shade of the Founder!) on the "chaotic grammars compiled for the use of this school." So little satisfied was Mr. Horner with the condition of things, that in the end of 1818 he declined to examine again. "As long (he wrote) as the improvement of the boys was apparent, or even seemed to be in a *hopeful* train, I should not only cheerfully but tenaciously have continued my visits. Nothing but an opposite state of things could induce me to decline the task."

Unfortunate Mr. Gear, the classical master of the period, resigned soon after, and in 1821 Mr. Horner was induced to return to his old post. He resigned again in 1823, but was once more persuaded to continue. In 1826 he mentions the work presented by the various classes.

Class 1—Lysias' Orations, Greek exercises, Horace's Odes, Cicero's Orations. (R. Moulton added "prosody" and E. Warren "elegantics.")

Class 2—Homer and Vergil.

Class 3—*Analecta Minora*, Ovid, Nepos.

Class 4—(No statement.)

Class 5—Cæsar, Greek Delectus.

Class 6—Latin Delectus.



In 1827 he states that a new Greek class shows little progress. In this same year the headmaster, Mr. Shaw, introduced the Hamiltonian system for the junior classes, and the committee ordered more time to be given to English composition. Next year Mr. Horner writes a long and instructive report; he expresses himself very dissatisfied with the state of the work, and suggests changes in the scheme of study. To this report the headmaster (Mr. Shaw) sends an elaborate reply. These two documents throw so much light on the nature of the school's work at this period that somewhat lengthy extracts from them seem to be justified. Mr. Horner says, "The classical department is at best stationary. . . . The higher classes should not only be quite at home in syntax, but alive to whatever is interesting in the authors they read . . . as well as able to translate with ease and propriety, at least, if not with elegance. . . . I cannot but regard this department as in a critical state. . . . Of the common grammatical figures given at the end of Valpy's Latin Grammar, and without which no Latin poet can be understood, they knew nothing. . . . Every particle of Valpy's text, examples and all, may be recited three or four times through by a little boy of common capacity in his first half-year at school, if one of a higher class is allowed to assist him the first time through, by translating the examples *verbatim*, to aid his apprehension of them, and nothing else is given him to commit to memory until he has said this grammar three times through." (It is worth noting that the gentleman who penned these lines was for nine years a master in the school, and for twenty-three years examiner, and exerted throughout a powerful influence upon the curriculum.) "As soon as he has learned the 'Special Rules' the first time, it would be well for him to begin declining, and giving the rules for gender, etc., in the first part of Valpy's vocabulary, alternating this with the second part as soon as the four conjugations are once learned. After this third course through he may vary the scenes with lessons in geography, history, etc. . . . Young sanguine teachers and persons inexperienced in teaching, I know, will not readily be persuaded but that a little boy would find as much tiresome uniformity in this process as their own feelings apprehend from the idea of it; but this is a mistake altogether. Every successive page of a grammar offers new ideas to a child in his first course through it" (most of the grammars of those days offered a child no ideas whatever), "and before that course is ended, the sense of proficiency will be added



to the excitement of novelty, unless his progress is delayed and his ideas confused by learning other tasks." (Apparently the unhappy boy's first year at school is to be entirely devoted to learning Latin grammar by heart. What follows is still more startling.) "The use of Valpy's Latin Grammar on the plan here recommended entirely supersedes the direct study of English grammar" (this is truly to approach the known from the unknown), "so much so, that in my deliberate judgment it is little less than a criminal waste of time to set a child to commit to memory a single page of Murray." (This may be true, for quite other reasons than Mr. Horner thought of.) "It is well for a class in their last year at school to *read* a good part of Murray's large grammar and exercises, if it were only to make them feel that they stand on as high ground as the author himself." (The charge has been from time to time levelled at Kingswood that the chief characteristic of the men it turns out is conceit. If this be true, here surely is the sowing of the seed. Was this report communicated to the boys in their last year?) "I earnestly trust that the present committee are not wavering towards any inclination to deviate from the principle recognised by former committees, viz. that this is essentially a classical school. . . . All mere classical schools, and all commercial schools which throw in the classics by way of a lure, equally affect to follow the Eton system; which never was designed to harmonise with an enlarged system of education, and, generally speaking, never can." (Mr. Horner does not mean to be satirical; he does not approve of "an enlarged system of education.") "It is morally impossible that six years can be profitably devoted to a theoretical preparation for commercial life; the rising generation of commercial men themselves must attain some degree of scholarship, or be outstripped by the multitude of scientific mechanics. . . . Of two pupils of equal abilities in a school where both departments are cultivated, if one give his whole time to English and arithmetic, and the other give the principal portion of his time every day to the classics, the latter will gain a sounder acquaintance with English and arithmetic in the remaining fraction of his time than the former in the whole. Commercial studies terminate in the concerns of life; the learned languages are naturally allied to the revelation of the life to come. I appeal to the committee whether the only direct literary institution in the Methodist system should cease to be literary, and in such times too as we live in. I have ventured into this . . . having been informed



that Latin and English are the work of alternate days in each class."

How simple was the problem to our forefathers before the modern multitude of school subjects had sprung into being, and before every unfortunate guest at the educational banquet was expected to have a bit of everything on the table—that is, the timetable. With regard to the type of school Kingswood was to be, the committee reply that they have no discretionary power, and that the school is committed to their charge on the principle that English education is to be regarded equally with classical education. Mr. Edmund Shaw, the headmaster, tabulates very carefully the classical work done in each part of the school, and compares it with the work done two years before. It will suffice to summarise the condition at this date, January 1828. The senior division spend  $26\frac{1}{2}$  hours in classics and 21 in English, the junior division  $22\frac{1}{2}$  hours in classics and 25 in English weekly. This gives an average of nearly eight hours' work a day. But possibly it includes preparation periods. The work of the first class<sup>1</sup> (there were nine classes in all) was as follows: Since October 1826—Sallust, *Catiline* and part of *Jugurtha*; Vergil, *Æneid*, part of ii., also iii. and iv.; Homer, *Iliad*, part of ii., also iii. and iv.; Cicero, *in Cæcilium*; Dalzel's *Analecta Majora*; some Herodotus and Thucydides; *Recueils choisis* to page 112, *L'Ami des Enfants* to page 143. French was begun in class 5, and Greek in class 7. Only three boys, Mr. Shaw points out, were over four years' standing, and the maximum age was 15. On the other hand, the time given to classics was much greater than now, and there was only one month's holiday in the year. Here seem to be sufficient data, except a knowledge of the students' proficiency in their work, for a comparison with modern times, a comparison which it is not necessary to make here.

It will interest us to see what Mr. Horner had to say after his next examination of the school later in the year. Apparently his suggestions had been largely carried out, or he imagined they had, for he writes: "The result of this examination has amply verified the prognostic made twelve months ago concerning the restorative efficacy of that familiarity with the rules of Latin grammar which is now habitual to the Kingswood scholars."

<sup>1</sup> This class was always very small, and usually consisted only of two or three boys.



Mr. Horner refers to Wesley's rules for scholastic arrangement and moral discipline. The latter, he says, were "theoretical or swayed by partiality for models unsuitable to English constitutions." The former were as follows:—

1. In the two lowest classes a short course of English grammar.
2. No more English grammar; but "Lowth" to be read in the first year of the academical course.
3. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, every day in every class, except the lowest.
4. Arithmetic in the middle classes.

These four principles, Mr. Horner declares, are not to be bettered except in small details. What then has become of his idea of Valpy superseding English grammar?

After this comes, for a time, peace. Mr. Horner, who must have been a terror to the masters, is pacified, and, except for a passing allusion to "indiscriminate mutual suggestion" in the lower classes, his reports are commendatory.<sup>1</sup> However, he has other ways of harassing the unhappy usher, and in 1830 he suggests that the junior masters should give occasional specimens of their literary talent! Nor is this all, for the committee also take them in hand, and require their attendance at the quarterly meetings of that body, that they may be questioned on the state of their work. This rule, however, was in force only from June to October 1833.

In 1835 an important discussion arose with regard to the age of the boys. It was proposed to raise the age of entry from eight to ten. At the same time the six years were to be reduced to five. The examiners were consulted. Mr. Exley suggests, having an eye to those boys who were to enter mercantile life as apprentices, that the choice of either age might be left to individual parents. Mr. Horner's ready pen eagerly seizes the opportunity to write at great length. "Many years ago" (he says) "a proposal was on my suggestion advocated by Messrs. Wood and Reece, and acceded to by Conference, according to which boys of superior merit and proficiency were allowed to remain a year after the expiration of the usual time." He is of opinion that the case will be sufficiently met by a liberal interpretation of this regulation.

<sup>1</sup> In 1833 Mr. Horner complains of the misuse of the letter "h"!



Here is a table which he draws up of the ninety-eight boys then at the school :—

Age at Entry :—	9	10	11	12	13
The first ten boys . .	6	4	...	...	...
The 2nd „ . .	8	1	1	...	...
The 3rd „ . .	2	5	3	...	...
The 4th „ . .	2	1	5	2	...
The 5th „ . .	1	2	4	3	...
The 6th „ . .	5	4	...	1	...
The 7th „ . .	2	3	3	...	2
The 8th „ . .	5	3	1	1	...
The 9th „ . .	6	4	...	...	...
The last eight boys . .	1	4	1	1	1
Total	38	31	18	8	3
Average age at admission $9\frac{5}{8}$ .					

Of the first twenty boys only one came when over ten years of age, and he is the last of the twenty. Of eleven boys who came when over eleven years of age not one appears to have a chance of reaching the second class. Of the fourteen boys at the head of the last examination the average age was  $13\frac{6}{12}$ , the average age of admission  $8\frac{8}{12}$ , the average standing  $4\frac{9}{12}$ .

The object of the proposed reduction from six years to five was to make it possible to admit a larger number of boys to a share in the advantages of the school ; by this means, one in six of the sons of the preachers was to be saved from exclusion. Mr. Horner asks : “If this adjustment exactly meets the present occasion, how many years must elapse ere an equal pressure is felt and demands a fresh sacrifice ? In other words, in how many years will the preachers’ children of a given age be as six to five compared with their present number ? And as the preachers are all encouraged to marry, and as the number of preachers is regulated by that of their numbers in Society, which on the average of the last twenty years has advanced in the compound ratio of about three per cent. yearly in Great Britain, it will appear that between six and seven years at the utmost will suffice.” This reasoning was fatal, and the idea was dropped. “Any alteration,” the committee resolved, “in the term of education would be prejudicial.”

In 1808 we hear of money spent on repairs to an electrical machine and an air pump, and 1814 a telescope was purchased for



eleven guineas. In 1836 the committee make a grant of £25 for philosophical instruments, and £20 is spent next year on another telescope.<sup>1</sup> In the same year they also deem it important that special attention should be paid to commercial education.

An important educational truth was realized by the headmaster in 1837, which has not always been so fully recognized since. With the consent of the committee, the time-table was so arranged that the juniors should not work for as long hours as the seniors. This system, sound in itself, had an additional value, inasmuch as the masters who taught the junior forms were themselves but youths, and required leisure in which to prosecute their own studies.

In 1837 Mr. Horner died, and the influence of his remarkable personality was thus removed.

It may be convenient here to record the names of the examiners of this period :—

Classics.	Mathematics.
Mr. W. G. Horner, 1815-37.	Mr. T. Exley, M.A., 1815-49.
Mr. Fras. W. Newman, M.A., <sup>2</sup> 1837-40.	Rev. J. Crowther, 1850-55.
Rev. J. E. Bromby, <sup>3</sup> 1838 (with Mr. Newman).	
Dr. Alfred Day, 1841.	
Rev. T. Galland, M.A., 1842.	
Dr. J. Hawksworth, <sup>4</sup> 1843-46.	
Rev. J. Crowther, 1847-55.	

Mr. Horner, as examiner, is described by those who remember him as "a very stern man." Of Mr. Exley the story is different. "He was a fine old gentleman, and a profound mathematician. He used to walk into the school, clad in a swallow-tail coat, his face beaming with good humour, and the tails of his coat bulging with examination papers." He had "a thin, wasted frame," and was known as "Digits."<sup>5</sup> Another describes him as a "tall, stately, slim, kind old gentleman, whose very smile was contagious." He

<sup>1</sup> Probably the one sold to Mr. T. G. Osborn in 1890. The one in use at the school now was brought from the Grove, to which it had been presented by Mr. J. T. Slugg, F.R.A.S. There was an old and decrepit Nairne Electrical Machine existing in 1890, which was called "Mr. Wesley's," and was perhaps the one repaired in 1808.

<sup>2</sup> Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 1826-30; classical tutor of Bristol College, 1833-40. Brother of Cardinal Newman; *d.* 1897.

<sup>3</sup> Vice-Principal of Bristol College.

<sup>4</sup> Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol.

<sup>5</sup> From a stock question of his.



hardly exhibited the judicial ways of a modern examiner, for he was "always ready to help, or explain some of the more difficult problems."

Of the other examiners less need be said. Dr. Hawksworth had more radical notions than his great predecessor as to the proper way of teaching classics. "The task of getting rules by heart out of a book is a depressing, and in most cases a useless drudgery." He recommended the use of standard translations for the top boys, and for the juniors the study of English as preparatory to a foreign language.

Writing and divinity were subjects which much exercised the minds of the committee. So far back as 1813 the order was made that each boy should write one line a week for the committee's inspection. In the end of 1837 a sub-committee recommended "more time and better quills," and the two hours a week hitherto devoted to this pursuit were doubled. It is not, however, till 1843 that we hear of "gratifying improvement." In October 1837 it was arranged that a monthly divinity lecture should be given by one of the circuit ministers. This was declared to be unnecessary in the following April. The knowledge of the Catechism was found defective, and in 1842 the committee drew up an elaborate scheme of instruction in divinity. The evidences, doctrines, and duties of Christianity were to form an integral part of the curriculum; Bloomfield's *Greek Testament*, Wesley's *Sermons*, Watts' *Scripture History*, and *The Manners and Customs of the Jews*, were added to the school class-books; at least half a day every week was to be devoted to religious instruction, for which the headmaster was made responsible. In 1844 one of Mr. Griffith's science lectures was taken from him and turned into a Catechism lesson. A year later a sub-committee on the subject reported that some boys had not a Bible in their possession. Each boy was henceforth required to own a Bible, and, in addition, Bibles were provided as class-books. In January 1848 an important step was taken<sup>1</sup> in the appointment of two ministers to examine the school regularly (at first twice a year) in divinity. The first pair were the Rev. T. Martin and the Rev. J. MacLean.

From 1845 to 1850 the system of instruction was as follows.

<sup>1</sup> Not always with the best results. Many of the ministers were quite inexperienced in this kind of work. There was one who insisted on hearing *each* boy repeat the *whole* Catechism!



The school was divided into six classes, each nominally consisting of two divisions; rank in the senior school was determined and promotions were granted quarterly. The headmaster (the Rev. S. Jones) states in his report of 1848 that rank was mainly influenced by classics and mathematics. In that year there were one hundred and two boys in the school. The first division contained thirteen, of whom three formed the first class. Of these three, one (W. Davies) read *Prometheus Vincitus*, *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the *First Olynthiac*, and the first book of Thucydides, in Greek; and, in Latin, Terence's *Heauton Timoroumenon*, Horace's *Ars Poetica*, Tacitus' *Germania*, and Cicero's *Pro Archia*. He also wrote verses in both languages. The other two (T. Davies and J. Lowthian) read Euripides, Demosthenes, Terence, and Juvenal. The second class were occupied with Homer, Herodotus, Horace, and Cicero. In mathematics the scope of the first division was six books of Euclid, algebra to quadratic equations, some trigonometry, and mensuration. Add also the Bible, the Second Catechism and Greek Testament, Greek and Roman history, general geography, and English composition. French and lectures on science also occupied some part of their time. German and Hebrew were taught somewhat extensively; in 1846 we find the first six classes learning Hebrew, and the first seven German.

We may here add a summary of the same course looked at from the other side; the above statement is from the headmaster's report, the following from the testimony of one of his pupils (1846-51):—

Prizes were for classics, mathematics, and general proficiency. . . . In my time we were not "brought up on Cæsar," but Eutropius took its place. . . . In the last year we read, or had lessons in, Euripides (*Medea*), Homer (*Iliad*), and Herodotus, Juvenal, Horace, and Cicero. We were thoroughly familiar with the text of the first six books of Euclid. Be it always remembered that fourteen was the age limit in those days. . . . Hence memory was more prominent than is desirable in later years. Hence, too, we might have been weaker in corollaries, riders, and the various mental athletics which characterize older students. . . . We did some conics and portions of the differential calculus. The several branches of natural philosophy we did not touch. . . . In religious knowledge the first division could repeat the Second Catechism *literatim*, and give almost as exactly the Third. Paley's *Evidences* were more nebular, and Butler's *Analogy* might have been called "guesses at truth." . . . French was weak, rather ungrammatical than grammatical, and with no further pretensions. Writing reminds one of Anthony Farindin, who was a "painefull pastour." Our bookkeeping was strictly mechanical. We had occasional lectures in chemistry and electricity, but they should rather be relegated to our amusements. . . . I once heard a lecture on botany by a peripatetic. History, geography, and English were indifferently done—not badly learned, but perfunctorily taught.

Drawing is recognized as early as 1812, when it is supplied to



boys with a taste for it at a charge of a guinea annually, and a Mr. Stevens is appointed drawing master. What scientific teaching there was manifested itself almost entirely in the form of lectures. There was a certain amount of apparatus provided from time to time, and in 1820 an order made that scientific lectures shall be given. At a later period Mr. Griffith entered very enthusiastically into this part of the work, and acquiesced with great unwillingness in an order of the committee to give up one of his lectures to divinity work. Mr. Sibly must also be mentioned as having done good work in this direction.

There exists a catalogue of a school museum, dated 1837; this is remarkable more for the extraordinary excellence of its decorative penmanship than for the fulness of its pages. It consists of little more than elaborate headlines, and chronicles the possession of a hundred and eleven objects, some apparently of considerable interest, such as an edition of Ovid, bearing the autograph of George Crabbe; others of less value, such as a cinder from the Duke of Newcastle's palace; others again of doubtful authenticity, as a jawbone belonging to one of the crew of the Armada, and a brick made by the Israelites in Egypt.

Physical education of course was unknown—here as elsewhere. The nearest approach to it is a resolution of the committee to the effect that "we deem it very desirable to have the assistance of a pious soldier to instruct the boys in walking" (1825). This is before the era of gymnasiums and anthropometry. It may also be mentioned that in the forties a good many boys studied shorthand by the aid of correspondence with Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Pitman.



## CHAPTER III

### THE LIVING SPIRIT

Shall I mar  
By stress of disciplinal craft  
The joys that in your freedom are?—W. CORY.



THE REV. THOMAS PINDER  
(1804).

FROM 1807 to 1809 the classical master, Mr. Wragge, acted as governor. The circuit preacher, however, had some voice. In the "stations" of 1808 the Rev. James Wood is superintendent of the Kingswood Circuit, and a note is added: "The Conference consider the appointment of their president a third year for this circuit as highly expedient for the interests of Kingswood School—so expedient as to be considered an exempt case, and sufficient to justify their deviation from their important law in respect of the two years' stations." In 1809 it was decided that the superintendent

of the circuit should live on the premises, and the Circuit rented from the school a house adjoining the chapel for his use. The first to occupy this position was the Rev. Thomas Pinder.<sup>1</sup> A garden was allotted to him, and upon him was laid the duty of ordering the provisions for the school. In 1811 he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Womersley,<sup>2</sup> and he in 1812 by the Rev. Thomas Stanley.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Entered the ministry 1799; died 1835.

<sup>2</sup> Entered the ministry 1804; died 1851.

<sup>3</sup> Entered the ministry 1795; died 1832.



In this last year, in response to the request of the Circuit, conveyed in "a very good and respectful letter," the Rev. D. Jackson, jun., another circuit minister, was permitted to live at the school. In 1813 this system came to an end. "It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that a preacher and his wife be stationed over this school, and to be the governor and governess of this institution." In spite of the curious structure of this sentence, the intention is clear. In addition to the governor, however, it happens at various times that one or more of the masters are in the ministry, and their names appear in the "stations." Thus in 1809 we have the name of Thomas Edwards, in 1820 John Lomas and William Entwistle, in 1823 Jonathan Crowther, in 1832 W. P. Burgess, and from 1845 to 1850 Samuel Jones.

In 1813 the REV. ROBERT JOHNSON became governor of Kingswood School. The system of dual government may then be said to have begun. In the early days of Methodism the line of demarcation between preachers and lay folk was vague. The first governor, so-called, is Joseph Bradford (1795-1802); he was followed by John Pritchard (1802-1807). These gentlemen were evidently meant to succeed to the relations which John Wesley had with the school. The former was also, at any rate for part of his time, one of the Bristol Circuit ministers.

In 1807 the classical master has charge of the domestic arrangements, and it is not till 1813 that we get an approximation to two co-ordinate authorities in the establishment. Indeed it is hardly correct to say that anything like co-ordination began till late in the thirties, though the title of headmaster occurs in the "Rules for Masters" of 1827. Co-ordination, as a matter of fact, rather existed between the classical master and the mathematical master, or the classical master and the English master. Co-ordination between governor and headmaster was *explicitly* denied by the committee as late as 1860.



THE REV. ROBERT JOHNSON  
(1787).



The Rev. Robert Johnson entered the ministry in 1783, was governor of Kingswood from 1813 to 1820, and died in 1829. "He was of a kind and gentle disposition; cheerful, instructive, and pious in conversation; diffusing something of that happiness around him which he enjoyed so largely himself."<sup>1</sup> He was the first to bear the nickname of "Daddy."

MR. WILLIAM WRAGGE was classical master from 1807 to 1816, acting also as governor for the first two of those years. In 1810 he was required to rent a house for himself in the neighbourhood, and received a salary of £150. He dined at the school. This gentleman, though serving the school for a somewhat lengthy period, found his usefulness continually hampered by pecuniary difficulties. He received a loan of £50 for furniture in 1810, and again of £15 in 1812, and of £35 in 1813, "to keep him from sinking under a pressure of debt." He was warned that this could not go on, and for some time he appears to have been more circumspect. In September 1813 he received £20 per annum in lieu of board, on condition that this sum went to the payment of his debt. Eventually, however, his fall came from another direction. In 1816 "certain accusations charging Mr. Wragge with severity in correcting some of the boys" were held to be proved, and he received three months' notice. Had the committee dismissed him summarily by paying his salary in advance, they, as the sequel shows, would have better secured the school's interests. In April 1816 a strong comment is recorded in the committee's minutes. "Mr. Wragge, during the last months of his stay, has greatly neglected the school, and in March last left it entirely, under very disgraceful circumstances."

No doubt Mr. Wragge's shortcomings formed no small part of the considerations which led to the appointment of a governor in 1813. It was in 1815 that regular examinations were instituted, and in 1813 that the school had been divided into classes. These steps, coupled with the departure of an unsatisfactory master, gradually bore fruit in a more regular and systematic management of the school. The chaos of instruction when some fifty boys were taught *en masse*, as appears to have been the case before 1813, must have been very great.

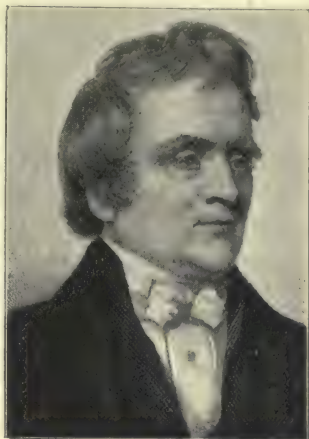
The REV. JOHN LOMAS became, in 1813, a junior assistant at a salary of sixteen guineas. When Mr. Wragge left, the committee,

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of Conference, 1829.



having regard to Mr. Lomas' "genuine piety, universal good conduct in the school, and his steadiness and attention to every excellent mode of managing the scholars," at once turned their eyes upon him as a possible successor to Mr. Wragge. It can hardly be rash to conjecture, that, under the disadvantages of the last three years, the presence and influence of so conscientious a master had gone far to prevent utter decay and possibly ruin.

The committee, with a view to learn Mr. Lomas' fitness for the post of classical master, ordered him to be *examined*! The examiners were the Rev. Dr. Clarke, the Rev. J. Benson, and Mr. Horner.



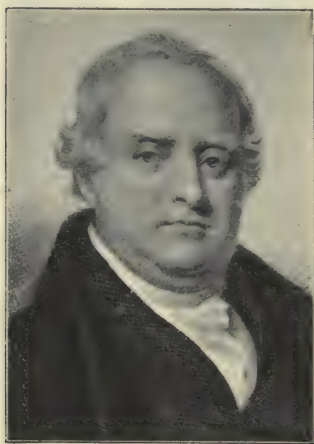
THE REV. JOHN LOMAS (1854).

Apparently, Mr. Lomas was plucked! At any rate, it was MR. WILLIAM GREAR who, also after examination, succeeded to the post of classical master in 1817, Mr. Lomas acting as temporary head during the interval. Mr. Grear, unfortunately, was another failure. He suffered, we are told, from "nervous debility," and had little control over the boys. It was during his reign that Mr. Horner in disgust resigned his examinership.

Mr. Grear was subsequently headmaster of the Grove for sixteen years (1838-54). "He was both a gentleman and a Christian. He was a good classic within a moderate range, . . . with great enthusiasm as a teacher." He resigned his post at Kingswood in 1819, and by this time Mr. Lomas's attainments had apparently become sufficient to permit of his succession to the vacant post. He was therefore appointed in 1819, at a salary of £80, and held office till 1823. During the last two of these years his name appears in the "Stations." He has been described as "an universal favourite, an admirable scholar, and, if not a strict disciplinarian, one who allowed no liberties to be taken with his authority." An amusing story is told in connection with his departure. On the occasion of his last appearance in the Kingswood Chapel, the choir, which was a circuit and not a school institution, performed a



farewell anthem ! The recurring refrain, "Farewell, Lomas," must have been peculiarly embarrassing to its object, as he stood in the pulpit, facing the boys of the school ! How the boys must have enjoyed it ! and how entirely it must have dissipated any solemn feelings which may have been aroused by the last sermon of their popular ruler ! The Annual Report of 1820 records an "improvement in morals and deportment," and that of 1821 is absolutely glowing : "The masters appear to take pleasure in their work, and rule the boys in love ; the boys seem highly satisfied with their teachers" (this reverses the usual way of looking at it), "and everything goes on sweetly and harmoniously." In 1822 we hear of frequent applications of schoolmasters in various parts of the country for Kingswood boys as their assistants. The period of Mr. Lomas's mastership must be ranked as one of the most successful in the school's history, and his credit for this must also be shared with his assistant, the Rev. Wm. Entwistle (1813 to 1823).



THE REV. ROBERT SMITH  
(1842).

The REV. ROBERT SMITH was governor for no less than twenty-three years, from 1820 to 1843, and, inheriting the nickname of "Daddy" from his predecessor, by its peculiar appropriateness to himself fixed it for seventy years as the traditional and time-honoured title of successive governors. Surely many a worse sobriquet might have been invented ; there hangs round it an aroma of paternal kindness and affectionate care that must, one would think, have made the name dear to its possessors, and was often the half-playful token of a real warmth of regard on the part of those who bestowed

it.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Smith, in the earlier part of his office at least, was in many ways well fitted for the post. Increasing years and ill-health made his sway less successful towards its close. He

<sup>1</sup>The title is said to be dead now ; the Rev. J. H. Lord was the last "Daddy." It may be added that the title of "Dame" was similarly bestowed on the governor's wife.



was appointed in the first instance, according to rule, for six years. At the end of that time the committee recommended and secured his appointment for a second term, this time of four years, this making the maximum period which the Conference regulation allowed. At the end of the ninth year the committee regret "that if the rule . . . be carried into effect, this institution must be deprived of the very invaluable and judicious superintendence of the present governor and governess." The Conference consents to suspend the rule.

In 1836 a serious fall caused a long and severe illness, and from that time the grasp of the governor upon the reins of government seems to have weakened. Discipline became less exact, and this caused considerable anxiety to the committee. In addition, the relations between the governor and headmaster and the other masters became somewhat strained. Early in 1842 Mr. Smith felt the uncertainty of his health and the weight of his years (he was born in 1769), and sent in his resignation. The committee, however, pressed unwisely for his reappointment, and it was not till 1843, when he was partly paralysed and his speech affected, that he finally relinquished his office; he coupled his resignation with a request that he might be allowed to occupy the old headmaster's house, which stood vacant. The committee recommended that this request should be granted, and that the rent be nominal. This, however, the Conference, somewhat churlishly it seems, refused to permit.

Mr. Smith was of patriarchal appearance and vast perimeter. He possessed a genial countenance and a considerable gift of song. His kindly disposition has endeared him to many an old boy. On his retirement, the boys subscribed to present him with some silver article as a token of their esteem, the presentation being made by the Rev. T. Trethewey, then first boy. Mr. Smith died in 1847, and his character is described as "marked by great simplicity and spirituality." His wife, "Dame" Smith, who survived him eleven years, was the living embodiment of neatness: she lacked, perhaps, the personal dignity befitting the wife of the head of so large an establishment, but her attention to the cares of housekeeping was thorough and unremitting. One who remembers her says—

Her horror at any misbehaviour of the boys in regard to the property of the school was one of the features of the place. The lads often tried for fun, from the bedroom windows overlooking the garden, how far their nightcaps would be



blown—every one wore nightcaps in those days. When recovered from the trees and cabbages of the garden, Dame's invariable exclamation came dolefully ringing out, "Oh, these wicked lads! they'll ruin the institution!"

Another writes—

The Rev. Robert Smith, our corpulent governor and chaplain, did not often wield the bamboo. Griffith, who became his son-in-law, enforced discipline for him in flagrant instances. But there were critical occasions when double-chinned Daddy deemed it necessary to exhibit the law in his own fat hand. It was a sight to see. Being heavily weighted anteriorly, he first steadied his greatness with care in the aisle, and then struck backwards upon the desk-hoisted victim and breathed hard. . . . Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Smith said much to the boys individually. My lot was to have only one conversation with the elect lady. As I happened to be passing the end of the open yard at the top of the playground, she chanced to come from the rear of the house to the same border-line. "Have you stolen my butter?" she wildly exclaimed. "No!" I answered, blushing, no doubt, as was my wont in the most innocent circumstances, and feeling very indignant. She shouted, "You diabolical bad boy, your countenance betrays you," and wasted upon me a torrent of boiling vituperation. . . .

When in my turn, for the first time, I had stood in the middle of the hall or refectory and read the chapter at family worship, he (the governor) remarked, as I passed near him, "You read very well, Ed'ard, only too loud." And when the household were singing grace before or after meat, and I was standing close to his elbow, he commanded, "Ed'ard, sing up."

The REV. JONATHAN CROWTHER was born in 1795. He was a boy at Kingswood from 1803 to 1809; in 1813 he became a



THE REV. JONATHAN CROWTHER  
(1837).

master at Woodhouse Grove, and in 1816 headmaster; he held this position only for a few months. In 1823 he entered the ministry, and was appointed to the headmastership of Kingswood, receiving the same stipend as the Bristol ministers. With him came the rod of iron, fear, indignation, and finally rebellion. He inaugurated a system of "harsh and cruel treatment" (says one of his pupils) "which turned boys into devils, and made school a prison-house." "I have only to say," he remarked, as he took his seat for the first time at the headmaster's desk, "that I insist on

perfect order, and the first boy who disobeys will be flogged." That and that only was his opening speech. The opportunity



came, and Mr. Crowther was as good as his word. Then arose revolt. The headmaster was hooted and his windows broken; the boys refused to come into school; Mr. Moulton, one of the masters, was stoned in the playground; finally Mr. Crowther capitulated and undertook to confine his castigatory efforts to the juniors. The compromise does not reflect much credit on either side; nor did it, nor could it last long. Yet the boys never altogether submitted. It was an illustration of Mr. Crowther's inflexibility when, not being able to discover the culprit in some offence, he ordered all but the youngest boys to be kept in continuously till discovery was made; this punishment was persisted in for nearly a month! But the boys also showed a capacity for confederate resistance, such as we expect to hear of only in the pleasing pages of *The Boys of England* or similar publications; it is a feature at any rate unknown to the happier relationships of to-day. It implied not only a month's persistence on the part of the headmaster, but also a month's resistance on the part of the boys. The culprit was never discovered. At another time a "barring out" took place. The boys smuggled provisions into the school-room, and then barricaded themselves in for some days. What happened in the end, history does not say. Probably somebody was flogged. On another occasion a boy, afterwards in the ministry, appeared at morning school with a red and swollen face; it was the beginning of erysipelas; his strange aspect caused some merriment among his classmates. This was disorder; down swooped the headmaster, and the boy was flogged there and then for causing a disturbance! Then he was taken to the sickroom. "When the nurse and Mrs. Smith and her daughters heard it, they all wept." Can we wonder?

On a subsequent occasion the same boy, stumbling in his Cæsar, and at last goaded to rudeness by Mr. Crowther's taunts, was seized and flung across a desk, and so beaten that for several days he could hardly walk or sit. This was the headmaster's proudest effort, and he never forgot it. Some dozen years later, when he saw his victim's name appear in the "Stations" for the first time, "Ah!" he remarked, "I gave that young gentleman as fine a flogging as any boy at school ever received, and one that I have no doubt he will remember to the very end of his days."

It is pleasing to know that not all spirits were broken and hearts cowed under this régime. "Charlie, I'll give you a penny



if you'll go up to his desk and offer to fight him," was the offer made to one merry young bundle of mischief. The offer was accepted. It must have been a glorious sight to see this small boy dancing with doubled fists before the tyrant's desk and entreating him to "come on." When amazement permitted, he came on, and his defier was soundly flogged. But was it not worth it?

Where was the governor, one may ask, when all these scenes were being enacted? He, good, easy man, knew little of it. Treating the boys himself with unvarying kindness, and with no partiality or favouritism, he never realized the mischief that was being wrought a few yards away. Boys, he knew, must be flogged sometimes, but he did not understand boy-nature well enough to know how deeply it may be injured by cruelty or injustice. Mr. Crowther's reign was a short one, however. In 1826 economy suggested a rearrangement of the staff: "The two under-masters," say the committee, "Messrs. Moulton and Griffith, have now made those attainments in the several branches of learning taught in the school that the services of either Mr. Crowther or Mr. Shaw could be dispensed with, without injury." It was Mr. Crowther who went, and the estimated saving in salaries was £100.

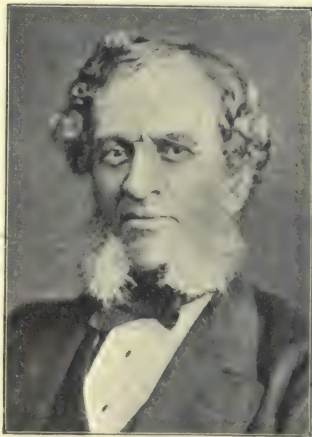
MR. EDMUND SHAW, educated at the school (1811 to 1818), became a pupil teacher in 1817, was articled to the governor for five years in 1818 at a salary rising gradually from £12 to £25, became English master in 1823 at £30, classical master in 1826 (£60-80), and left at Christmas 1829. He is described by one of his pupils as "a lovely character," but also as "ungenial, stiff, and formal." His nickname of "Poker" seems to justify the latter part of the description. He was an able and accurate scholar, and not cruel. It was during Mr. Shaw's three years of sovereignty that the controversy arose with Mr. Horner as to the type of study to be pursued in the school. The committee ordered that more attention should be paid to English composition, and appointed a sub-committee to examine in English subjects and writing. This naturally demanded a decrease in the hours given to classics; add to this Mr. Shaw's illness for five months, and it is not surprising if the standard of classical attainment somewhat suffered.

MR. SAMUEL GRIFFITH was appointed "Usher" in July 1823 at a salary of £6 per annum. In 1826 he became writing master, in 1828 "second master," with a salary of £40, and in 1830, when



twenty-one years of age, succeeded Mr. Shaw as headmaster,<sup>1</sup> with a salary beginning at £60, to rise in three years gradually to £80. In 1832 he resigned on the ground of ill-health, but returned to his post a year later. During that short period of absence the payment of masters had considerably improved, and on his re-appointment Mr. Griffith was engaged on the terms of £120 resident, or, if he married,<sup>2</sup> £150 and a house, this stipend to rise by annual increments of £10 up to £200. In 1838 his salary was fixed at £250, to rise gradually till it reached £300. In October 1844 he resigned, the committee recording "their high estimation of the ability, assiduity, and efficiency with which Mr. Samuel Griffith has served this institution during the twenty years ending at Christmas 1844." Mr. Griffith was an excellent scholar and an admirable teacher; he was also a headmaster who inspired considerable awe among his subjects. "We were terribly afraid of the headmaster," writes one of them. Another says—

His stature was imposing. He was said to stand six feet in his stockings, and his frame was of faultless proportions. His ample and swarthy brow was crowned with luxuriant black hair, fastidiously arranged in glossy curl. His features were sharply defined and decidedly severe. His eyes were dark and penetrating, and when in class they flashed under the provocation of a false quantity, both guilt and timidity alike did quail. His muscular power, in the estimation of the boys, many of whom had full opportunity of judging, was prodigious, for his limbs were those of an athlete in full training. Not an ounce of superfluous fat impeded their movements. He was said to be the terror of the ruffianly colliers who roamed outside the porch in quest of booty. One grimy man who faced him in threatening attitude, he felled with a blow, to his sudden astonishment and great discomfiture; and boys in class, who trifled with their work or tripped in their translation, or whose memories failed, it may be from sheer trepidation, were often sent reeling and staggering from the ranks, and sometimes exchanged their perpendicular attitude for the ignominious horizontal.



MR. SAMUEL GRIFFITH  
(circa 1865).

<sup>1</sup> The preference shown by the Kingswood committee for young headmasters is worth noting. Mr. Horner was nineteen at the time of his appointment, Mr. Lomas twenty, Mr. Shaw twenty-three, Mr. Griffith twenty-one, Mr. Osborn twenty-three, the present headmaster twenty-five, and Mr. W. J. Shera twenty-eight.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Griffith married a daughter of the governor.



ere well they were aware, and without seeming effort on the part of their chastiser.

The testimony of another is more severe in tone, but of the same tenour—

He was not habitually cruel; but times there were when the lightning burst from the threatening clouds and we were aghast at the fate of any subject of his wrath. I am glad to bear witness to his evident wish to create and maintain truthfulness and elevation of tone, and at times there was a directly religious influence which was altogether distinct from cant. But his occasional outbursts of temper were frightful, and he seemed to have no judgment as to the weight of his blows on their unfortunate victims.<sup>1</sup>

On leaving Kingswood Mr. Griffith opened a private school, in which he dispensed with corporal punishment. This reversal of his ordinary methods, however, did not prove altogether satisfactory. "He won his undoubted successes as a first-rate teacher . . . only when with Jove-like authority he ruled his trembling little world, or with Rhadamanthine severity, but not always with real equity, he crushed his victims." A more pleasing picture, borrowed from the same source as the foregoing appreciation, ought not to be omitted. At intervals, perhaps of a year or two, a certain ill-dressed ne'er-do-well would enter the schoolroom, slouch up to the headmaster's desk, receive pecuniary aid, and depart. On each such occasion, Mr. Griffith would call the school together, "and with a tenderness of voice and feeling of which our formidable head might have been scarcely suspected, he would tell us of one who had just come and gone, but who once sat where we sat, only, alas! to throw away his privileges and become a vagabond and a beggar. Then 'Sammy' was to be seen and heard at his best, when addressing us, as though we had been little brothers, he melted into gentle, solemn pleadings or warnings, and dismissed us earlier than usual from our work, as though that day he felt unequal longer to pursue the wonted engagements."

It is only fair also to add that in 1834 the committee expressed their admiration for Mr. Griffith's "mild, but very effective system of discipline." Upon his second term of office Mr. Griffith was not allowed to enter without a protest. On the resignation of Mr. Burgess in 1833 the committee advertised for a headmaster, and a certain Mr. Elmes applied for the post. Mr. Griffith then offered his services, and the committee accepted them, their chairman, the

<sup>1</sup> His nickname was the "Spanish Bloodhound." He was born at Gibraltar.



Rev. R. Treffry, however, protesting and causing his protest to be entered in the minutes. The point of his objection, as there recorded, was that, inasmuch as the post had been advertised, Mr. Elmes ought at least to have received the justice of an interview before a final decision was come to. The criticism seems just; but how often have governing bodies had their eye on their own nominee, even while advertising to the world at large?

In 1838 the first "outward and visible sign" of strained relations, or at least of disputed range of authority, between the governor and headmaster, is shown in the suggestion of a sub-committee that the headmaster should purchase class books without reference to the governor. The fact that the topic was considered important enough for reference to a sub-committee suggests hidden fires. The committee, however, endeavoured to keep their hands off this burning subject, and postponed its consideration. We do not find it referred to again in so many words, but various indications point to a growing influence of the headmaster with the committee.<sup>1</sup>

In April 1838 his salary is raised by £50; in July he asks for and obtains, after a little delay, another classical assistant and (slight in itself but involving a principle) permission to buy maps. In April of that same year the apparently harmless resolution that the prize account should be kept distinct from the general book account is followed next January by a direction to the headmaster to buy the prizes. The tendency of these regulations is to raise the headmaster's school-work into a separate and independent department. In July 1839 it is decided to build a new headmaster's house.

In October 1841 a resolution is passed of great importance, in later years to bear much fruit,—“The headmaster is considered to be responsible for the discipline during school hours, and should he find any difficulty his appeal shall be made to the governor.” The first half of this resolution does not say *to whom* the headmaster is to be responsible; the intention was, as later events (in 1860) showed, that the responsibility was to be to the committee; but it is not surprising if the second half of the resolution led subsequent governors to suppose that it was to themselves. In 1843 “Rules for Internal Management” were drawn up, with a note that they were “not to be considered to exempt from obligation to

<sup>1</sup> The headmaster, however, was not yet *ex-officio* a member of the committee.



any other instructions of the governor out of school or of the headmaster in school." This looks like co-ordination of authority, pure and simple. So do the following rules:—"The governor must be satisfied that all persons are punctual ; no inmate is to leave the premises without his sanction. The headmaster is responsible for the good order and internal management of the school. No corporal punishment is to be inflicted except under the direction of the governor *or* headmaster." To the rest of these rules we shall have to return in other connections. Then came in 1843 the appointment of a new governor who did not prove so easy to handle as Mr. Smith had been. He obtained from the committee a declaration in general terms that all orders for goods were to be given by the governor, and all payments made by him. Against this Mr. Griffith kicked energetically. The committee, however, stand their ground :—

No provision or expression in the resolutions referred to was designed to encroach upon the legitimate rights or official duties of the headmaster, nor do they consider that the said resolutions contained anything calculated to give offence ; they do, however, sincerely deprecate everything which would interrupt the harmony of their relations with the headmaster, and most affectionately reiterate their high opinion of his private character and of the efficient manner in which he has conducted the business of the school ; but, with the utmost anxiety to avoid giving pain to any of the parties concerned, the committee feel bound to reassert the principle of their former resolutions, viz. that all articles of whatever kind needed for the institution must be ordered through the local treasurer and paid for by him.

To perceive the real drift of this resolution, it is necessary to remember that the local treasurer was the governor. A compromise was reached : from time to time the headmaster should submit a list of required books and apparatus to the committee through the governor. This was not all that Mr. Griffith wanted, but it gave far more power of initiative than his predecessors enjoyed. However, the storm is not over. An issue was come to in July 1844, when the headmaster consented to consider it his duty to meet the boys on Sunday in the governor's absence, and he promised to do his best to carry out the wishes of the committee in religious instruction ; on the other hand, the governor consented to consult with the headmaster before granting holidays. The difficulty in the matter of the teaching of divinity was connected with the amount of time to be given to it. Mr. Griffith thought that the Catechism might be effectually taught on Sundays ; the committee desired instruction, not only in the Catechism but in other specified books, during the week.



The matter terminated as stated above. However, Mr. Griffith's opposition drew from the committee a notable declaration that "it shall never be matter of debate whether or not the headmaster or any other master shall implicitly submit to the authority of Conference or of the committee, and that the governor must be upheld in the exercise of his supreme and undoubted authority." This declaration became a powerful weapon in the armoury of a later governor.

Mr. Griffith shortly afterwards resigned, and an interregnum in the headmastership lasted from Christmas 1844 till the Conference of 1845, the Rev. S. Jones temporarily filling the office.

Mr. Griffith subsequently opened a private school in the old monastic buildings at Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol.

THE REV. JOSEPH CUSWORTH entered the ministry in 1807, and was governor of Kingswood School from 1843 till his death in 1857. The minutes of the committee "half reveal and half conceal" a curious episode in connection with his appointment. The nominee of the Kingswood committee was the Rev. D. Walton. But the Grove committee at the same juncture wanted a governor, and they took it upon themselves to nominate for both schools — the Rev. W. Lord for the Grove, and the Rev. J. Cusworth for Kingswood. The Kingswood committee, learning this, resolved that they "are unanimously and increasingly of opinion that they will best serve the interests of the Connexion by strongly urging upon the Conference the appointment of the Rev. D. Walton." However, the Grove secured the election of both their nominees, and Mr. Cusworth may be regarded in the light of a sovereign imposed upon the State by an external power. It was, nevertheless, not an unhappy choice. It is to Mr. Cusworth, as much as to any one man, that we owe the new school at Lansdown. His zeal and enthusiasm for it were unbounded. He traversed the length and breadth of the kingdom begging subscriptions. This, of course,



THE REV. JOSEPH CUSWORTH  
(1854).



necessitated his frequent absence from the school, and no doubt the government somewhat suffered and improvements were delayed. But yet much was done to ameliorate the life of the place. The clothing system was vastly improved, and everywhere Mr. Cusworth's pervading energy swept away abuses that had crept in during the time of his predecessor's feebleness of health. He was vigilant, decisive, and pertinacious. He was not of a literary bent, and sometimes gave occasion to scoffers. But he possessed the power of vigorous, forceful speech, which made its impression. This reference to "Daddy" Cusworth would be incomplete without an allusion to his waistcoat, whose size has continued a persistent memory to this day. On one occasion, one of these portions of the gubernatorial vesture had been surreptitiously borrowed by certain boys, who had just succeeded in buttoning three of their number inside it, when the rightful owner appeared on the scene. One superhuman heave, and the buttons yielded—and the curtain falls on Daddy *solus* gazing in amaze at his buttonless garment.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Cusworth accompanied the school to its new home, and we shall therefore refer to him again.

The interval between the two headmasterships of Mr. Griffith was filled by the REV. W. P. BURGESS, M.A. Mr. Burgess entered the ministry in 1814, and died in 1863. He had been both pupil and master at the school. His obituary notice in the minutes of Conference speaks of his biblical learning, his reserved manner and air of abstraction, and his skill in music. Extreme short-sightedness militated against his success as a master: "He would think he was administering a terrible thrashing when only striking the iron legs of the school furniture." His reign at Kingswood extended from the middle of 1832 to June 1833; about the latter date a sub-committee report that "the boys in the schoolroom appeared to be very inattentive, making great noise, and in general disorder." In consequence of this report, Mr. Burgess resigned.

The REV. SAMUEL JONES, M.A., was requested in October 1843 to take the post of mathematical master, which he did. He succeeded to the headmastership in 1845. He held this post for five years, and till the very end enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the committee. Soon after his appointment he addressed to this body a letter containing many sensible and workmanlike remarks:

<sup>1</sup> It is said that Mr. Cusworth's favourite hymn at family prayers was—  
"O great mountain, who art thou?"



he stated the absolute need for new classrooms and a *reading-room*; and he commented on the roughness and want of polish among the boys, which he ascribed to the lack of suitable accommodation out of school; he also referred feelingly to certain cases of immorality which had necessitated removal. Almost every Annual Report contains a strong commendation of Mr. Jones' work; in 1847 the committee record their satisfaction that "there is not one vicious boy in the school"; both the manners and the learning of the boys were undoubtedly improving; Mr. Exley in his report on the mathematics in 1847 chronicles an advance "greater than any during the last thirty years. Physical punishment" (we read) "is discountenanced by the headmaster, and never inflicted but in cases of extreme necessity." And again (in the Report of 1848): "Esteem and affection are taught more than any attempt to excite fear. The reward for good conduct and successful effort is the bestowment of favour and commendation; and the dread of frown and censure is more terrible than the ebullition of passion or the infliction of the rod." It seemed as if a more civilized and humane régime had begun, under which there might be formed a school where boys were educated and not driven, and where the entire household might learn to consider themselves one united society working for a common end. The sequel is therefore the more pitiful. It must suffice to say that in December 1849 Mr. Jones was summarily dismissed. No wonder that the committee express themselves "deeply affected with sentiments of humiliation and distress."

It was under these peculiarly difficult circumstances that Mr. HENRY MCEFFER SHERA succeeded to the headmastership. Mr. Shera came to the school as classical master in 1845, he accompanied it to its new dwelling-place, and was the first headmaster in the present building. He resigned in 1853. More remains to be said about him subsequently.

We must revert here to some of the masters who occupied more subordinate positions during this period. For many years a constant supply of teachers was secured by promoting elder boys straight from the pupil's bench to the master's desk. Sometimes they became pupil teachers, sometimes were articulated to the governor for a term of years.<sup>1</sup> Their salaries, of course,

<sup>1</sup> About 1848 a rule was made that no one should be appointed to a mastership unless he was of age. This, of course, cut out all boys at the school. Pupil teachers, however, continued till 1873, and *nominally* much later.



were ridiculously small, but in most cases were in proportion to their attainments. Occasionally there was a brilliant exception, but as a rule boys of fifteen were totally unsuited for the position of responsibility into which they were thus thrust. From 1829 to 1832 the entire staff of six, including the headmaster, consisted of men who had thus risen from the ranks, and always the proportion of them was large. Their extreme youth made it, they thought, necessary for them to preserve their dignity by standing apart from their pupils. They were too near in taste and ideas to those whom they taught to be able to mix with them at once freely and safely. Hence there was no scope for that good fellowship and sense of common interests which characterizes the relations of masters and boys in schools of to-day. Nor had these youths the power to understand either boys' natures and needs or their own position. Brutality and tyranny too often seemed to them to be strength and good discipline. The boys more easily resented unjust, or even just, severity from those so little removed from themselves, and perhaps not long ago so well known to them—possibly *too* well known. A parent in 1831 writes to the governor to complain that his son "has been kept in for nearly a week together and at the pleasure of these young teachers." Whatever the boy's character, complaint seems to be justified. And yet it was no solitary case. The punishments, says an old boy of 1831-33, were "severe, cruel, and often unjust. This was the unhappiest period of my life. It was a reign of terror." The testimony for 1839-44 is similar: "Punishments were brutal; . . . no wonder that, to a large extent and with exceptions, the boys hated the masters." "I have seen," says another (1846-51), "a small boy's hands tied up to a hat-rail until the blood burst out, and this more than once. The barbarous system of punishing a boy by making him hold aloft two or three slates was in full swing in my earlier days."<sup>1</sup> One of an earlier epoch (1823-29) describes how he once received eight strokes of the cane on each hand, so severe that he could not, for some weeks, write, dress himself, or cut his food; the boy himself, out of sheer fear of the consequences, persuaded his indignant father not to complain. Yet the master who inflicted this was, when not angry, both generous and genial.

It will readily be understood that these youthful dominies were not experts in their art. Their method (or want of method) would

<sup>1</sup> To set Psalm cxix. to be learned by heart was rather folly than brutality.



have horrified a modern educationist. There was no Fitch or Sidgwick amongst them. "Education was given in lumps, and indigestible." What teaching there was consisted almost entirely in a reliance on the memory; the clever boy, of agile mind, who could exercise his own faculties, and who naturally delighted in mental gymnastic, no doubt profited by the rigid restraint of the system and by the insistence on accurate and detailed grammatical knowledge; but the boy of ordinary mind received no help in the use of it, and no stimulus to make ventures outside the daily routine;<sup>1</sup> he paid with more or less completeness his required tale of uncomprehended recollection, and was content.

In the great public schools of the period many of the masters were in holy orders, and had a certain social status. But the masters at Kingswood were nearer to the type of the usher in a country grammar school, and were regarded in that light by the committee.<sup>2</sup> Their duties were irksome, undignified, and often incompatible with self-respect. In 1827 the committee drew up certain "Rules for Masters," from which the following excerpts are made:—"The hours of rising for the boys are, from March the 20th to September the 20th, 5.30; from September the 20th to March the 20th, 6. The superintendence of two masters is expected at that time, as also when the boys are retiring to rest; and one shall continue in or near the bedroom till 9 p.m., till he is satisfied the boys are asleep." (It may be mentioned here that the masters' bedrooms were so arranged as to have windows commanding the dormitories.) "The masters shall take care that the boys wash themselves before school-time in the morning. The duties of the schoolroom commence at 6.30, and continue, with the proper intervals, till 8. The attendance of all the masters is expected during the hours of study, with the exception of the time devoted in the evening to preparation, when the care of one only is

<sup>1</sup> An illustration of this exists in the case of a boy who determined to learn Hebrew. As he sat at his self-imposed task in the schoolroom, Mr. Squarebridge, one of the masters, inquired what he was reading. On being told, he retorted, "Do you think nobody has learnt to read the Old Testament in the original better than you will ever be capable of doing? Do you dream of becoming more competent than learned men like Dr. Adam Clarke? Be off to the playground!"

<sup>2</sup> The sub-committee of 1819 referred to previously, reported: "The number of servants employed in the institution is as follows:—One Classical Master, one Mathematical Master, one Assistant Teacher, one man as Gardener, one occasional Labourer, one woman-of-all-work, one woman-servant as cook, one housemaid, one sempstress, a charwoman to bake and wash two or three days in each week, and two or three additional washerwomen once a fortnight." The collocation is suggestive.



requisite." (To teach for some seven hours a day, as this involved, cannot be done with the necessary freshness and vigour. Hence boys as well as masters suffered.) "Two masters are always to be in charge of the playground." (Picture the day's work of a master "on duty." He rises about 5.30; attends in the dormitories till 6; accompanies the boys to the lavatory; is in school till breakfast at 8; probably marshals the boys in to breakfast; immediately the meal is over, he is in charge of the playground; school occupies him till 12.30; then there is quarter of an hour's playground duty; dinner intervenes; then playground again from 1 to 2; school, 2 to 5; playground, 6 to 7; preparation, 7 to 8; dormitory duty, 8 to 9—about thirteen hours' work!) Against some of these duties the more self-respecting masters at times made protest, either by open remonstrance or tacit neglect. In October 1837, Messrs. Square-bridge and Sibly memorialized the committee, requesting to be relieved from playground duty. The committee put the request aside, on the ground that it was not presented in the regular way through the governor. This decision practically gave the governor absolute control; for it was presumably within his discretion to refuse to present any petition that a master might tender, if it did not meet with his own approval. The two masters in question resigned; but Mr. Sibly was persuaded to remain, and received an increase of salary. In April 1843 a new set of rules was drawn up, printed, and ordered to be placed in the masters' room. In 1860 the committee express their surprise that that copy has been removed. A study of the rules does not lead us to share that surprise. "A tutor<sup>1</sup> is always to be with the boys in the school-room on Sundays during the intervals between the times of worship. One tutor and one assistant shall be present at evening study. A tutor is to superintend washing in the morning. A tutor and an assistant are to be in charge of the playground. All masters are to accompany the boys' walks. A tutor and an assistant are to be in charge of the bedrooms in the evening." There is no lightening of the burden here; if anything, the change is the other way.

Some of these early masters must be referred to by name. *James Egan Moulton* has already been mentioned in the first list of prize-winners. He received an extra year, and his term of

<sup>1</sup> A distinction exists in these rules between "tutors" and assistants," probably much the same as subsequently existed between "senior" and "junior" masters.



education ended in 1821. He was then offered a junior post on the staff, which he declined; but in the following October the committee received a letter from his father asking for the offer to be renewed. In April 1822 he was engaged for five years at a stipend beginning at £12 and rising eventually to £25. In March 1826 he was promoted to be assistant classical master, and next year his salary rose to £35. In 1828 he left to enter the ministry.

*Thomas Sibly* was appointed second master at a salary of £20 in 1833. "On the very first day he was told by the governor that a part of his duty was to clean the lamps. This he politely but firmly refused to do." He was brought before the committee, and there received a homily on obedience; but he won his point, and was not again required to dabble in oil. Those who were his pupils speak of his merits in an unanimous chorus of praise. Even when the general character and attainments of the staff are severely criticised, Mr. Sibly is admitted to stand out as an illustrious exception. His teaching powers were great, and more than one old boy remembers to this day his peculiarly clear and skilful handling of geometry. His personal character is spoken of no less highly. He was so impressed, when he came to the school, with the constant and brutal use made of the cane, that he determined that he would himself dispense with it altogether. "In school and at our games he was ever the friend and the Christian, interesting himself in all boy-life." He left in 1843 to become the first headmaster of the Wesleyan College at Taunton, and he remained in this position till 1882. He died ten years later.

Mention should be made of his ally in the remonstrance of 1837, *Edward G. Squarebridge*, a skilful fives player. He was raised from boyhood to mastership in 1829, and left in 1837 to enter the ministry. He died in India in 1840. Of him opinions differ; some speak of his severity; others say that his influence raised the whole tone of the school.

Nor must we omit to make some reference to T——, noteworthy as the central figure of "the Great Rebellion," which has been thus graphically described:—

He (the master referred to) was a strict disciplinarian; that word was too long and high-sounding for us boys, so we called him "tyrant." At last we revolted. Worms will turn. We made a banner, inscribed on it in huge letters, "T—— is a tyrant," and placed it conspicuously in the schoolroom over the entrance. It was T——'s turn on duty. *Veni, vidi*,—I cannot proceed. There was dead silence, the whole school assembled and breathless. He stared in



bewilderment, scarcely believing his own eyes. He turned pale and livid with rage. A shaky, choking voice broke the silence, "Who did that?" An awful silence, not a boy moving, not a boy speaking. Again the husky voice, "The boy that did that stand up." All still, not a single boy erect. Then he said he would go round and ask them singly "Did you do it?" "Did you?" "Did you?" all through the school of one hundred boys. "No," "no," "no," one hundred times. Then a universal keep-in. No playing, not even any schooling, till the mystery is solved. The latter element, no lessons, reconciled us to the former, no play. At last T—— in rage strikes a lad with a cane; the boy with a concealed cane strikes him back; every boy rises to his feet and rushes upon the master. He sees one hundred boys now possessed with a spirit of lawlessness and revenge, and to prevent, in all probability, trampling to death, he flies. Exit, the master; enter, the governor. "Boys! boys! now sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter." A soft answer turneth away wrath. Sequel—quietude, confession, contrition, and reformation on both sides.

X—— was, we are told, "to be put in training for the office of mathematical tutor." This probably means that he became a junior master, "with prospects." In six months his prospects ended.

There was a senior boy called X—— (says the same informant). He was "finished"; so the next term he dropped his jacket and came in flourishing in a tail-coat and a cane! The exaltation was too sudden and giddy. He turned dizzy. He lost his head. He unduly "magnified his office." . . . It was agreed that next time he struck a boy the whole school would rise and rush upon him. The opportunity soon occurred. He *must* flourish his sceptre and reign supreme. The surging tumult rose and swelled. He remembered "former times." He ran, all the boys after him, and just upon him when he leaped through the window. We saw him no more.

*H. M. Harvard* became an assistant in 1829 and remained on the staff till 1836. He was subsequently a well-known Wesleyan minister. An old boy writes: "I would like to say how much we all loved Henry Harvard. I always connect him in my mind with St. John's Gospel, which he taught me to read."

An old boy, describing, in the *Watchman* in April 1869, a visit to the old school after its appropriation to other uses, in speaking of the schoolroom, says—

In the ceiling there remained the two round doors. On one of them hangs a tale. A now learned and famous D.D. had ended his schooldays, and was the youngest of the tutorial staff. A ladder put up by some workmen tempted him to avail himself of his new-born privileges; he disappeared through one of the circular openings—for a moment. Stepping where he ought not, he broke through lath and plaster, and only our dear master's elbows saved him from falling. He had been exemplary as a scholar. On the Rev. John Smith's visiting Kingswood and desiring any who would like to be daily prayed for by him to stand up, he was the only boy who had courage enough to do so.

Internal evidence points to the fact that the hero of this narrative was *James H. Rigg*, who entered on his mastership in April 1835. His later career it is unnecessary to describe here. At Kingswood



he had the reputation of being a very severe disciplinarian. "His memory" (says one) "was prodigious, enabling him to master and recollect a book from one reading."

*John Kerr Johnston* was classical master from 1839 to 1842. He was a tall Irishman "of saturnine disposition, eccentric ways, and few words. He was kindly in nature, and scholarly." He was not, however, a perfect disciplinarian, largely owing to fits of absent-mindedness. "There was a generally accepted myth that on one occasion, roused from a reverie, he woke into unwonted haste and effort, and in three gigantic strides made his way from the school-room to the hall steps." He was for a time in the ministry, and died early.

*John Wevill* joined the staff in 1838 and was at the school for six years. A former pupil speaks of his "graceful, comely presence and kindly, smiling enthusiasm." He subsequently entered into business.

Allusion may also be made to Henry Hayman, "a kind and generous master"; W. F. Burdon, a Yorkshireman, who married Dr. Shera's sister-in-law; A. Burgess, who taught modern languages, and others, whose names will be found in the list of masters elsewhere.



## CHAPTER IV

### BRICKS AND MORTAR

I may have failed, my school may fail ;  
I tremble, but thus much I dare :  
I love her. Let the critics rail ;  
My brethren and my home are there.—W. CORY.

THE accompanying plan<sup>1</sup> may be taken to represent the last state of Old Kingswood in 1851. To understand how this differed from the earlier buildings, the following chronological statement of successive changes will perhaps serve.

In 1809 the rooms adjoining the west side of the chapel, up to that time used as a writing school, were converted into a preacher's house. For its use a small rent was paid by the Circuit. In this same year the committee order, "that a plain dog-kennel be made for Toby." Further allusions to Toby *desunt*.

In 1817 the main building was increased, at a cost of nearly £650, by a south-eastern addition, which will be described in more detail later.

In 1818 an order was made that a burial-ground should be set apart on the estate.

<sup>1</sup> This plan is based upon architect's drawings made about 1850, by James Wilson, Esq., F.S.A. Many details in this and other plans of Old Kingswood are due to the recollections of H. H. Pollard, Esq., J.P., and the Rev. G. Fletcher. The explanation of the lettering is as follows :—

- A. Mulberry tree.
- B. Paved yard—forbidden ground—containing a pump.
- C. Door to main building.
- D. Door to schoolroom. Between D and C a paved space, with door, not used, leading through iron palisades into the garden.
- E. Latrines.
- F. Piazza.
- G. Giles' tuckshop.
- H. Headmaster's house.
- J. Gardener's cottage, with railed-off garden before it.
- K. Route to chapel.

The position of the main gateway is not quite accurate ; it ought to be brought more round, to face the headmaster's house.











In 1819 a wall took the place of the fence which extended from the corner of the preacher's house to the gateway. The fence had "permitted communication with the village boys."

In 1821 a stone wall was built in continuation eastward of the line of the chapel frontage. With regard to this wall the committee's report says—

The boys had no wall where to recreate themselves by playing at ball but the chapel wall, which occasioned the breaking of many windows, and had an unseemly as well as an unsanctified appearance. Your committee have removed this unhallowed practice by ordering a wall to be built in a line with the chapel.

Later in the same year the dairy and washhouse were built. Between the fives wall and the bakehouse were the piggeries. There was also a glass-roofed passage between the laundry and the bakehouse.



OLD KINGSWOOD, MAIN BUILDING AND SCHOOLROOM, FROM THE S.E.

1823. A new schoolroom, ordered in 1822, was completed and opened on 11th September by the Rev. Henry Moore.<sup>1</sup> The Rev. J.

<sup>1</sup> This is the building which bore the inscription (on a tablet now incorporated in the walls of the Reformatory) referred to in a former chapter, *Vesleiadarum filiis*, etc. (p. 21).



Stanley also addressed the gathering, and pointed out that eighteen preachers then in the Connexion had been educated at Kingswood. There were also English and Latin speeches delivered by specially-selected boys. From the Latin speech it seems worth while to extract the following not infelicitous passage :—

Hac in regione, ubi pulcherrime eluxit gloria Evangelii, sedem locavit Vir ille gravissimus Scholæ Regiosylvensis; quæ pariter præteriti memoriam conservaret et spem futuri prætenderet; indicioque foret quam maxime de recta iuventutis institutione pendeat in posteros prolatio beneficiorum, quæ cuicque sæculo fuerint donata. . . . Ventus omnis, qui arborum illarum folia deturbat, ad aures nostras nomen affert Viri, qui quotannis itinera confecit ardua, laboresque pertulit maximos; quem a proposito dimovere possent non ætatis calores, non hiemis frigora, non multitudinis iræ . . . Illa domus, illi hortuli, illi agri, non solum monumenta sed quasi munera sunt Auctoris nostri pietatis. Religionis sumus alumni.

The company were also favoured by the recitation of an original poem by the Rev. T. Roberts, from which the following extract will probably suffice :—

But O, what scenes o'erwhelm me with delight !  
 Visions of glory, spare my aching sight.  
 From their high seats, whom seraphim attend,  
 See the great Wesleys, see the Bensons bend,  
 Sellons, MacGearys, all our ancient sires,  
 Who erst in Kingswood caught celestial fires.  
 Lo, brighter halos beam around their heads,  
 As wide and wider our pavilion spreads ;  
 And see ye not their holy mantles fall  
 On Lomas, Entwistle, on Shaw, on all ?  
 While genial cherubs hail the pledge sublime,  
 And all heaven antedates the Future Time.

On 30th July 1823 John Wesley's birth was commemorated by a sermon to the school by the Rev. Henry Moore, preached under Wesley's tree. There may be some slight doubt as to which Wesley's tree was. There stood a pear tree in the garden known as "John Wesley's pear tree," and reputed to have been planted by Wesley's own hand. In 1894 this tree still stood and was bought by the governor of New Kingswood for £5. Shoots of it were grafted into some of the pear trees at Lansdown, and some of it utilized for cabinet work. This tree had a curious form; its upper part bifurcated into two spirals, each twisting outward away from the other. It is said that lightning was the cause of the original cleaving. But there was also another tree, a sycamore, which was held in peculiar esteem. This stood in the Patch. In 1809 the committee ordered it to be "cased high enough to prevent it being destroyed by cutting off the bark." Thirty-two years afterwards, we read that "it is expedient



to remove Mr. Wesley's sycamore tree on account of its decay and the continual attempts of those who wish to possess portions." However, further anxiety in the matter was averted in the following year by a gale which blew down the tree. The wood was ordered to be worked into useful and ornamental articles for sale.<sup>1</sup> May it be possible that, after the sycamore tree was gone and forgotten, the knowledge that there had been a "Wesley's tree" at Kingswood led to attempts at identification, and that these attempts finally rested upon a pear tree, which was apparently ancient and certainly of peculiar form? It was, at any rate, the sycamore under which Mr. Moore preached.

1824. A wall was built to enclose the "patch and barton." "Barton" is a Somerset term denoting a yard, and probably refers to the paved space between the main building and the schoolroom.

1827. A new washhouse and bakehouse were built.

1828. The school was enlarged at a total cost of £2194, to accommodate a hundred boys. The dining-hall was enlarged; two new classrooms were added; a large attic, a new cellar, a lecture-room, a lavatory, and fresh latrines were erected; the kitchen was doubled in size; there was a new laundry and drying-room, connected with the main building by a scullery and coalhouse. In the main building a stone staircase replaced the old wooden one, and two new rooms were added on the ground floor and two on the second floor. Masters' bedrooms were made to command the dormitories. These dormitories were equipped with beds, and nothing else. There were no cubicles, no washing arrangements, no lockers for clothes. The beds resembled large boxes, divided in two by a partition down the middle. Each room was lighted by a lantern set on the floor. While the enlargement was in hand, the boys, instead of going through the kitchen and up the stairs there, "used to climb or slide down the tall ladders to get up or down." At this time the boys' gardens were abolished.

1829. In this year another historic name appears; a wall is built with a view to a *piazza* or covered shed for use in wet weather. For this each parent is taxed one guinea.

1830. The piazza, or "arcade," as it is also called, is built. The original piazza, then, was a sort of small covered playground, and

<sup>1</sup> When this tree fell, Mr. Sibly offered a prize for the best poem on the subject; the prize consisted of a box made from the wood of the tree and filled with fourpenny pieces. The successful competitor was A. B. Barber.



more resembled the "bottom shed," which old Grovites will remember, than the abortive underground gymnasium which bore that name at the new school. Once a year the piazza was decked with evergreens, among which shone the inscription: *The memory of the just is blessed*. It was the 2nd of March; on that day the boys wore their Sunday clothes, and were supposed to spend the time in meditation. It was a good thought in its inception, but little was done to carry out the idea as valuably as might have been.

1839. A new stable for six horses built and the lavatory improved.

1840. New headmaster's house; for this purpose £300 was borrowed from the Centenary Fund.

1844. A tank laid down for the boys' lavatory, a new cooking range set up, and a bell provided by which the governor could call the masters "in case of any movement among the boys in the night." A new chapel was an important addition at this time. The old chapel—Wesley's—served for the Kingswood Circuit as well as for Kingswood School. This arrangement not unnaturally led to friction. As far back as 1833 the Kingswood Circuit quarterly meeting had suggested the building of a new chapel nearer the circuit population, and asked for the materials of Wesley's Chapel to build it with. But the committee could not tolerate the destruction of a building so rich in associations; they made a counter-offer: if the Circuit would build a chapel at the top of the "Three Corner Field," and guarantee free pews to the school, the committee would give the site and would hand over the fittings of Wesley's Chapel. There, apparently, the matter rested as far as formal and official action went. But unofficial remarks were no doubt freely exchanged, the members of the Circuit feeling the distance and difficulty of access of the school chapel a great inconvenience. In 1837 the committee "were of opinion that a new chapel was greatly needed for the neighbourhood, and yet cannot consent to give up the one now in use." The Circuit retorted by sending a deputation to inquire "whether the Society occupied the chapel as a matter of right or on sufferance." A sub-committee was appointed to confer on the subject (Jan. 1838), and eventually the matter was taken to Conference. This body recommended the consideration of the propriety of erecting a new chapel on the premises. At last, in October 1842, it was decided to build a new chapel off the premises, a compromise being reached in the matter of the site, a certain field







# KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, 1850.





being selected as approximately convenient to both parties. Next year, however, the dispute arose once more. At which end of the field was the chapel to be built? The committee insisted on seeing all plans and specifications before their being finally settled; they also censured the Circuit's action in soliciting subscriptions from outside, and instructed the superintendent, the Rev. J. Heaton, to put a stop to this forthwith. Finally, however, plans were approved, and the committee began to raise money; initiating at this juncture a method to which large recourse has subsequently been made, for they circularized former pupils. This seems to be the first occasion where the old boys were recognized as a distinct class. The old boys (and others) raised £96, 11s. 11d., the boys in the school, a hundred in number, subscribing £16, 8s., an average of over 3s. a head—no trivial response. Conference undertook to raise £800. One cannot but think that a proportionate liberality to-day from the same quarters would provide a chapel not unworthy of the school. The subscriptions of the boys, we are told, were accompanied in many cases by letters of gratitude. The old chapel was utilized as a place for retirement and meditation, the pews being allotted to separate boys, or to two or three juniors together, as a species of private studies.

Let us turn now to a description of the building as shown in the plans which follow.

The older portion of the house,<sup>1</sup> or main building, had, on the ground floor, the dining-hall and kitchen beyond. The additions of 1817 contained a masters' room, used also for examinations, the governor's study, and a "family-room" or parlour. The masters' room is described in the architect's drawings as a committee room.

Passing up the staircase, we find on the first floor the bedrooms of the governor and his family, a sickroom, upper-servants' rooms,

<sup>1</sup> See Plan of Kingswood School, 1850. This plan omits the schoolroom, which is given separately (p. 153). In the dining-hall the letters signify as follows:—

W. Portrait of John Wesley.

G. Governor's seat.

D. The governor's wife.

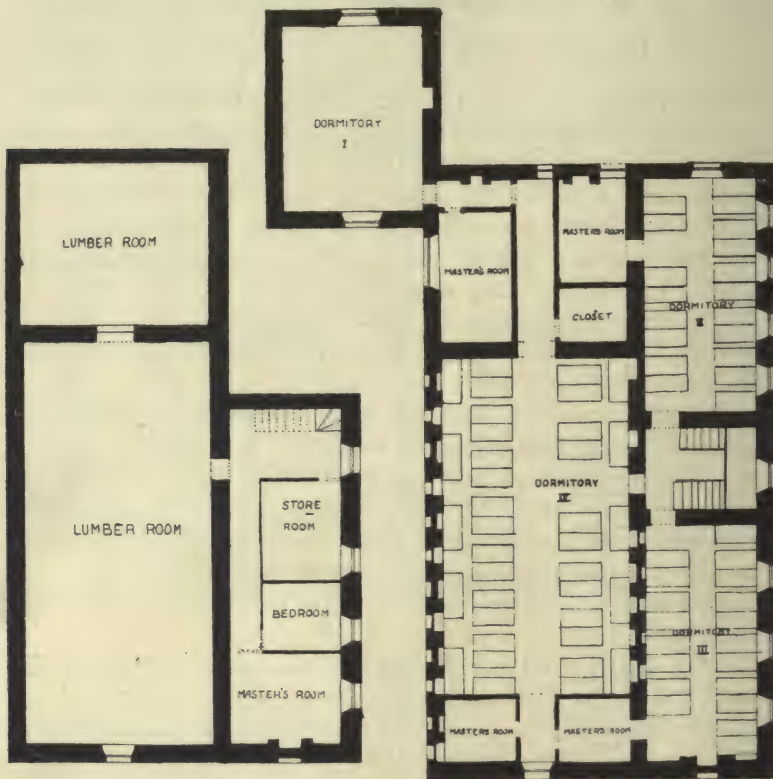
C. Carver.

R. Reader.

The stove stands in the middle. The tables are somewhat inaccurate. Mr. Pollard says: "Those on the right were regulated by the entrances on that side, and were iambic—a short and a long; but on the other side, under the windows, they were spondaic—of two equal lengths" (P). This and other notes by the same authority are indicated by the letter (P).



store-closets, etc., and, over the projecting portion of the kitchen, a women-servants' workroom.

3<sup>rd</sup> FLOOR PLAN2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR PLAN

KINGSWOOD SCHOOL,  
1850.



Going to the second floor,<sup>1</sup> we reach a series of dormitories, of

<sup>1</sup> See plan. The older part of the second floor (Dormitory IV.) seems to be what John Wesley calls "the gallery up two pairs of stairs." "Dormitory I.: The beds were arranged just as in the other dormitories, there being a fairway from window to window between them. Dormitory II.: There was another (single) crib in the farther left corner. Dormitory III.: There was another crib



which the largest was the fourth, containing forty beds. The second and third, containing twenty beds each, belonged to the comparatively newer portion of the block. Above these were various attics, a small dormitory, a masters' bedroom, and a man-servants' room. The larger "lumber-room" bore a mark on its wooden floor which tradition asserted to be an imprint of the devil's foot, left by him as he fled through the window to escape John Wesley's horsewhip. Another form of the legend asserts that His Infernal Majesty appeared in the form of a fiery-footed dog, and was twice thrown from the window, twice to return by the same route. A third ejection proved final.

The classrooms, three in number (*vide* p. 153), were reached by three or four steps up from the schoolroom; in the basement below them were the lavatory, boxroom, and caproom. This formed the usual course of exit from the schoolroom. The caproom lay conveniently on the way; the boxroom also at times would cause the steps to linger, the lavatory perhaps less often.

The garden was large, and convalescent invalids roamed there, not always to the security of the fruit. The mulberry tree also proved a source of temptation in the silkworm season. Nor was sickness the only road of access to this forbidden Eden. A dark night and a knotted sequence of sheets also at times gave an entrance of "fearful joy." On one occasion, a carelessly-tied knot gave way and the marauder revealed his presence by crashing through a glass roof. He had his reward—next morning.

The playground was roomy, but of very rough and uneven surface, further diversified by rows of trees. It was entirely bare of grass. The lower part of it was known as the clinkers. The term "clinker," a Dutch word, denotes a hard cinder, and the playground was originally covered with these, the refuse of old coalpits. In course of time, the "clinkers" proper disappeared, and a later generation applied the name to certain natural water-courses which carried off rain-water at the bottom of the playground.

(single) close to the masters' bedroom door. The entrance to this masters' bedroom was from Dormitory III. only. Third floor: The rooms marked storeroom and bedroom were thrown into one and used as a boys' bedroom. It was a mere wooden partition altogether. I [H. H. Pollard] was the first and only monitor of that room. I think there were seven of us in those comfortable quarters. There were two or three iron bedsteads there, the first introduced into the school, and they did not multiply there. The smaller lumber-room had a good deal of newer timber in it, and was used as a blanket-room. There we crept in the early days of the great revival in 1849 to hold our prayer-meetings" (P).



One of the most remarkable architectural features of the place was the entire absence of washing arrangements in the bedrooms. A recollection of the position of the lavatory will suggest what was the only possible course of action. A boy, after rising and partially dressing, would fling his coat and waistcoat over his arm, and run shoeless down the stairs, to the lobby by the dining-hall. There he found his boots<sup>1</sup> in the rack, thrust them hastily on, or perhaps carried them in his hand, sped across the paved yard into the schoolroom, and thence to the lavatory. There a long trough ran round the walls, containing the water necessary for the ablutions of fifty boys. At an early period the same water served for all. In 1837 partitions and taps were added at intervals, so that each boy might have a fresh supply—so comparative cleanliness began to reign at the same time as Her Majesty. Next year the supply of towels (to the last, quite inadequate) and of soap was increased. In 1843 windows were ordered; before this only open spaces in the walls had existed, and at six o'clock on a winter's morning it was often necessary to break the ice before ablutions were possible. The change, however, was not effective, for the panes soon became and remained conspicuous by their absence. In the same year, however, one simple alteration was effected which made satisfactory and cleanly, if not comfortable, washing possible: metal basins were provided, so that each boy was able to have a basin of fresh water for his own use. At the same time it was ordered that the towels should be increased in number and oftener changed. However, there never seems to have been more than seven towels for a hundred boys. Each boy kept, or was supposed to keep, a brush and comb in the boxroom, but looking-glasses there were none.

The dormitories were low and over-crowded; "number 4" was only seven feet high. Lamps and candles died out for sheer want of air. Till 1843 boys made their own beds. These latter were mainly of the semi-detached kind known as double cribs; a board ran down the middle as a partition. Pillow-fights, of course, took place. Nor were these the only delights. "We kept the feast of tabernacles, not at canonical periods. Our sheets and blankets, stretched from point to point, formed the tents we dwelt in, until a footstep on the staircase would force us to strike them with a speed no Israelite ever dreamt of. We observed the eclipses of the moon, until the governor, in the plenitude of his power, cashiered

<sup>1</sup> Slippers were unknown—except perhaps for monitors—at an early period.



the planet, and would 'have no more eclipses.' . . . Many tales were told in the bedrooms. Novels were worse contraband than tobacco, but in the first bedroom *Oliver Twist* had begun to be told, chapter by chapter. . . . They were not always novels and tales of adventure that were told in the bedrooms, save so far as that was a grand adventure when 'He took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men'; for I have known the 'old, old story' told in those rooms with a youthful fervour and a simple pathos, as when Andrew first found his own brother Simon."

The schoolroom<sup>1</sup> was arranged as in the plan. Each desk held four boys. The room was warmed by hot air from a furnace outside.



"There were indications of much thought expended in successive efforts to meet the wants of the school. But the entire premises had gradually grown out of a gentleman's country house of moderate dimensions, by successive accretions, into a planless aggregate of dilapidated afterthoughts, the bedrooms particularly being close and unwholesome. New Kingswood did not come a day too soon."

When eventually the new premises were acquired, the old school

<sup>1</sup> See plan. It will be noted that this plan lies with the north to the right hand of the page.

L. Porch.

S. Stairs to basement.

F. Fireplace.

H.M. Headmaster's desk.

IV.V. Desks of the masters of fourth and fifth divisions.

"The space round the headmaster's desk was not so ample as is represented. The first desk was nearly under the middle of the window" (P).



was bought by Mary Carpenter, a well-known Unitarian lady of philanthropic bent, and a Mr. Russell Scott, with help from Lady Byron and others, and converted into a reformatory for sixteen boys and thirteen girls. The girls were subsequently removed. In 1869, at any rate, Wesley's room was preserved untouched and the pane of glass carefully protected which bore an inscription from his hand: "God is here: 1774." This pane is now in the Bristol Museum. The great water difficulty which had baffled the Kingswood committee was overcome by their successors at an expense of £10. The abortive well of 1846 had cost over £100.

The reformatory buildings have gradually ousted those of the old school, only Wesley's Chapel remains. This, however, is carefully preserved, and was restored in 1897. Most of the playground trees are gone; a few survive, among them "Bandy Jenny."



## CHAPTER V

### THE DAILY ROUND

*Spartam nactus es ; hanc exorna.*

WE have thus briefly outlined the building itself ; let us turn now to the effervescent life which that building enclosed and shut in. Shut in, verily. Few scraps of information from the outer world found their way into that monastic seclusion. The Bristol riots, indeed, made themselves known by fire and smoke from afar. The potato famine in Ireland was felt at the dining-table. The presence of the cholera that in 1834 stalked through the surrounding districts was known and dreaded ; but the school, despite the extremely unhealthy condition of the boys' outbuildings, escaped. "Though the subtle and wasting pestilence extended its march of death to within a few yards of the house, and seemed for some time to hover about the precincts, a signally gracious Providence here arrested its progress."

These events of national interest did make some impression on the school, and a fragmentary knowledge of others crept in by means of occasional papers sent from home. "Old colliers, very good men some of them, strolled into the playground at times, and their conversation, coming as it did from the outer world, was much appreciated."

But otherwise, little was known. The effect of this was to magnify the apparent importance of occurrences within the walls. School politics held the place of wider concerns. Groups formed, possessing common interests—cliques, parties, sets, comradeships of all kinds ; the conspiracies of the bad, the combinations of the good. The main topics of conversation were—not games, for these were rudimentary and embryonic ; not national politics, for these were unknown ; not the last novel or the latest opera, for these



were officially *taboo*; not often home life, for traditional reserve forbade—but the last caning or the most recent hamper, rank in class, a master's injustice, a boy's "cheek," one another's characteristics, a breach in a conspicuous friendship, personal partialities, or school rules. No doubt there was harm in this narrow limitation. There is a temperament that would enter into conflict with a master in order to be talked about. A perpetual recurrence to real or fancied injustices bred ill-will, discontent, and at times revolt. Criticism of one another, instead of possessing that frank, face-to-face out-spokenness so characteristic of the ordinary boy, tended to become a morbid assessment of the character of one not present. Friendships liable to public discussion grew unhealthily sentimental.

But if imperial politics were unknown, connexional politics were absorbing. At the time of the "Reform" movement (1849) the excitement was great. The Methodists among the colliers of Kingswood were reformers almost to a man; the school held by the old paths. Hence the traditional antagonism with the collier boys received a new element. On the rare occasions when Kingswood boys passed outside the school gates, they were liable to be received with a shower of stones; at one time, a boy did not venture outside unless armed with a stick. In any case they were assailed with the cry of "cocky boarders!"<sup>1</sup> The collier warfare played no small part in the life of the school. It apparently dates from the time when a colliers' day school existed side by side with the boarding school. It has been suggested that the hostility arose from the resentment of the colliers at the apparent appropriation of their school to the use of others. Considerations of space forbid any detailed narrative of the incessant conflicts which took place—sometimes between the serried arrays of either side, sometimes between chosen champions. Among the protagonists of the school the names of J. P. Dunn, Hugh Hughes, T. Brocklehurst, R. H. Mole, J. Rosser, James Parry, and others, are retained in grateful recollection by their contemporaries. Many memories survive of these fierce combats, and in every account the school was victorious. No accounts, however, are to hand from the colliers. But, during all this strife, where was the ubiquitous usher?

Another result of the "Reform" movement was that the choir

<sup>1</sup> Attempts have been made to represent these words phonetically in the dialect of the district. "Cackey boadez" and "cacey buadas" are interesting variants. But these pages are intended to be understood.



at Kingswood Chapel struck ; it was replaced by a choir from the school, which became a permanent institution.

Closely connected with the interest in connexional affairs is a striking feature of Kingswood life. No doubt there were here, as at other schools, sets of boys whose conversation could not be called wholesome, and who instructed one another, from a somewhat limited knowledge, in the ways of evil ; but there were certain other sets, well defined, and not numerically insignificant, whose aims were the precise reverse. Perhaps the differentiating characteristic of Kingswood as compared with an average school is a certain power of initiative in religious matters possessed by the boys themselves. At most schools the religious influence is exercised mainly through a chaplain or other clerical masters, and by means of the school chapel, sometimes aided by a profitable use of the divinity lessons. But at Kingswood<sup>1</sup> the boys themselves and by themselves performed public religious exercises, and there were to be found among them those possessed with a missionary spirit, who endeavoured by direct appeal to influence their fellows. "Religion," says one, "played a great part in our lives—revivals, backslidings, Methodism *in petto*." Prayer-meetings and the like were conducted by the boys themselves—not always with wisdom, for the committee were compelled to decree (1843) that band-meetings should not take place except under supervision. In order to reach some idea of the result of this system, it will perhaps be best to try, first of all, to give a bird's-eye view of the religious state of the school by a series of chronological quotations from official sources.<sup>2</sup>

1826. "Proofs of religious prosperity have been numerous and unequivocal."

1827. "Religion does not yet make that progress in the seminary which the committee have long desired and expected." Surely a swift fall from the somewhat exultant mood of the year before. 'This rapidity of change is characteristic.

1831. The discipline and morals are highly commended.

1837. The moral state of the school is described as "most encouraging."

1842. The state of the school considered unsatisfactory.

1843. The headmaster reports favourably of the religious state of the boys. Sixty meet in class ; many use the chapel for private devotion.

<sup>1</sup> And equally, of course, at the Grove.

<sup>2</sup> Such as the Annual Reports.



1844. "Their ingenuous air and serious deportment impress a stranger favourably."

1845. Certain boys are admonished before the committee for moral offences. Later in the year, two boys are expelled for a similar reason.

1847. Forty or fifty meet in class. There is "not one vicious boy in the school."

1848. "A gracious revival has taken place among the boys. . . . Their tempers are changed, their obedience is prompt and uniform; their love to one another, their gratitude to their teachers, and their delight in devotional exercises are marked and most exemplary."

1849. About half the boys meet on Tuesdays for religious instruction; on Wednesdays the entire school. The superintendent of the circuit has a smaller class of about twenty. "Care is taken not to admit any into formal union with the Church without satisfactory evidence of the fear of God."

1849 (December). The headmaster summarily dismissed.

Let us turn now to some of the statements of old boys.

1807-13. "There were not more than twenty-five boys in residence . . . not more than twelve or thirteen preachers had sons who were scholars. . . . I shall never forget a religious revival which took place at that period in the school, in which the late Dr. Beaumont took a prominent part. He became the senior leader in that movement, and so continued till 1808, when he left the school. . . . It is true the discipline was severe, and yet, thank God, we had many religious privileges. It was a religious school, and we had a religious training. There was a select religious class of well-conducted boys; the leader, the venerable and saintly William Stevens. That consistent gardener, Samuel Whyatt, after a long service, ended his Christian course in or about 1870.<sup>1</sup> The memory of these is precious."

1823-28. "There was a revival of religion about 1825 or 1826; it seemed to alter the character of the school."

1828-32. "There was little bullying or unfairness in work."

1832-36. The following description will be read with interest :—

In a crib opposite mine, when among the occupants of the third bedroom, poor Benjamin Ward, soon after the light was put out, thinking of his lately deceased brother, began to cry and sob. Fellows in the adjoining cribs, sitting up to comfort him, made him weep more loudly. Presently others audibly

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<sup>1</sup> He died in 1863, æt. 84.



sympathised. So far, so good. As I lay expecting the master to rush out from his adjacent dormitory to allay the storm, the door of our room was gently opened, and in crept the pious nurse, carrying a candle. While the contagion was spreading, she held the light to my face. I breathed on with careful regularity, till at last she pronounced me fast asleep. Never more awake in my life, I observed, through slightly parted eyelids, what was going on; and my ears were open. A number of boys, kneeling upon the floor, were distressing and consoling one another. Governor and masters kept out of the way; and ere long disappeared the ministering angel, whom we had never seen in the bedroom before, and never saw there again. Lights had been kindled and I thought it well to awake. All eyes were now wide open, excepting those of the seekers of mercy. Boys who professed to have found peace favoured me with advice; and in a serious mood, obeying their instructions, I arose and knelt. Counsel was poured into my ears, to which I had nothing to reply. I prayed in silence as well as I could, but, when I saw a suitable opportunity, returned to my couch. Curious young gentlemen began to stream in from the other rooms. My brother was not among them, and I was solemnly informed that he had refused to get out of bed. The zealots persuaded me to venture into the first room and invite him. From a sense of duty I did so, an excursion for which I should have been sorely punished on any ordinary occasion. Samuel's answer was discouraging, and I regained my pillow. Nevertheless, he came in by and by, the prisoner of triumphant converts, and knelt down with apparent reluctance. Not many minutes passed before he withdrew, professing to have gained no benefit. In the next report which the governor sent to my father, he stated that Samuel was well-behaved but careless about religion. There was not a more Christian boy in the school.

A consequence was that discipline was strangely relaxed for a season. . . . Allen, Alfred Hayman, and I, lamenting that we had not received the blessing which others talked of, presumed in broad daylight to enter the vacant bakehouse; and, having shut the door, we knelt down to pray. Two of us did not get on very well, but Allen was remarkably fluent. I lament to think that my wrestling was greatly hindered by the interest I took in his repeated cry, "Lord, if thou wilt'st," (such was his word), "Thou canst make me clean." Having exercised himself a considerable time, he arose, praising God. Hayman next found his feet, but made no demonstration. At last I stood up, sheepish and ashamed, and we walked out. . . . Possibly we were as much Christians before we entered the school as at any period during our residence there, and subsequently we have never more piously rejoiced in the redeeming love of God than we did when taught to worship Him at our mothers' knees.

Revivals call forth persecutions, and these sometimes harden the conscience. . . . My first powerful temptation was when a black cat, dressed in rags and ribbons, was thrown as a representative of the Evil One into the midst of a crowd of us who were gathered for singing and prayer in a room at the end of the laundry; and swift would have been my backsliding if I could only have got sight of the bad boys insulting us and maltreating pussy. . . . Our adversaries merely excited my pity, when, standing round a stick and calling themselves Papists, they chanted in a subdued voice, as I remember the words—

Ara Crucis, Lampas Lucis,  
Sola Salus Hominum,  
Nobis pronum fac Patronum,  
Quæ tulisti Dominum.

But they provoked us by the law they laid down that the "saints" must confine themselves to the upper part of the playground. If we dared to cross the border, woe unto us! I submitted with a show of meekness, till a stone was aimed at my ankle. It missed me; but I flew after and punished the assailant. No longer reckoning myself a Christian, I was at any rate glad to move about where I pleased and do battle for God's people.

The revival may have been truly such to favoured and vigilant souls, but with sorrow it must be owned that, as to most of the boys, it burnt and smoked itself



out in a few months. . . . Perhaps it had been found that, according to the testimony of a junior observer in a present-day seminary, artificial religious excitement is not helpful to school work. A lady having spoken exultingly of the literary triumphs of the scholars, the young gentleman replied that they were not doing so well this year "because religious concern seemed to have brought the fellows' brains to a maudlin state."

1837-39. "I should not consider the boys, speaking generally, as being religious. One or two revivals took place, but there were more lads who held sham prayer-meetings and preaching."

1839-44. "Sneaks were sent to Coventry, and bullies sooner or later found their level. Tale-telling was as despised as it is now, and ordinarily there was fairness in work. . . . Occasionally there were outbursts of depravity in which the entire *morale* of the school was perverted, and rectitude and religiousness simply persecuted." The same old boy gives a beautiful picture of religious life at Kingswood in his day in the *Kingswood Magazine* (Nov. 1891). He says:—

I have never known of harder conflict than was involved in confessing Christ at Old Kingswood School. I had the honour of being associated with the little religious circle, which in my time had its origin in my personal friendship with pure, tender, devout William Stevens, who, as our borders grew, became by common acclamation, if not by connexional appointment, our chosen class-leader. We were soon joined by Henry Hickman, delicate in health but true and leal, who a few years later was sorrowfully drowned. Next came Conrad Cox, who walked well till years after he was caught in the meshes of Hunt's anthropological net, and, sadly to us, vanished into the *orbis ignotus* of the Western World. Then we rejoiced, as over great spoil, in the acquisition of dear Henry J. Piggott, who afterwards blossomed into the school poet-laureate, and is now the veteran missionary. . . . And lastly came Josiah Slater, who to his passion for classics and mathematics, and remarkable attainments in both, in which I take it no later boy of his years has ever surpassed him, added a hearty homage to Christ. . . . Some of my schoolfellows may have abused the sanctuary privileges of that old chapel; but to me its memories of my dear boy-leader's gentle, faithful appeals and admonitions, never weakened by a solitary inconsistency, are very precious.

1843-46. A great revival occurred; evening after evening the boys met in Wesley's Chapel for prayer. "All the boys" (writes one of them, now in the Wesleyan ministry) "were converted, or said they were, save one. There was a dead, but affectionate, set made on this unfortunate one, who at last yielded. After this, affairs went on smoothly. Then it was found that many boys were more attentive to praying than to lessons, so the prayer-meetings were limited to one or two evenings a week."

1842-47. "Though the attempt to devote the old chapel to purposes of private devotion broke down a little ignominiously,<sup>1</sup> it

<sup>1</sup> Boys used to climb up through the trap-door to the roof till one slipped and broke through the ceiling. The governor, not knowing the ruin thus wrought, ushered in no less a visitor than the President of the Conference.



must not be supposed that there was no religious life in the school. When I think of the influences that have told on me for good, I never forget the character of Henry J. Piggott, always true and straight, and pure and kind."

1845-51. The testimony is that bullying was bad for three years ; that there was no unfairness in work ; and that morals were good except in certain sets, generally West Indian, Welsh, or Cornish.

1846-52. "Conscience and honour were words of which the meaning was practically unknown ; remember, none of us were over fourteen. I do not recollect that lying or immorality or bullying ever *prevailed*. Novel-reading was a very serious offence," that is, was held serious by the powers that were.

1846-51. "The tone of the school varied. . . . I have heard a swearing match between boys. . . . The name of the boy is familiar who smuggled wine into the dormitory, sold himself (with only one of the parties to the contract visible) to the devil, and signed the covenant with blood. It was his last act. He was expelled. There was a bully now and then, but I should not set that down as a crying evil at Kingswood. Competition for place was keen, and the boys watched the slightest tendency to unfairness."

1849-51. "I did not observe any special bullying ; big boys thought it their duty to whack little ones if they thought they deserved it, and the younger boys took it for granted. . . . Most boys copied from anyone they could."

Inconsistencies in these testimonies are what we should expect. Ill-doing is often confined to sets, or even to forms ; a boy in one set may have little idea of what goes on in another.

But the general *consensus* of opinion seems to be, that in their dealings with one another the boys of the school maintained on the whole a satisfactory standard. In a school of any size bullying is certain to exist ; but at Old Kingswood it appears to have been less than one would expect, considering the ages of the boys, the youngest being young enough to offer an excellent field for this form of amusement, and the oldest old enough to appreciate the base pleasure of it and not old enough to realize its meanness and unmanliness. Fagging existed, not authorized by the ruling powers, but established by tradition. It began to die out in the forties.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The story is told of a French boy, Mahy, who, when the news arrived of the victory of Waterloo, was seized by certain too patriotic schoolfellows and hanged to the nearest tree. He was cut down in time by one of the masters.



One fact militates strongly against a belief in the existence of very prevalent bullying. Amidst much that was open to criticism in the matters of teaching and of comfort, old boys, while they often animadvert strongly upon the incapacity of the masters and the barbarity of the domestic arrangements, speak, almost unanimously, in affectionate terms of the life of the "patch," and of the comradeships that existed there. The boys, if they were not always happy in the presence of the authorities, were happy *together*. The Kingswood boy is in one respect in a peculiar situation. He has, strictly speaking, no home. His attachment, outside the school, is to persons, but not to a place. There is no one spot to which his earliest memories go back, which has remained familiar to him through following years, which has exercised a continuous influence upon him from birth till the time of his going out into his work in the world. The itinerant system has hurried him at short intervals from place to place; allowing for the time spent at school, he stays but one year where his father stays for three. Hence the school escapes a formidable rival in his affections. It is at the school that his interests, his associations, his friendships take root. Thus we can understand how it is that the memory of Kingswood friendships seems to be peculiarly dear. Outside the family circle there were practically no others.

The arbitrament of the fist was of course not unknown. It has been said that public-school boys of to-day "are polite to one another and funk one another." That was not the characteristic of Kingswood boys at the period of which we write. They described each other frankly. For the most part, the payment was in kind. Sometimes, however, it was felt that "words was not ekal to it," and a fight ensued. We cannot resist the temptation of referring to a certain fight in the thirties which never got beyond its preliminaries. The intending contestants were J. H. Rigg and Hugh Hughes. The ring was formed, and the combatants stood face to face. The former of the two, before he strove, essayed to explain the laws of fair fighting, under which he proposed that the present engagement should take place. His opponent, however, with Welsh impetuosity, chafed under the delay, and smote him on the face. "Now," was the reply, "that is against the rules, and I shall not fight." *Solvuntur tabulæ.*

With regard to dishonesty in work, the testimony is contradictory, and can only be explained by what has been said above about



difference of sets—and perhaps also by an allowance for that mist of memory which softens the rough and jagged corners in the landscape of one's boyhood. We cannot, it is to be feared, get over the fact that it existed; but we are equally justified in holding it to have been limited in area and despised by the majority.

In all moral questions age is an important factor. In the case of children of eight years of age, we may hope that the birthright of innocence could hardly have been lost. But the boys at the top of the school, fourteen or fifteen years old, were at an age which is specially susceptible to temptation, and when boyhood begins to feel its freedom, and tends to turn it into licence. There were no older boys, who had learnt thoughtfulness and self-control, to check young waywardness and set a tone. The junior masters, who were, as we have seen, but older boys, and who ought to have taken upon them this duty, and who no doubt would have done so if they had been officially boys still, sought to maintain the dignity of their position by aloofness.

Generally speaking, there was one special weakness. The natural healthy life for a boy, especially a young boy, is that in which, except at occasional crises, he does right instinctively. It is fatal to be always digging up his virtues to see if they are growing. The authorities at Old Kingswood, however, permitted, and to a certain extent encouraged, various unhealthy religious movements amongst the boys themselves, not realizing the fact that a boy who is always thinking of "religious" things is also necessarily thinking of their opposites. Their motives were of the best and noblest. We cannot read the Annual Reports, for instance, without seeing how genuinely anxious the committee were for the best interests of the boys over whom they had charge. They "watched for their souls, as they that must give account." The page on which we have recorded successive impressions of the committee as to the religious state of the school is most pathetic reading. The noble joy of one year is followed after a brief interval by depression and dissatisfaction. There was no continuity of moral tone. The testimony of those who knew and shared the life of the place tells us of recurrent waves of evil which from time to time rose in flood, "outbursts of depravity in which the entire *morale* of the school was perverted, and rectitude and religiousness simply persecuted."



It is common enough in schools for public opinion to make an artificial standard ; to make some things permissible, and others not permissible, quite apart from the right and wrong of the matter ; to draw a fine line between what may and what may not be considered as justifiable action, between what is held to be actually bad and what just escapes being bad ; to go as close as possible to the edge without crossing over. And it is evident that where there is no wise control and strong influence this will go further ; this so fine line will be thinned quite away, and everybody will cross over it, and there will be no tradition of goodness, and public opinion will offer no check to wrong-doing. And that is ruin ; that is a weltering chaos of wickedness ; that is an abyss in which conscience and right feeling and good customs and individual sincerities are swallowed up and lost.

The necessary control and influence have come now from the appointment of a higher type of master, and, above all, from the creation of the order of prefects. But, in the absence of these, no wonder that we find these periodic "outbursts of depravity." Influence was the exception and not the rule ; control there was, but not always wise. The tendency undoubtedly was to draw too hard and fast a line between good boys and bad boys. Most boys are of composite character ; motives are often complex ; the inner condition is often that of a moral see-saw, or rather, perhaps, a tug-of-war, in which often the contending forces are very evenly matched, and now one, now another, gains a slight advantage. Not enough allowance was made for temporary inconsistencies. "Religion was presented to us as a duty and solemn obligation rather than as a privilege and delight, and we were taught to think of judgement much more than of mercy."

Besides this, the ethical standard was somewhat artificial. An old boy relates how, on the day of departure, at Bristol Station, the platform of which was reached by a flight of steps, the big boys were sent up and the little ones kept below in the booking-office as samples, while half-tickets were procured for all. To enforce subscriptions of one-third or one-half of the weekly pocket-money as "voluntary contributions" to foreign missions seems equally dubious. In the opposite direction, as has been already stated, to read a novel was held a grave sin. An amusing illustration of this occurs in 1827. *The Memoirs of Mrs. Anne Warren* (by the Rev. S. Warren, LL.D.) contains a letter from Mrs.



Warren to her son Samuel at Kingswood, in which she writes :—

But, my dear boy, the subject which most afflicts my mind is that which follows. I shall again quote from your own words, that I may not misunderstand you. You say, "I am afraid I have injured my mind by that pernicious kind of amusement—reading novels; but I think, after all, more good than bad has resulted from it." Now, if what you state were correct,—that more good than bad has resulted from that kind of reading,—your reading was not pernicious but advantageous. Your next sentence, however, will abundantly prove that your reading has been very pernicious indeed. "I have now found that the mind is shaped after the reading in youth. Now I can write a romance or make a novel with a great deal more ease and skill than I could write on a moral or religious subject. Before I read novels, I could write with considerable fluency on a religious or moral topic; therefore, by the advice and entreaty of Miss H. C., I have almost promised never to read another novel." Surely the first reflection which arises in your mind on reviewing the above quotation from your letter must be, that the reading in which you have indulged is not only pernicious (that is too feeble a word to express the thing); it has proved to you downright poisonous—and that to an alarming extent. What! To be able to write a novel or a romance now with greater fluency than you can write on a moral or a religious subject! Poison, deadly poison has been administered to your mind; and, according to your own account, has been received by you with greediness. . . . Without making any further remarks on your letter at present, let me ask you—"What are the books which you have been reading, and how did you procure them at Kingswood School?" I hoped that the little library with which you were furnished from home would have given ample scope for the expansion of your mind without exposing you to danger. I know of no other book which was put into your hand that had the character of a novel except *The History of the Earl of Moreland*, and that work I know need not lead you from God; nor would it, I am persuaded, without the operation of other causes. You had, it is true, the fictitious *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, but you also had with it sufficient admonition, that we did not consider it a proper book for you; because, though founded on fact, it carries with it too much of the character of novels and romances. That you were permitted to take it at all was an indulgence which we yielded to your importunity, hoping that the instruction you had previously had in the things of God would preserve you from sustaining any injury from it.

In what a pathetic situation was young Samuel Warren! He knew nothing of that superabundant deluge of "books for boys," which every Christmas pours upon the *blasé* youngster of to-day; his young imagination was fed only by the somewhat unattractive pages of *The Earl of Moreland* and by his dear treasure, won after many entreaties, the *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. And what better book could a boy have? How he must have known and loved every line of it! He was supposed to be confined for his leisure reading mainly to the matter to be found in the school library—Arminian Magazines, biographies of the early Methodist saints, and Wesley's *Christian Library*, and suchlike. By some means or other, however, he is able to get hold of a novel or two, which not only occupy his spare time, but stir him to emulation; he begins to write novels on his own account. Would that these early efforts



were preserved, for this young novelist became subsequently the author of *Ten Thousand a Year* and *The Diary of a Late Physician*. However, being surrounded by an atmosphere hostile to novels, and being a youth possessed of a conscience, he begins to doubt the morality of his conduct. He takes counsel with Miss H. C., whose identity we cannot fix. He determines to make a clean breast of the matter to his mother. Surely it was a wise and honourable resolve. Alas! it met only with an austere and unsympathetic response—as austere as that letter of a year later which said, “I have also to remind you of my wish respecting the use of your flute. Confine yourself to sacred music.” There was no welcome for the first springs of penitence, no praise of the frank confession, but only a strong declaration of the greatness of the sin. Surely such a letter must have been likely to check all freedom of intercourse thereafter. This seems to have been the case, for subsequent letters from Mrs. Warren to her son, after he had left school, are apt to complain of the lack of this freedom: “You surely could send me a few lines once a month without any detriment to your other engagements.”

These, however, were not the reflections aroused in the mind of the Kingswood committee when they read the letter, either in the *Memoirs* or in the pages of the *Imperial Magazine*, where it was quoted. To the editor of this magazine and to Dr. Warren, the author of the *Memoirs*, they forwarded a resolution—“That the reading of novels has always been strictly prohibited in Kingswood School, and would never be indulged in but by clandestine means, such works being deemed utterly incompatible with those religious principles which it has ever been the chief object of its Founder and friends to implant and form in the minds of the young.” One point, however, presents itself for elucidation. At this time all letters home were subject to inspection. Hence Samuel Warren’s confession was written in the knowledge that it would meet the eye of authority. What steps did authority take on learning of this offence? Or had authority known it all along?

But all this is seventy years ago. It is still true, as the report of 1821 proudly declared, that “whilst the state of the religious world is regularly improving and advancing to that maturity to which it must ultimately arrive, Kingswood School is not the last in this eventful march.”

Let us turn from the religious to the social life of the school. Bullying we have already referred to; but, apart from that, the change



from a home of comfort to a residence which little resembled a *home*, and was certainly comfortless, was too abrupt. The amenities of life were absent. The following testimony will graphically illustrate the position of a new boy—a mere child—plunged suddenly into this strange new world: “Left absolutely alone at eight years of age, amid the constant bustle of a great school, where a boy was never a moment alone, I had a few days of utter misery. I have never known such a sense of utter desolation since. There was no penny post; a letter home would cost a shilling; and even writing-paper, sealing-wax, and wafers were a costly luxury; and I soon found that to send a letter, whether home or elsewhere, without its being submitted to the censorship of the masters and the governor, would be a crime certain to meet with condign punishment. . . . And no holidays long enough to give any chance of a visit home were to be expected until the midsummer vacation; and at that age nine months appear an eternity. My home was utterly gone from me.” Nor was this sense of forsaken loneliness, which all young boys not destitute of a natural tenderness of affection must have felt, softened, as it is so often in modern days, by the gentle kindness of the ladies of the house. “What a famine of love!” exclaims one. “True, there was Dame Smith, but she seemed centuries off, and never spoke to us unless, in true shopkeeper fashion, she sold us sweets once a week. There was Miss Smith, too, but her duties did not lie our way. I remember how we little boys yearned for a look from her, and if she ever smiled on one of us the favoured one ran off with rapture to boast of it to the rest.” A natural issue was that now and again a young and unhappy boy could bear it no longer. “Boys whose homes were one or two hundred miles away would be missing some morning; often they were caught<sup>1</sup> before they reached Bristol; at other times they would be detected while begging their way along, and brought back; and at times, famished and despairing, they would return and give themselves up.” Running away—and there was much of it in these days—was not always to be ascribed to bravado or to depravity. It was sometimes pitifully due to sheer wretchedness. There is a striking series of entries in an old day-book of 1812. The first two record expenses on 1st July and 2nd November in bringing back runaways. In each of these little companies, of two and three

<sup>1</sup> About 1830 six boys ran away together; being caught and brought back, part of their punishment was to dine together at a separate table and to wear their coats inside out. In 1810 one boy has attached to his name in the governor's register the single word “eloped!” His age was ten.



respectively, occurs the name of Byron. In the light of this fact, the entry for 14th November calls up a picture that suggests various thoughts. It reads: "A chain for Byron's leg, 1s. 3d."

Another wretched boy, who on two occasions had without leave visited his widowed mother at Bristol, was publicly expelled. It was a "committee day," and the committee assembled to see the sentence executed. The Rev. William Atherton, the chairman, announced the startling intelligence, and angrily addressed the culprit as "You dastardly coward!"

Expulsion, which as a punishment is after all a confession of impotence, was too easily resorted to at this period. Between 1808 and 1851 twenty-six boys terminated their career abruptly and involuntarily.

The lack of humanizing feminine intercourse, to which reference has been already made, continued at a later period. "Ours was a monastic institution, in the main, for boys of tender age. There was but one girl about the place, but Katty Cusworth was in the bloom of her early girlhood. Slander would have it that some boys meeting her in the passage, whereabout the kitchen stairs come up to the region of the workroom, all *out* of 'the moonlight alone,' had the apostolic injunction (Rom. xvi. 16) borne irresistibly in upon them. It was unwise to look sheepish when the charge was brought. . . . Extremely rarely lady visitors came. No boy would admit that their glances fell on him, but it was our opinion that many boys hoped they did."

It is only right to add here that several recall much kindness at the hands of Mrs. Smith, especially in times of sickness. "Whatever we were suffering from, we were invariably treated with most motherly tenderness and sympathy." Mrs. Banks also, a minister's widow, who resided in the neighbourhood, took much interest in the boys. She held religious classes for them, and often invited them to tea.

The rule authorizing a censorship over boys' letters dates from very early times. It was repeated by the Conference of 1813, and a regulation was made that all boys should write home once in six weeks; but in 1822 the committee recommended that "indiscriminate and unrevised correspondence be not permitted, except perhaps to boys in their two last years, and then only letters to parents." This suggests two things. The reason for forbidding little boys to write home "unrevised" would appear to be a fear of complaints, justified or not, which would arouse the dissatisfaction and remonstrance of



parents. A check on the *general* correspondence of elder boys must have had other objects. Was it that the "famine of love" within the walls suggested attempts to secure supplies from outside? In 1824 even the small privileges permitted in 1822 were removed; from 1837-39 the testimony is: "No boy received a letter that the governor had not opened and read, and no boy could write a letter home that had not been inspected and corrected by a master. The plan was as follows: On certain days the boys wrote their would-be letters on slates, which were then subjected to the master's inspection. Many corrections were generally made, and the residue copied for transmission." The penny post seems to have eventually killed the system.

In 1819 a sub-committee on the general management of the school presented a report, from which we are able to glean many valuable details as to the daily course at that period. The maids rose between four and five, the governor at five, the governess between five and six, the boys at half past five. At a quarter past six school began; breakfast was at eight; school from a quarter past nine to a quarter past twelve, and from two to five, with preparation in the evening at seven. Dinner was at half past twelve and tea at five. The juniors went to bed at eight, the seniors half an hour later.

Each boy received one new suit a year, and was allotted two shirts, one nightcap, one pair of stockings, and one handkerchief weekly. Short religious exercises followed each meal. There was a chapel on Thursday evenings as well as twice on Sundays. On Sunday evening the governor catechized or one of the masters read something devotional.

There was little attempt to provide a civilized life for the boys. Their youth demanded more careful supervision in matters of clothing and cleanliness than in the case of older boys, and the absence of this produced a race of unkempt young savages. The scandalous lavatory arrangements have been already referred to. The lavatory, moreover, was kept locked, except at stated times. The two following extracts from the minutes of the committee speak for themselves.

1819. On Wednesday and Saturday their necks and faces are washed, and every other Tuesday their feet are washed.

1843. The washing of heads, necks, and feet is to take place in the lavatory instead of the schoolroom; the younger boys are still to be washed by elderly and discreet servants, the seniors are to wash themselves under proper inspection.



The method adopted is described by an old boy of 1837-39.

On certain evenings two large tubs were brought into the schoolroom; each tub contained warm water. By each two strong women stood, prepared with soap and flannel for the coming laving. Stript to the waist, every boy in turn had to present himself for the operation—walking from his place to the tubs, and returning in like manner. The wondrous and grotesque scene of a hundred half-nude youths can be imagined. . . . For the necessary cleansing of the feet the same provision of tubs and domestics was made, but here each boy, taking off shoes and stockings, and leaving them at his seat, walked up the gangway, trousers tucked up to his knees. The process of ablution over, he could not of course soil his feet by walking back again, and therefore monitors were improvised, and these carried the lads pick-a-back to their places, presenting a picture as comical as it was exceptional.

Up to this date boys made their own beds, but on 26th October 1843 they were relieved from this; till 1841 they assisted in the kitchen, and till 1812, at any rate, small sums in pence were disbursed to them for manual assistance—the official phrase on one occasion is, “for hard labour in the garden.”

In 1843 the old system of communistic clothing ceased.

When a lad for its repair parted with his second or every-day suit brought to the school, he took final leave of it. From that time he must depend on any supplies to be obtained. Twice a week after breakfast boys were called upon to change their garments. There was the trouser department, the jacket ditto, the waistcoat ditto. On proceeding upstairs they found Daddy seated by a big box, and calling for those whose trousers were torn. From the box were extracted pairs that had been repaired, and, from these, various ones were hung up against the lad, until Daddy pronounced the fit suitable. The lad then retired and put on the fresh pair, leaving his torn trousers for repair; after which the latter would find their way into the said box to make other fits for other boys. In this manner waistcoats and jackets were dealt with.

Shirts and stockings also were all thrown into a common stock. The fresh supply of these, weekly laid on each boy's bed, was made haphazard, with little attempt to supply a suitable fit. No doubt the boys themselves tried to remedy this to some extent, and we can imagine the cry of some discontented youth: “I say, you chaps, my shirt's too small. Who'll swop?”

Mr. Cusworth enjoys the credit of having put an end to this system. He supplied each boy with a receptacle in which his own clothes might be kept separate from the others.

On leaving, a boy received a new suit, similar to that with which he came, but that a tall hat replaced the cap. The outer garments are described (1828-32) as consisting of an olive-green coat with short tails and brass buttons and light drab or green corduroy trousers. Each boy also possessed a cloak, which was carefully stored away during winter and handed out for use in the summer



holidays! Leather caps were worn early in the century. "Imagine us," writes one (1834-40) "dressed in clothes which had been under our pillows all night" (there was nowhere else to put them, but the floor), "and which had hardly been brushed since they were made, wearing shirts with little turn-down collars, innocent of starch, which we wore by night as well as by day, and shoes which once a week received a touch of oil, but had never heard of blacking;<sup>1</sup> and remember that we were all little boys under fifteen, for whose personal appearance nobody cared, and we ourselves least of all."

The dietary forms no unimportant topic in the history of a school. In 1819 the dinner *menu* was as follows: Sunday—mutton, vegetables, occasionally a pudding; Monday—beef; Tuesday—puddings or dumplings; Wednesday—meat and pudding; Thursday—meat and vegetables; Friday—fruit or meat pies; Saturday—"cakes" and butter or cheese. The rarity of vegetables seems the main flaw in this system, if the quantity were sufficient. Bread and milk was served for breakfast and tea. The seniors had bread and cheese for supper. The fact that the apples, when apple-pie appeared, were neither pared nor cored, suggests unsatisfactory cooking.

An old boy of 1828-32 says, "We had bread and milk<sup>2</sup> for breakfast, and meat and potatoes to dinner, except Saturdays, when we had bread and cheese in the schoolroom. (The dining-hall was cleaned that day.) There was always on week-days a hot steamed suet-pudding, and on Sundays a cold plum-pudding."

1834-40. During this time porridge appears as a breakfast dish. The hash-day mentioned in a subsequent table is Tuesday. Sunday's and Monday's overplus no doubt found a resting-place in this day's dish. Digestion was assisted by silence; all talking was forbidden both in hall and in dormitory. In the former, no doubt, it was not only forbidden but prevented. The reading of books, however, was allowed. The quantity of food seems to have been ludicrously insufficient.

For breakfast a lad was supplied with one slice of dry bread and half a pint of water gruel, tinged with milk and flavoured with salt, in a tin pannikin. At dinner he had one helping of meat and vegetables and one slice of suet-pudding. The evening repast consisted also of a slice of dry bread and half a pint of milk and water. . . . A boy, even in the bleakest morning, had been up two hours when he got that miserable breakfast. His last meal in the evening was served at six o'clock, so that from that hour until eight the next morning he was without food, though he spent an hour in the evening and an hour and a half in the morning in study. . . . Notwithstanding the little time allowed for play and recreation, quite a competition existed among the boys to be permitted to turn the mangle in the

<sup>1</sup> On Sundays only were *blackened* shoes worn.

<sup>2</sup> Known as "sops."



laundry in their playtime. If they did this they were allowed to roast a potato, and obtained a small slice of meat and bread at bedtime.

Some boys supplemented the authorized rations by raids on the larder.

1839-44. We have for this period the following "cycle of feasts": Sunday—cold roast beef and cold plum-pudding; Monday—roast mutton; Tuesday—boiled beef; Wednesday—hash; Thursday—boiled mutton; Friday—"gunpowder pie"; Saturday—bread and cheese, with fruit in season. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the meat was accompanied by potatoes and other vegetables, and followed by plain suet-pudding with "Daddy's gravy," a thin, treacly unguent. "Gunpowder pie" is the dish known to later generations as "resurrection pie." The older title was due to the excessive amount of pepper employed in making this "savoury meat." Hence the "gunpowder plot," a day when all the school refused to eat this pie. Daddy Smith appealed first to the monitors, then to the "religious" boys. Four or five yielded; the rest remained firm. At the evening meal the assembled school found themselves confronted with the identical viands of noontide. When tea was over, the plates were empty—but otherwise than authority thought, unless perhaps the master in charge of the hall winked at what he saw, for it was the boys' pockets and not their mouths that received the unpopular preparation. Then it was that gunpowder pie gave way to fruit pie, and the school won their cause.

"Scrap-plates" disappeared in 1843. These stood at intervals down the tables, and received fat and other portions of food which public tradition or private taste rejected. These repulsive-looking heaps were afterwards distributed to beggars.

That was a pleasant custom, whereby a boy on his birthday was allowed to dine at the governor's table. Sometimes adjacent birthdays were transferred to the same day, so as to bring a little batch of boys to the high table at once. Then alone, except on the last morning of term, did a boy taste butter.

1843-48. The food is described as "insufficient, ill-cooked, and ill-served."<sup>1</sup> Parents sometimes complained of their sons' ravenous hunger in the holidays.

<sup>1</sup> Hence the words of an ancient rhyme:—

Peter and Paul went into the hall  
To collar a loaf of bread;  
Daddy was there, and saw the affair,  
And gave Peter a clout on the head.

Paul evidently got off; he doubtless "outran Peter."



1846-51. The breakfast milk was warmed in winter by the simple method of adding hot water. "The milk was furnished by eight cows, seven of which grazed in the meadows; the eighth always stood near the dairy and laundry. . . . We had cold plum-pudding on Sunday; the raisins were like Loch Awe, whither it is a 'far cry.' We managed to eat the pudding, how, I cannot tell, for I cannot remember seeing a knife-grinder all the time I was at school. We had a hash-Wednesday every week; the dog—it was a brown spaniel, named Hector—had a good dinner those days. . . . We often had rice for dinner."

1849-51. The following dietary is given:—

*Sunday*—Cold beef; cold plum-pudding.

*Monday*—Hot roast beef; rice and treacle.

*Tuesday*—"Gripe day," acid fruit pie.

*Wednesday*—Hot joint, beef, mutton, or veal.

*Thursday*—Stew; "diamond" pudding (suet) with sugar or jam.

*Friday*—Hot joint, generally pork.

*Saturday*—Bread and cheese.

The Saturday's dinner seems to have been the most popular with the boys! It was the only day they had enough. The pork was too fat to be appreciated, for tradition forbade the eating of fat. Any boy who transgressed this custom was a "beast." On Sunday there was bread and cheese for supper. Sunday's cold plum-pudding was in wintry weather warmed by insertion in the trousers pocket! The chief fault was the insufficiency of the food.<sup>1</sup>

On occasion some extra delicacy sweetened the plainness of the fare. Hot cross buns appeared at one time on Good Friday, and a fish dinner on that day was once *de rigueur*, and was regarded, doubtless, rather as a feast than as a fast. At another time we find plums distributed, and in 1805 we meet with an expenditure of 4s. 9d. on "oisters." But, perhaps, these were not for the generality. Still, fourteen pounds of honey in 1814 is sweetly suggestive.

Games were in "a parlous state." We know how the playing difficulty cropped up in John Wesley's time, and it would be interesting to know how soon after his death play was officially recognized. In 1815 the term "playground" appears in the governor's day-book. Play hours are mentioned in 1819 in the committee's report on the existing arrangements of the school, but only as times when the boys "recreate themselves" or "amuse

<sup>1</sup> "Occasional fast-days" are mentioned (1846-52).



themselves." In 1821, as we have already mentioned, the committee built a fives wall. But there was no sort of official organization of athletics. No august Games' Committee ruled outdoor life, and dabbled in finance. There was no finance to dabble in; boys were too poor. One describes how a gift of half a crown made him a "silver king." This alone narrowed the *répertoire* of sports. Another limiting circumstance was the nature of the playground; it was roomy, but traversed by rows of stately trees, goodly to look upon, but fatal to many games, if conducive to others. Moreover, the playground was gravelled, and there was no field—none, at least, into which boys might go. Hence cricket was an impossibility. A sort of prehistoric football was engaged in<sup>1</sup>—how the historians of the game would be interested to know its rules as played at Old Kingswood! Fives had a great vogue. The trees, all informants agree, were a great inducement to rounders, and added much zest to the game. This is somewhat difficult to understand; they would, no doubt, add uncertainty, which perhaps constituted the charm. Anyhow, rounders flourished. Marbles (at one time forbidden, as an incentive to gambling), dapping (the bouncing of a soft ball on the piazza floor—the record was some two thousand daps), wrestling (on an arena of autumn leaves), skipping (usually supposed to belong to the other sex, but admirable exercise, and excellent training for athletes), prisoner's base, hoops, leap-frog, must be added to the list. Here also are to be recorded "caravans and robbers" (the name explains itself), "foot and a half" (a species of leap-frog, in which a boy gave his back to successive jumpers, and then moved forward by the length and breadth of his foot, till one failed at the leap and took his place), "charging" (often between serried ranks of Levites and Manassites, sometimes between Whigs and Tories), hockey (ultimately suppressed as dangerous to windows and faces), pole-jumping, long-jumping, and "conquerors" (the chestnut game of childhood). Sliding and snowballing held high rank in their season, slides being carefully prepared by pouring water down overnight. In this list, at any rate, there was scope for all, and a wider range of choice for the individual than in modern days. The value of compulsory games

<sup>1</sup> Played with a solid ball, "the size of a small Dutch cheese"! (1846-52). "Football," says another, "was played with earnestness and apple-sauce. By kicking the ball into Giles' orchard, we got leave to fetch it, and improved the opportunity by pocketing a fallen apple, or, what was more exciting, one that would have fallen in time."



is undeniable, but the system often presses hardly on special boys, who are not loafers, but whose peculiar athletic fancy is not one of the recognized sports. At Old Kingswood each boy was free to follow his own bent—but many boys played no games at all.

Till 1828 boys' gardens existed, situated in the playground before the schoolroom, and surrounded by a privet hedge. Here an autumn occupation was to rear structures of leaves and grass, made to cohere by a plentiful supply of mud; into these Esquimaux-like huts one or two boys would creep, and there enjoy "bread eaten in secret" on Saturday afternoons. In the "clinkers" after wet weather a pond was formed by stopping up the outlets; here home-made fleets made their voyages.

A word, perhaps, ought to be added, not utterly to pass over nocturnal athletics in the shape of pillow-fights. They need no description. Their science is not lost in a hoary antiquity. Pillows are glorious weapons—they are a splendid test of temper, and they do no injury. Only they are apt to be rent.

The monitorial system existed only in name. Control exercised by older boys was won by force of arm. Fagging existed, but it was informal and unauthorized. The official monitor<sup>1</sup> was rather a servant than a ruler of the rest; he waited in hall, distributed the books before a lesson and collected them afterwards, rang the bell, carried ink, and suchlike. Some small fragment of authority he possessed in the dormitories, but his main distinction lay in receiving a double allowance of pocket-money.

With regard to this same pocket-money, the regulation appears in 1811: "The boys shall receive their pocket-money weekly, to prevent them buying too much fruit at once." This money was provided from the school funds, and the amount was three halfpence a week, from which a halfpenny was deducted as a "voluntary" contribution, divided between foreign missions and the Worn-out Preachers' Fund. There was also "white book" money, or money banked with the governor after the holidays by boys who could do so from their private resources, and doled out by him in small sums. There were two "tuckshops," the cottages of Giles Golding and Samuel Whyatt. "Uncle Giles" was a great institution.<sup>2</sup> "On purchasing a red-herring, say, for a halfpenny, and a slice of bread to eat with it, the frugal but hungry lad was permitted

<sup>1</sup> The term "censor" also occurs.

<sup>2</sup> There is still a sweet-shop on the site of Giles' cottage!



to broil the fish on Uncle Giles' fire. . . . Giles sold, too, lollypops, twine, tops, hoops, and other accessories to boy-life, when funds could be found for their purchase." Giles was a pitman, and it was a popular recreation to visit his shop on Saturdays to see his wife lather the good man's back, and remove the week's accumulations therefrom. Giles became a "reformer" in 1849, and was "discommensed." This order did not, perhaps, seriously affect his trade. "But in addition to this, there was the benevolent old dame who furnished a kind of portable tuckshop to the institution. . . . Once or twice a week it was the habit of Daddy Smith to drive to Bristol in a specially strong Coburg, capable of sustaining his enormous weight, and return bearing sundry comestibles, including his loving partner's tuckshop requisites. These consisted of various kinds of economic pastry and cakes, and, on pay-day, were tendered for the lad's custom, in one corner of the school-room, the diligent dame doing the office of saleswoman." Beyond visits to Giles and Whyatt, there was little but clandestine exit from the premises. Occasionally the masters would take their classes for a walk on Wednesday afternoon, and at times bigger boys were able to get leave to go by twos and threes for a walk. Now and again on these occasions they would illegally bathe in the Avon. An excursion for twenty-one boys to Pill is recorded in 1813, and in the previous year an entry of some obscurity runs: "Boys bathing at Baptist Mill, 2s. 6d." Again, in 1816, several of the boys went into Bristol to attend the funeral of the Rev. John Barber, the first President of Conference to die within his year of office. At times, also, a few of the elder boys were permitted to accompany Governor Smith on Sundays when he was engaged to preach at Hanham, Redfield, or some other neighbouring place.

But the day as a rule was divided between the drudgery and severity of the schoolroom, and the roughness and monotony of the playground. A library there was indeed, but of little interest to boys, though it is recorded of one that he read through all Rollin's *History of Europe* in forty volumes. At one time the committee spent much ill-directed care upon this library; as early as 1812 it was ordered to be increased, and magazines (chiefly *The Methodist* and *The Eclectic*) began to be regularly purchased. In 1818 a peculiarly sapient resolution decreed that a copy of all bookroom publications should in future be given to it, and that every preacher who published a book should be invited to present



a copy. This must have made the library valuable to antiquaries, but of small suitability to schoolboys. In 1841 the boys themselves subscribed to improve their store, and the committee made a grant, but by 1850 the library had fallen into much decay. Some boys took in *The Saturday Magazine* and *The Youth's Instructor*.

As early as 1808 small sums begin to appear from time to time as expended on "entertainments" or "extra amusements" for the boys. The earlier entry, "slings for boys," is of doubtful significance. They may have been simply surgical appliances. There are entries of the latter nature about the same date, sometimes rather startling when one comes upon them unexpectedly. Of this kind is "a new leg for Master Sutcliffe, 6d." Next year (1806) Master Sutcliffe acquires a thigh at a cost of 8s. A little later we read: "Wooden legs, 2s. 6d." These items provoke a smile, which turns to a sigh; no doubt to Master Sutcliffe and the others the affliction was sore enough. However, the slings may have been of a more pleasurable character.

In the Christmas holidays the boys who remained at the school had entertainments and concerts of a somewhat primitive kind. Latterly, Mr. Shera was a tower of strength at these gatherings. The fifth of November was another occasion of festivity, and was, indeed, the great high-day of the year. A huge bonfire and a monstrous Guy were always in evidence. The last few days intervening between the examination and the holidays, and known as "the everlasting days," were also occasions of high revel, sometimes uproarious and illegal. At one time there was a short-lived manuscript magazine. Of one editor thereof the fact is narrated that he had definite theological views on "final perseverance," and announced that if in the prayer-meetings any hymn were sung contrary to this doctrine he would walk out. Hymn 317<sup>1</sup> was sung, and he was as good as his word. He who tells this story adds, "I hope he is persevering still."

The life at Old Kingswood was as unlike as possible to that of schools of to-day, and it is perhaps difficult to form a correct picture of it. The introduction of a prefect system in 1875 alone made an enormous difference. When some fifty or one hundred boys are herded together within a playground which, though large, is yet limited, some sort of system of self-government must of course spring up. The strong impose their will on the weak;

<sup>1</sup> In Wesley's Hymns.



this again is checked by public opinion, and, to some extent, by the ever-present master. The latter, however, had so often himself as a boy imbibed the traditions of the place, and was, moreover, so young for the exertion of influence as distinct from command, that he probably found the wiser course to be not to interfere unless to check very gross bullying, or in other extreme cases. Nor was he always possessed of the moral quality to make interference effectual. The monitor had practically no more authority than any other big or strong boy. He might at most be looked to, in dormitory for instance, to supply on demand the names of those engaged in any disturbance or breach of rule; he himself could not punish, except by force of arms. We have, indeed, seen how on one occasion the governor appealed to the "religious boys." But this is hardly an incident in proof of self-government. A *congeries* of fifty boys, the eldest of them but fourteen, and practically uncared for and unguided out of school (and sometimes in school too) could not, one would think, have exhibited a very high moral tone. But more fatal to tone than anything else was to classify certain of the boys as "religious," and, by implication, the rest as "irreligious." No doubt, amongst the "religious" boys, were many noble, high-minded fellows, who did much at various epochs to elevate the tone of the school, and also to bring their influence to bear on individuals. The testimony of their contemporaries shows that this influence was often very precious, and has left abiding results. But the probability is that among the others too there were many good fellows, whose excellence remained unrecognized, inasmuch as they could not say the Shibboleth that authority expected; and many others of potential goodness, capable of very high qualities, never brought out. The surest way to make a boy "irreligious" is to persistently call him so. What was wanted was a recognition of *partial* goodness. For those in authority so to speak, and for those who claimed to be "religious" so to bear themselves towards any boy as if he were not one of themselves, impels him to seek peace of mind in the opposing camp. It was no doubt acknowledged that many boys who passed for "religious" were not worthy of their high calling, but the converse was not so readily admitted, that there might be goodness without the formal profession of it.

"Public spirit" is a modern term in educational history; but yet it dates back, at any rate in one or two schools, almost to the



period when Old Kingswood opened. But at Old Kingswood there cannot have been much of it. The need of combination for the purposes of games must have produced some sense of corporate life. But the absence of competition with other schools prevented this from going very far. The *esprit de corps* and loyalty so conspicuous in a boy of New Kingswood had hardly begun at the time of the migration. The history of Kingswood in this respect has curiously reversed that of most schools. In the generality of these, rivalry with others has begun in the playing fields; at Kingswood it began in the examination room. After a series of triumphant conflicts there, it is not till the late seventies that we find Kingswood<sup>1</sup> venturing to cross swords in the other arena. Neither of these fields of strife were open to Old Kingswood. Matches the lack of accommodation at the school and expense forbade; nor were there other schools at hand to meet. With regard to examinations, the university "Locals" had not begun. The tender age at which boys left forbade them to enter at the universities themselves, had the older universities then been open to them. Hence the only examinations which the school knew were within its own borders.

Many old boys testify that the life was healthy. But this is the witness of survivors. No doubt it was hardy, and to boys of vigorous constitution strengthening. But it must have been fatal to delicate boys. Many remember how they sat shivering on winter Sundays without overcoats in the frigid chapel; they recall that it was often necessary to break the ice before the morning wash; they allude to the unhealthy and neglected condition of the latrines. The food was insufficient in quantity; the dormitories were ill-ventilated and overcrowded. One old boy compares the migration to the new school to the Carthaginians settling down in Campania. Comfort was not considered a necessary for school life, and it was forgotten that to many constitutions comfort means life. On the other hand, the school register from 1808 to 1851 records twenty deaths and forty-one cases of leaving owing to ill-health, out of about seven hundred boys.

There were, of course, from time to time the usual epidemics (such as measles) which are apt to attack schools. It does not seem necessary to allude to these in detail. Smallpox visited the

<sup>1</sup> Woodhouse Grove began to play matches about ten years earlier. Kingswood played an occasional match in the sixties.



school more than once, and in 1830 one boy died from this cause. It is an interesting commentary on the methods of the times to know of one father at any rate who writes to his son to say how glad he is to hear of the boy's recovery from smallpox, and adds, "We should have been very anxious if we had known that you had been ill." The first intimation had been from his son's letter announcing his recovery.

It is hardly necessary to attempt a summary of this term of the school's life. A period of forty-three years must have been one of progress or the school would never have reached the end of it. That it lived so long is a proof that it advanced. This advance was mainly along two lines—domestic and scholastic. With regard to the former of these, we have seen what material changes were made from time to time that tended to increase, or to create, the comfort of life; we have arrived at a time when the domestic arrangements were no longer in a condition which seems so impossible to men of to-day; we have arrived at a time when comfort is officially recognized as one of the factors of the problem, and, comfort being no longer possible in the old buildings, the authorities are prepared to seek new ones; in a word, we have reached civilization. With an improvement in this respect, there must have also come social improvement, a greater degree of mutual courtesy and consideration; but this element of progress is not strongly marked till we reach a later date, when the average age of boys has risen.

In the scholastic department, the gain is not so much in the curriculum as in the teaching. In the curriculum indeed there is a distinct advance; the mathematical work has gone further, and the general system of study has been widened. But it is mainly the improved salaries of masters that is responsible for better teaching; higher salaries mean a superior type of master, with more teaching power and personal weight. Men come who do not think their work solely to consist in setting lessons one day, and hearing them the next; the gerund-grinder is beginning to give place to the teacher. No doubt it is possible to point to many excellent scholars sent out from the school in its early days—the names of Joseph Beaumont, John Lomas, W. M. Bunting, T. E. Webb, J. H. Rigg, J. D. Geden, occur to one's mind; but there are always clever boys who will learn under any system. Improved educational methods mean that interest in his work



spreads to the ordinary boy, that the general average of attainment rises, and that the number of boys who leave the school practically uneducated tends to the vanishing point.

And now we are about to enter on a new epoch, in a new habitation. The home of so many memories is left behind; it becomes a temple on whose altar the sacred fire is extinguished; it becomes at most a dismantled shrine to which pilgrims may journey. And pilgrims have from time to time sought this shrine. If to some its memories are but sad and recall only unhappy years, there are many who thank God they were ever there, and who, had they so returned, could have pointed out places of special and personal interest, and the eye would have dwelt lovingly upon spots around which sacred memories hovered. This or that place would have brought to their remembrance incidents in their lives which have been afterwards seen to have been critical and far reaching. Here, perhaps, was a place which had seen the beginning of a lifelong and loyal friendship, which had meant very much to them afterwards. There again sprang up a host of recollections, of success or failure, of pleasure or of disappointment. There once more was a spot, perchance within the walls of the old chapel, of more solemn memories; memories of a crisis in the inner being, when the resolves of a lifetime were formed, perhaps after a period of stormy conflict, when the powers of the soul were at strife; memories of the sudden illuminating ray of divine light flashed upon the soul; memories, it may be, of a great fall and of a great recovery from that fall; memories of close and solemn communion with divine things, from which they had come away awed and strangely strengthened, to live henceforth not to themselves but to God and their fellow-men.

There is little now even for a pilgrim's eye. The old buildings are pulled down. But though the landscape that surrounds it is new, the school at Bath is the school at Bristol. It is not bricks and mortar that make continuity—it is life; and the life is the same, amplified, sweetened, deepened perhaps, but in unbroken succession from the first day until now. Though, as we pass from one epoch to another, our footsteps would for a moment fain linger upon the old ways, yet with the courage of faith we plant them firmly on untried ground, secure in the confidence of that memorable word: "*The best of all is, God is with us.*"



## CHAPTER VI

STOW

They are neither man nor woman,  
They are neither brute nor human,  
They are Ghouls.—POE.

BEFORE quitting this period of the history, there remains one topic which cannot be passed by and which seems to find its most appropriate place here.

The existing literature of our subject is extremely scanty. Wesley's "Plain Account" expresses rather a design than an achievement. Scattered references in his journals supply fragmentary facts, but from the time of his death down to about 1830, when surviving memories reinforce our store of information, there is a yawning hiatus, only partially and unreliably bridged over by a remarkable book, to which reference is made further on.

The *Kingswood Magazine* not only supplies a record of current events, but has made laudable and successful efforts to collect the reminiscences of old boys of different epochs.<sup>1</sup> But this is not all,

<sup>1</sup> The following list of these contributions may be useful :—

1773-79.									Dec. 1889
1819.									Dec. 1895
1823-29.	Rev. T. Woolmer . . . . .								Dec. 1889
1824.	G. D. D. . . . .								Apr. 1890
1830-32.	Rev. J. H. Lord . . . . .								Feb. 1890
1831.									Feb. 1890
1834-48.	Rev. Francis W. Greeves. . . . .								May 1892
1839-44.	Rev. W. Barber . . . . .						Sept., Oct.,	Nov. 1891	
1840-44.	Rev. G. T. Taylor . . . . .							July 1890	
1842-47.	Rev. F. Greeves, D.D. . . . .							Oct. 1889	
1846-51.	H. H. Pollard, J.P. . . . .					Mar., Apr., May,	June 1893		
1850-63.	Rev. G. W. Cowper Smith . . . . .							Apr. 1896	
1853.	Rev. C. Eacott, B.A. . . . .							May 1895	
1855.								June, Dec. 1880	
1855-65.	F. Richards, M.A. . . . .						Nov. 1889;	Nov. 1893	
1866-70.	R. W. Jackson, M.A. . . . .							Sept. 1885	
1867.								June 1880	
1876.	S. Stephenson, M.A. . . . .							Oct. 1895	
1876.	W. A. Willis, LL.B. . . . .	June,	Oct. 1892 ;	Sept. 1893 ;	Oct.,	Nov. 1894			
1878.	W. A. Willis, LL.B. . . . .		Nov. 1884 ;	Oct. 1894 ;	Feb.,	June 1895			



for in March 1880 the *Kingswood and Grove Quarterly* (as it then was called) began a History of Kingswood School, which brought the record down to the year 1789. This history was from the pen of Mr. A. S. Way, and exhibited all the charm of diction and luxuriance of poetic thought which we should expect from that source. But the writer aimed rather at giving a vivid picture of the early days of the school than at grappling with any of the difficulties to which the more matter-of-fact historian must apply himself. The narrative ended with the last reference to Kingswood in John Wesley's Journals. A promise was made in October 1881 of a further chapter, which was "in course of preparation," but that chapter never appeared, perhaps because it was about that time that Mr. Way went to Australia.

The Grove has been more fortunate ; a complete history of that school from the pen of Mr. J. T. Slugg was published in 1885, under the title of *Woodhouse Grove School: Memorials and Reminiscences*. Mr. John Middleton Hare also began a history of the Grove in the *Kingswood and Grove Quarterly* in October 1882 ; this ran through four numbers, and then abruptly ceased with the tantalizing words, "to be continued." It covered only the first four years of the school's existence.

From 1823 to 1826 Jonathan Crowther was headmaster of Kingswood School. The record of that troublous three years' reign is to be found in an earlier chapter of this history, but it is also preserved by one who saw it from within, in that extraordinary book alluded to above. The late Rev. Theophilus Woolmer was one of those who groaned under that tyranny, and in later years, while he was musing on the bitternesses of the past, the fire of his indignation kindled ; into that flame he cast the memories of his own boyhood and those of some of his friends, together with his own views on a right and just system of school management, and there came out *How it was done at Stow School*. The work was published anonymously, and reached a second edition in 1888. Stow is Old Kingswood under the thinnest of disguises. Many of the incidents and of the portraitures are easily recognizable. Some, no doubt, are new creations. Not professing to write a history but to draw a picture, the writer was, of course, perfectly justified in supplying details, which, though not true in fact, should be true in character. It will perhaps be thought worth while to give some connected account of this little book of less than 250 pages.



The introductory chapter contains some wise remarks on the true qualifications of a teacher, and a demand for training and registration as the only means of choking off the swarm of totally unfit persons who crowd into the profession—a motley horde of “unsuccesful tradesmen, privates in the army, disabled clerks, farm labourers, pill-makers’ assistants, etc., etc., together with a strange medley of the other sex, now dignified as governesses, who used to be housekeepers, nurses, milliners, and widows of grocers, potato dealers, and the like ; all of whom announce that their schools are served by ‘well-qualified assistants,’ and perhaps, in some instances, by ‘graduates of the University of London’—a perfect godsend to such people.” If we observe a touch of exaggeration in these words, this will be found, it is thought, to be a characteristic of the book as a whole. The colours are laid on with a whitewasher’s brush—and they are nearly all of sombre hue. There is, however, no exaggeration, but sound sense in the thought that lies behind the statement that “for teachers we do not so much want scholars as men. We want men of sense and sympathy, who understand the true quality and value of things, and who love life and human nature . . . [it is] of more importance to our merchants and tradesmen, and to professional men, that we should furnish them with youths well disposed and accustomed to self-government, than with youths who have obtained certificates of proficiency in a ‘middle-class examination.’”

The object of the book in question is to show how not to provide this education. It is the record of a tyranny—a tyranny of the cane, but not of the cane only. “There are other tyrannies besides that of the rod. There is the tyranny of unwise and unyielding laws. There is the tyranny of absurd and revolting customs ; of a cruel and repelling indifference ; of mean and demoralizing stint ; of extorting but unsatisfied selfishness ; of the strong boys over the weak. There is the tyranny of a self-sufficient ignorance, which has not the least power of communicating knowledge, but shouts and storms as if it had. And, last of all, there is a tyranny of a blind, stupid, obstinate, brute will, which is simply bent on having its own way, and in its course treads down and crushes love, and natural feeling, and self-respect, and reason, and whatever else exalts man above the inferior herds.”

Chapter II. plunges us at once into a description of “the principal” and the assistant masters of Stow School ; the head-



master receives a chapter to himself. All terms and phrases peculiar to Methodists are carefully omitted, in accordance with the design of the book. Hence "ministers" become "clergymen" and "the governor" becomes "the principal." It is easy, however, to identify many of the personalities here described. Mr. Goodenough, the principal, is "about fifty years of age, a little above the average height, fat and round, on excellent terms with himself, what is commonly called a good-looking man, and conveying in his person a suitable idea to parents and friends of the paternal or patriarchal character." This is "Daddy Smith" to the life. As he appears in this book, his great fault is an easy-going ignorance both of what was done in the school and its effects, and of the needs and nature of boyhood. He is presented to us as amiable, good-natured, and uncomprehending.

The masters are less easy to identify. Mr. Allen, the second master, is almost the only pleasing character in the book; he is described as "a clergyman in priest's orders," and may be intended for the Rev. John Lomas. Mr. Lomas was headmaster immediately before Mr. Crowther, and therefore, of course, does not rightly fall into place here; but so fragrant a memory of him remained with those who lived under his benign rule that Mr. Woolmer, at the risk of an anachronism, may have wished to preserve a portraiture of him in his book.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Horton, "one of the most disagreeable and tyrannical ushers that ever entered a school," we cannot identify. Mr. Meggitt, "a mean, ignorant, spiteful bully, who had the unenviable distinc-

<sup>1</sup> The following extract from a *jeu d'esprit* by an old boy of 1819-25 exhibits the feeling of the time:—

Our Lomas is fled  
And void is his place;  
Time quickly hath sped  
Since we first saw his face.  
His rule was so wise,  
So gentle withal;  
His smile was a prize,  
And was valued by all.  
No Ajax was he  
Who flogged with his might;  
No fault could he see  
Unless glaring to sight.  
Our Lomas is fled,  
And Crowther is here,  
To flog us quite red.  
But we'll make him feel queer,  
Give kicks for his blows;  
In measure quite full  
He'll reap what he sows—  
For the boys he can't gull.



tion of exciting devilish feelings in the heart of every boy in the school," is associated in the subsequent narrative with an incident which was in actual fact connected with—of all people in the world—the Rev. J. E. Moulton! If Meggitt is meant for a representation of Mr. Moulton, well and good; every man has a right to his own opinion, however absurd; if not, however, it is hardly just to connect the names by the incident in question. Any who remembered Mr. Moulton during his term of office at Kingswood would strongly protest against the ridiculous unfairness of associating him by implication with such a character as Mr. Meggitt. Another master, Franklin, who, "though terribly severe, had some generosity," is probably intended for Mr. Samuel Griffith. "Stiff, stony, consequential, conceited Mr. Sergeant," who "never condescended to the least intercourse with either masters or scholars," may be meant for Mr. Edmund Shaw, who, says Mr. Woolmer in the *Kingswood Magazine*, "was called 'Poker,' because both in his manner and his action he was extremely stiff." This identification is strengthened when we read in Mr. Woolmer's *My Way and Work* that Mr. Shaw was "ungenial, stiff, and formal." Here again there is cause for criticism. Mr. Shaw, as a matter of fact, rose to be headmaster of Kingswood, after five years' service as an assistant; Mr. Sergeant at "Stow" was dismissed under disgraceful circumstances.

Chapter III. introduces us to playground life. The description of the "rites and ceremonies" with which new boys became speedily acquainted presents a picture which would be true also in much later days; the formalities described are the "surprise," the "baptism," the "coronation," the "exercise," the "discipline," the "triumph." Some of these survived at the Grove in 1871. The institution of "slaves" also lingered on; this was simply a system of fagging which, being unauthorized and unregulated, naturally gave scope for much tyrannous treatment.

Mr. Nicholas Stern, the headmaster, appears before us. In the fourth chapter we have what is really a description of Mr. Crowther's first entrance into the schoolroom; of his opening speech, and the first flogging he administered; of the rebellion which broke out; the seizure of Mr. Crowther's watch, and the stoning of Mr. Moulton in the playground.

"Domestic Economy" occupies Chapter V., which relates



mainly to matters connected with the food supply. The scanty and unpalatable fare, the deprivation of food as a punishment, the annexation by big boys of little boys' "portions," all come under the lash; raids on the garden and the larder are vividly described. Once more there is occasion for protest. Here is the story as told of "Stow": "Little Brewer had a great aversion to sweet potatoes; and, on one occasion, being unable to get rid of them, his sweet potatoes were left on his plate. When he went in to supper, he was invited to a chair at the centre table, at which Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough usually sat, and the plate of sweet potatoes was set before him. Nothing else was offered him; but he still declined the potatoes. 'We shall see who is master, Edward,' said Mrs. Goodenough; 'your proud stomach must come down.' . . . The next morning there was the same plate of sweet potatoes for Edward's breakfast. . . . 'I hope your appetite is good this morning, Edward?' said Mrs. Goodenough, with a satirical smile. 'Proud stomach won't hold out much longer, I suppose?' But she was mistaken. Proud stomach had resolved to die rather than yield. . . . As for Edward, he no sooner came out of the dining-hall than he was surrounded by dozens of boys, some of whom had pocketed the half, and others the whole, of their breakfast; every morsel of which he was urged to eat without delay. And so little proud stomach won the day." Contrast this with the similar story Mr. Woolmer tells of himself in *My Way and Work*. On one occasion, when a boy at Kingswood, he was unable or unwilling to consume his morning meal of "sops," or bread and milk. The same dish was served up to him by the governor's orders from meal to meal, as described in the parallel narrative. It is the governor who rebukes him, but Mrs. Smith pities him, and at length, on pretence of adding fresh milk to the bowl, carries the "sops" out of hall, and returns with an entirely different supply, fresh and sweet, which young Woolmer had no difficulty in consuming. This unfair treatment of Mrs. Smith's counterpart is shown elsewhere. At "Stow," Frederick Dixon, appearing in the sickroom under an attack of scarlet fever, is greeted by Mrs. Goodenough thus: "What! have you come back again already, sir? It is just as I thought; Mrs. Hannah [the nurse] petted you when you were here before, and you want to have another holiday." We are told that "this was Mrs. Goodenough's constant style of address when she found patients in the sickroom; and many a boy at Stow learnt



from her what 'playing the old soldier' was, and how to do it." In the *Kingswood Magazine*, Mr. Woolmer writes of Mrs. Smith: "If any of us were sick, she and Elizabeth, the nurse, were ministering angels, who cared for us with as much attention and kindness as we could have had in our own homes. . . . Whatever we were suffering from, we were invariably treated with most motherly tenderness and sympathy." The intention of the writer of *How it was done at Stow School* was to present a dark picture; to the accomplishment of that purpose irreconcilable facts had to give way.

A remarkable character is Gordon Dennis, a man of some forty-five years, of weak intellect, who "had been at Stow School almost from time immemorial." There he remained, sharing the food and the accommodation of the boys, not going away for the holidays. He was liable to outbursts of passion, which baser minds loved to arouse; but at other times he was of a harmless and indeed lovable disposition, with a great *penchant* for holding extempore religious services in playhours. His choice of texts and his pithy discourses were so apt and telling, that an old boy (a layman, be it said) remarks: "I think we could find room for some such idiots on our 'plans.'" One or two instances may be cited: shortly before the holidays, after a half-year marked by special "short commons," he preached from the text, "Depart in peace; be ye warmed and filled." At the end of another half, with pathetic reference to the fact that there were no holidays for him, he selected the words, "The king doth not fetch home again his banished." On the resignation of the loved and respected Mr. Allen, the choice was, "Now Jabez was more honourable than his brethren"; while, on the occasion of Mr. Stern's departure, the text equally expressed the popular feeling by the words, "He departed without being desired."

Class work at Stow is described as an "unvarying succession of scoldings, reproaches, tasks, confinement, and floggings," intermitted only when the master in charge of a class solaced himself with a nap. In the three following chapters we pass from the picture of a brutal, unintelligent, and unrefined staff of masters to that of a barbarian and irreligious horde of boys. The story of the adventures of the tailor who, prevented by the storm from returning to his home, was accommodated with a bed in one of the dormitories, is indeed in a lighter vein, and moves to laughter; the devices of



the boys for signalling the approach of a master show nothing but boyishness ; but we speedily pass to their savage ill-treatment of one another, and their bitter hatred of the authorities, and of the very school itself. No school tale is complete without a fight ; so a fight we have. It is told in a spirited manner, and the reader would have enjoyed the recital, were it not that it serves at length only to exhibit the cruel stupidity of the "principal" in his treatment of the combatants. The conflicts of the colliers and the "cocky boorders," afford scope for interesting treatment ; was it ever true in fact that the Kingswood boys on one occasion arrived at the field of battle with "a formidable array of knives, daggers, and pistols" ?

A chapter on "Religion" should naturally supply much that it is pleasing and elevating to read ; as a matter of fact, this chapter is perhaps the most unpleasant in the whole book. "Stow was called a decidedly religious school. The principal and headmaster were always clergymen, and the directors thought it of the utmost importance to secure the services of a clergyman as the second master. The friends of all the boys were said to be religious people,<sup>1</sup> and the boys themselves were supposed to have been religiously trained at home. This training, it was understood, would be perfected at Stow." The only real religious influence, however, is represented as originating from one Mrs. Perfect, a clergyman's widow, who was wont to invite two or three boys to tea from time to time. Clearly, we have here a presentation of Mrs. Banks. Some of Mrs. Perfect's talks on religion are recorded, and certain boys under her influence make up their minds "to be religious." Then come the gruesome persecutions. Here is a sentence or two from a conversation which occurred shortly afterwards. Wood, one of the older boys, happens to see one of the new converts reading his Bible.

"'Holloa, Davies !' said Wood, 'what are you doing? Is your mother dead?'

"'No, she's not dead. At least, I've not heard anything.'

"'What are you reading the Bible for, then?'"

Is it not an extraordinary fragment ? "Holloa, Davies ! what are you doing? Is your mother dead?" Was there ever a time at

<sup>1</sup> This curious statement is, of course, a device to secure the same conditions at Stow as would naturally exist at a school for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, while excluding any limitation to Methodism.



Kingswood when one boy addressed another with such *gauche* ill-feeling?

The bigger and wickeder boys—for size and wickedness seemed to increase *pari passu* at Stow—determined to put down this new movement. From a tree branch in the playground hung a pulley and a rope, the latter carrying a hook at one end. By this means a boy was hoisted by his belt some fifteen feet, and then let down with a run. Davies, who proved resolute, was twisted round several times before the hoisting, so that in his descent he spun round and round. Naturally, he fainted. But, as always, "*Sanguis martyrum semen ecclesiae*." The movement grew—till Mr. Meggitt took the matter up. He listened outside the door of the room where a prayer-meeting was held. "Some of the boys confessed that they were great sinners, which he fully believed, and of which he took a note, to be used on some future occasion. Some prayed that the whole school might be converted, which in his judgement meant nothing more than that this rebellion should extend. Another prayed that God would save the masters; and with the utmost difficulty Mr. Meggitt restrained himself from rushing into the room, to punish such insolence in a summary manner. But he knew the voice!" Next day, when his class was before him, he seized his opportunity.

"Let me see. You are religious, Ferrers, are you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Davies, are you religious?"

"I wish to be, sir."

"Don't talk to me in that way, sir; because that is only an attempt to deceive. If you are religious, say so; if you are not, say so. Are you or are you not religious?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; why didn't you say so? Spearman, are you religious?"

"I am trying to be, sir."

"Didn't you hear what I said to Davies, not a moment ago, sir? Hold out your hand."

"Now, listen to me, you gentlemen who profess to be religious. Mind, I didn't make you religious; you have become so of your own accord. And I now tell you distinctly, that as you have chosen the better part, I shall expect better behaviour and better lessons



from you than from the other boys ; and whenever I have occasion to punish you, I shall give you twice as much as the others.' ”

To this skilful treatment the disease speedily yielded ; there were soon no more religious professions at Stow.

Chapter XI. describes the breaking of a boy's spirit ; the operator is Mr. Stern, with assistance from Mr. Horton. At the beginning of the chapter Frederick Dixon is a bright-spirited, frank, and cheerful boy ; at the end he is “sulky and obstinate, with a lowering countenance, in which revenge, or some other equally detestable passion, seemed to be perpetually brooding.” According to tradition, he was required to invent a tale on the first night when as a new boy he appeared in the dormitory. Mr. Stern heard of it, and next day Dixon was flogged till he fainted for telling lies ! On another occasion he was confined in a large dog-kennel for some hours. Relief from miseries such as these some boys sought by running away ; a chapter is devoted to cases of successful and unsuccessful flight. “At length, one morning when we rose, it was found that above twenty boys had left in the night. . . . The directors of the school were summoned. An inquiry took place, and it was resolved that Mr. Stern should be instantly dismissed.” General rejoicings at this happy deliverance occupy Chapter XIII., and the book concludes with an address to Mr. Goodenough and another to Mr. Stern. “Your motto has been” (says the writer to Mr. Goodenough) “‘Take care of number one.’ . . . Did it never occur to you that these boys were endowed with thought and reason and common sense ? . . . Did it never occur to you that you might be accounted responsible for the perpetuation of this abominable spirit of selfishness ? . . . We remember that you prided yourself upon the strict enforcement of morality. Theft, lying, dishonesty, insolence, swearing, and the like, were always frowned upon and punished ; but they were not put down. There was a fearful amount of immorality among us, and it was immeasurably increased by the system of espionage which prevailed. . . . But we had spies of our own, who met trick with trick and cunning with cunning. . . . We were never told that wickedness was a mean and ungentlemanly thing, degrading those who committed it ; but were duly informed, when it was found out, that we should be flogged. . . . Every offender was treated as a hardened rebel.”

Then the writer turns to the headmaster. “No language, Mr. Stern, can describe the indignation and disgust with which we men-



tion your name. That you are a man of talent and of great learning we freely admit. But we are obliged also to affirm, that towards us you acted the part of a tyrant. . . . True, you made us learn ; but you did not inspire us with any desire for knowledge. Its acquisition was not made interesting or agreeable. Our books were odious things, approached with dislike and studied with disgust."

This last chapter, like the first, exhibits many just perceptions of the nature and methods of a true education ; but the book as a whole leaves one with a most nauseous taste in the mouth.

Mr. J. G. Hayman, who was at Kingswood under Mr. Crowther, has very kindly supplied some interesting comments on *How it was done at Stow*, from which we extract the following statements. He says : " I never saw Mr. Smith flog much—only one case that I can recollect. The severe lecture to the principal, if Mr. Smith is intended, is quite undeserved and inapplicable. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both earnest in their attention to the wants and afflictions of the boys. The appointment of Crowther placed them in a difficult position, of course, and Mr. Smith tried to help Crowther. As to domestic economy, the experience was very sad. Rising between five and six o'clock every morning (but no such thing as hot air in the schoolroom), we washed ourselves in the open air on a frosty morning. The description of the Friday fare is all true ; Friday's pie I never ate, and so fasted every Friday for five years. On Saturday we had only bread and cheese. That day we had pocket-money (1½d.), and 1d. extra from our private deposit. The money was not taken away from the young boys by senior scholars, as the book states. No such person as Gordon Dennis existed, and the story of the tailor is all imaginary. About a mile from Stow lived, it is said, a clergyman's widow, Mrs. Perfect. About this time there settled a minister's widow, Mrs. Banks, who took a great interest in boys of religious bias and met a class of boys every Sunday morning. Previous to this there had been an extensive religious awakening among the boys. They held prayer-meetings, which at one time were attended by the bulk of the boys. In these meetings Mr. James Moulton took an active part, encouraging any boy in his religious convictions.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Moulton was not at all a severe man ; I never saw him give a very severe caning except one, and that was to his own brother. Mr. Griffith was a severe man, but there was a generosity in all his dealings with the boys which made him

<sup>1</sup> Contrast this with Mr. " Meggitt's " dealings with boys' religious convictions.



generally liked. Mr. Shaw was not at all the severe and excitable man here described. He was regarded as a clever but rather a timid man. I scarcely ever saw him beat a boy. From his temperament he was hardly fitted for headmaster of a school."

We have also had the advantage of a detailed criticism from the pen of Sir J. W. Akerman, who was at Old Kingswood from 1837 to 1839, a period not very far removed from that described in the book, and whose brother was at the school from 1827 to 1833. He says:—<sup>1</sup>

Speaking generally, I rose from the perusal of this book with a somewhat soured and disturbed mind. It abounds in evident facts, but so overdrawn at times as to make one wish the writer somewhere else; while one or two at least of the most salient points suitable for attack in the old régime are either quite omitted or dealt with very cursorily. I mention here three: (1) the disgraceful substitution of one boy's garments for another, (2) the shopkeeping in tarts and sweets of old Dame Smith, and (3) above all, the cruel intercepting of the boys' letters, and the prevention of their free intercourse with their parents in correspondence. The boys were put upon and had much to endure, but surely such an experience need not *per se* teach boys lying and all kinds of wickedness. I gloried, on looking back, because of having bravely withstood the ordeal; and such endurance at Kingswood instructed me in self-denial and hardihood.

When dealing with the historic period, it must be remembered that the enforcement of stern and inflexible measures towards youth was not only sanctioned by law, but deemed a virtue. Look at the old apprenticeship system, and its power over life and limb. In my own experience I found more than once, while serving articles involving fourteen to sixteen hours a day of labour, nearly as much thoughtless tyranny exercised—not, of course, with corporal stripes—as one found them in this country in many schools.

As to "fags." No doubt there existed a practice of compelling small boys to own the superiority of elder ones and to minister to their behests, and it assumed sometimes the form of cruelty. But when pursued to extremes, good-natured bigger boys would come to the rescue.

"Chapter V. Domestic Economy." This chapter confirms my own version of the paucity of food and its quality, with but a slight variation—the "sops" I forget. The theft of fruit from the garden continued in my time (boys considered it was their lawful spoil), also inroads on the pantry. We had no food after 6 p.m.

"Chapter VII. Lessons and Tasks." Very truthfully given. The impositions were, in many cases, a barbarous ordeal. School hours were also far too long. We rose at six all the year round. The sleeping of masters at their desks was not uncommon; but these incidents, so playfully inserted, evidently serve to relieve the dreadfulness of the composition.

"Chapter VIII. Tricks." Now on these topics much could be said. What boys are there without fun and frolic? I was three years at a boarding-school before going to "Stow," and I found as many tricksters there. I object, therefore, to the description of depravity among the boys. At both schools I found liars, unchaste, and very wicked boys; and at both some fine lads, kindhearted, truthful, and commendable. There was, no doubt, much ingenuity and dash in Kingswood tricks; but they were boys' tricks. A book in the library, *Henry, Earl of Moreland*, ostensibly by John Wesley, supplied the suggestions for many tricks. The masters deserved all they got, though sometimes the lads went too

<sup>1</sup> We have taken the liberty of some degree of abbreviation.



far. But I cannot concede that these lads were made so desperately wicked as the book asserts.

"Chapter X. Religion." The sweet Mrs. Perfect was unknown in my time. The lads had no house of refuge then, or abode of sympathy. But am I to follow the book when it asserts that to be religious was to incur persecution of the boys and intimation from one of the masters that more severe punishment would be exacted from a professing Christian lad than from another for the same offence? Certainly and emphatically, No. A little badinage from some boys a religious lad must expect and did expect, but that masters combined against and disliked religious boys won't go down with me. There were some scoffers in the school—where are scoffers absent? About twelve boys were really pious.

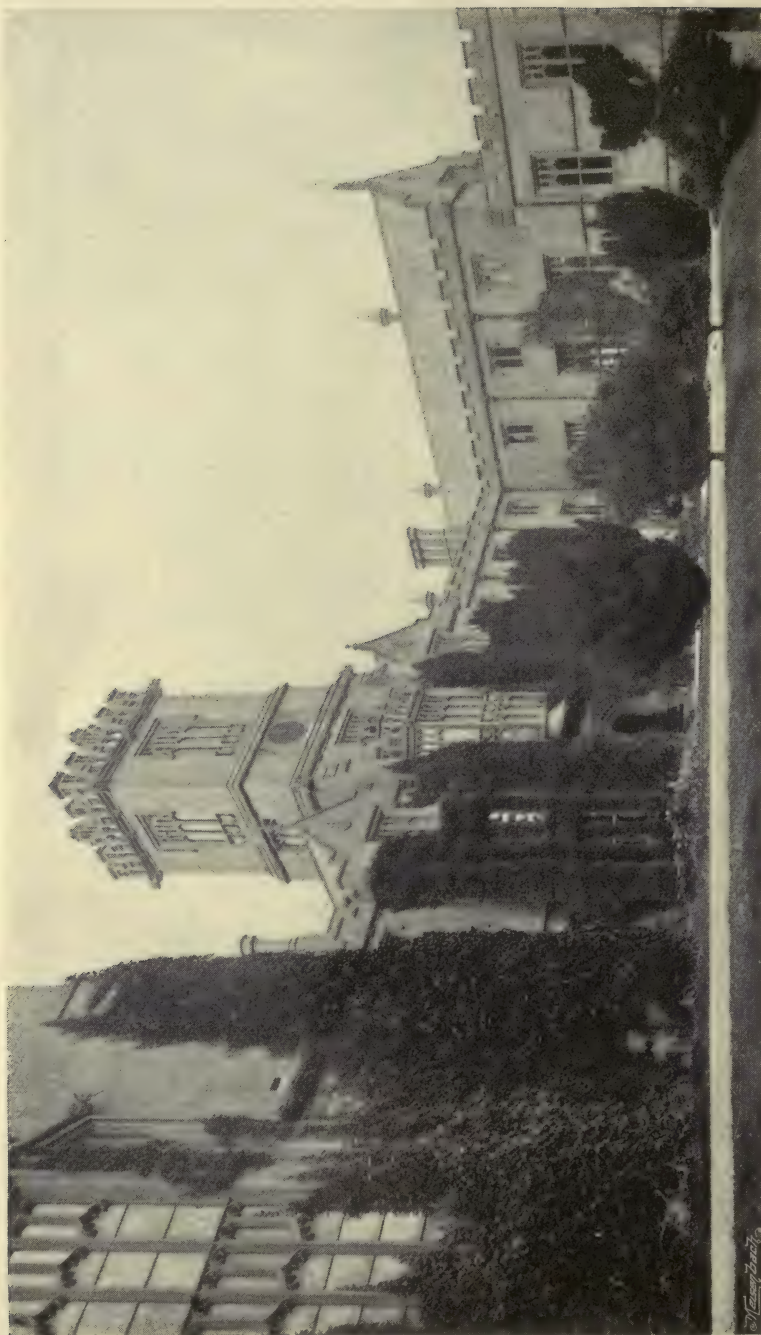
Perhaps criticism of the book cannot be better summarized than in the words of another old boy who says :—

*How it was done* may be true in every particular, and yet to my mind it conveys a false impression. To tell all the troubles of an average life in consecutive chapters, though every word might be true, would necessarily give a false view of that life. No man is all devil, and few lives have been all misery. If *How it was done* were made canonical, I must perforce be a heretic.









KINGSWOOD, 1897, FROM THE S.W.



## SECTION III

### THE PROMISED LAND

*Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,  
Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,—HORACE.*



Happy places have grown holy ;  
If ye went where once ye went,  
Only tears would fall down slowly,  
As at solemn sacrament.  
Merry books, once read for pastime,  
If ye dared to read again,  
Only memories of the last time  
Would swim darkly up the brain.  
Household names, which used to flutter  
Through your laughter-unawares—  
God's Divinest ye could utter  
With less trembling in your prayers.

E. B. BROWNING.



# CHAPTER I

## THE NEW SCHOOL

The Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand.

THE building occupies a space of 15,000 square feet in the form of a letter H, comprising generally a ground floor and two upper floors. The principal entrance stands immediately in the centre of the south elevation, opening through double folding outside and inside folding glass doors into the entrance hall.<sup>1</sup> The form of this apartment is an exact square with corresponding arched recesses on either side, having a groined ceiling with moulded ribs at each of the angles springing from a foliated corbel at each of the principal four corners. The position of the principal staircase is in the immediate centre line beyond the entrance hall facing the principal entrance, to the right and left of which the several parts of the building are approached by means of a spacious corridor. On the right hand are situated the committee room, governor's apartments, and dining-hall; and to the left the visitors' room, students' library and reading-room, senior and junior schoolrooms, classroom, and masters' room. The senior schoolroom and dining-hall occupy the projecting wings of the building on the front legs of the H, and are carried up to the top level of the first storey, making a clear height of 22 feet 6 inches. They are each about 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, circled with panels and moulded ribs, and lighted on each side by ornamental double-light windows, and at the south end by a spacious and handsome bay window, the whole height of the apartments. A students' passage runs in the rear of the building in communication with the students' staircase and the dining-hall. At the rear of the dining-hall, shut off from the other parts of the building, are the kitchen and offices. An inclined way from the students' passage leads to a gymnasium<sup>2</sup> under the schoolroom, opening through a series of arches in the west elevation (by which it is lighted) into and on a level with the boys' playground. It is proposed to erect a chapel near the east front in a line with the right-hand corridor, and connected with the building by a short cloister. The storey immediately above the ground floor provides bedrooms for the governor and servants, clothes room, bathrooms, etc. The third floor is occupied by the students' dormitories and masters' bedrooms, except one portion, which is entirely shut off from the dormitories, and which is to be used as an infirmary or sickroom. A tower, in the base of which stands the entrance hall, rises three storeys above the other part of the building, the uppermost of which is intended to be used for the purposes of ventilation. The whole of the building is intended to be heated and ventilated by means of a hot-air apparatus placed in the centre of the basement, from which, by the aid of flues built in the walls, the hot air is conveyed to every part of the building, valvular gratings being placed in the skirting of each apartment to regulate the supply. Other flues are built in the walls from similar openings under the ceiling level, to convey the vitiated air to culverts running through the roofs lengthways, all leading to the tower. In the

<sup>1</sup> There are three sets of door: folding oak doors outside, then folding glass doors, and between the entrance hall and main staircase another set of glass doors.

<sup>2</sup> The piazza, whence a boxroom and a lavatory (1867) were entered, and where guinea-pigs and white mice sometimes passed a troubled existence. A great place for fights.



walls of the tower spacious flues are constructed to their extreme summit, where they open in the perforated ornament of the parapet. The architectural character of the building is in the domestic style of the perpendicular era. The principal elevation faces the south, in which the tower forms the most striking feature, occupying the centre of the front and rising to a height of 82 feet above the terrace level. An enriched oriel window of two-storey height adorns the base of the tower immediately over a deeply-recessed and moulded doorway. The front of the building continues on each side and in a line with the face of the tower to an inclusive frontage of 54 feet, when the general front recedes about 4 feet on either side. The total frontage of the building, exclusive of the intended chapel, is about 210 feet. In front of the building a series of terraces are intended to be constructed with the soil from the various excavations. The building is being erected of Bath stone from the Combe Down and Lansdown quarries, the stone for all the face-work being of the former. The playground will be on the west side of the building, extending the entire length from the front of the schoolroom to the south boundary of the estate, and commanding the large and inspiring panoramic scene over and around Bath. The contract for the buildings now in course of erection is £8875.<sup>1</sup>

Such is the description of the building as begun in 1850, according to the instructions given in 1846. On 20th June 1850 the foundation stone was laid by Mr. James Heald, M.P. By that time the walls had risen to the second storey, and they and the surrounding grounds were thronged by an immense crowd of visitors and workmen. It was real Queen's weather on that Accession Day, and the gaiety of the scene was further enhanced by the flags which marked out the boundary of the estate, and by a large evergreen arch surmounted by an imperial crown enclosed in a floral device. The hymn—

Except the Lord conduct the plan,  
The best concerted schemes are vain,  
And never can succeed;  
We spend our wretched strength for nought.  
But if our works in Thee be wrought,  
They shall be blessed indeed.

<sup>1</sup> This description is taken from *The Watchman*, 26th June 1850. The accompanying plan represents Kingswood in 1875. Additions during the interval (1850-75) are dated.

A. Position of former entrance to swimming bath, now indicated by a built-up archway in the wall.

B. Games committee stores. This recess is no longer in existence.

C.D. Capholes, now removed.

E.F. Cantello the bootblack worked in F, and delivered clean boots to expectant boys through a hole in the wall separating E and F.

G. Gong.

H.L. Two lidded baths.

H.K. Foot-trough.

P. Inclined plane.

R. Reader.

O. Organ.

Z. Drinking fountain, now removed.

In the schoolroom the lettering shows the position of the masters' desks (H.M., headmaster) and the situation of classes up to the summer of 1875. Class III. should be indicated under the third window on the east.











having been sung, the Rev. J. Beecham, D.D., read the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy, full of suggestive passages. The Rev. J. Rigg and the Rev. F. J. Jobson having taken part in the service, and the Rev. J. Mason having read a copy of the document, which, with coins, was deposited beneath the stone, Mr. Heald delivered an address and performed the ceremony allotted to him. Several speeches followed, and were succeeded by luncheon. In the evening, Mr. T. Farmer presided over a second meeting, in the luncheon marquee. It was then that the offer was made of the foundation of the Farmer Prize. On 8th September of the next year (1851) the school was sufficiently near completion to permit of the boys being summoned to it. But there was still much to be done, and the first months must have been a troublous time for those in authority. For a short time the dining-hall was used as the schoolroom, and the schoolroom as dining-hall; but both soon reverted to their destined uses. The chapel was never built. In 1850 the committee determined to postpone its erection in order to reduce the contract from £8875 to £8000; but (they say) "it is not the intention of the committee to abandon the erection of a chapel on the premises. They have merely postponed that part of the work." It is still postponed.

The entire cost of the land (about 7 acres) and buildings reached £16,000, of which £1050 was given for the land. Above £8000 was collected by Mr. Cusworth, towards which the ministers subscribed over £2500, and that at a time when, owing to the "Reform" agitation, their stipends were in grave peril. The sale of the old school produced £1000, a miserable sum. A more advantageous first sale had been invalidated by defect of title. Eventually a debt of about £5000 was paid by the Relief and Extension Fund.

The school thus built stands 600 feet above sea-level, faces south, and commands a magnificent view of the cup-like hollow in which lies the city of Bath. The alterations made in the building were very slight till the momentous year 1882. Such as they were they will be chronicled in due order. At present one or two points require to be added to the formal description quoted above.

The addition of a lodge was an idea of the architect's (Mr. James Wilson, F.S.A., of Bath). It added to the convenience and to the attractiveness of the premises, as well as, subsequently, to the pleasurable comforts of the boys. The dormitories were fitted up on a modified cubicle system; behind each bed a wooden partition



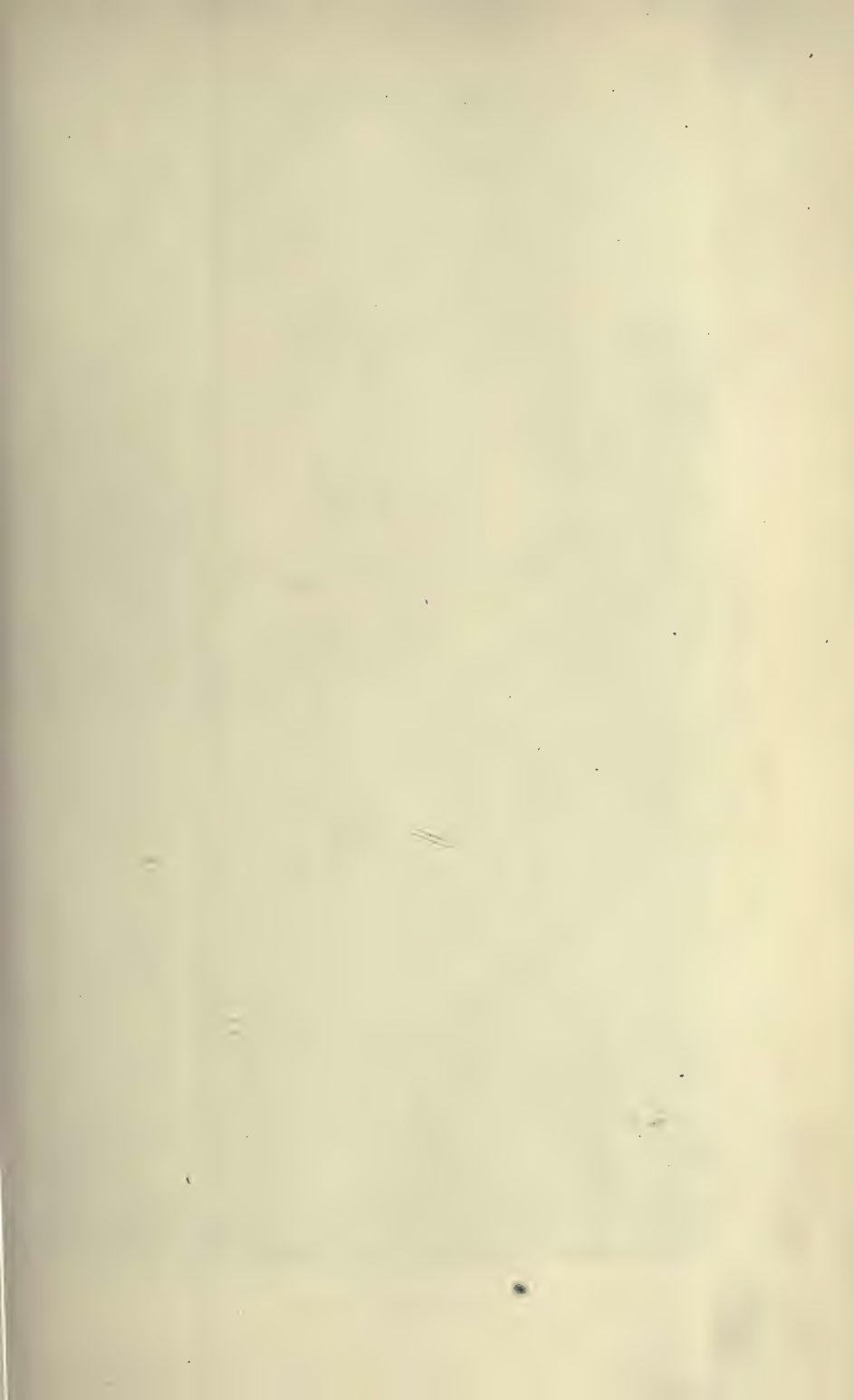
separated off a small apartment containing washing apparatus and a chest for clothes. The bed itself stood out in front of this in the



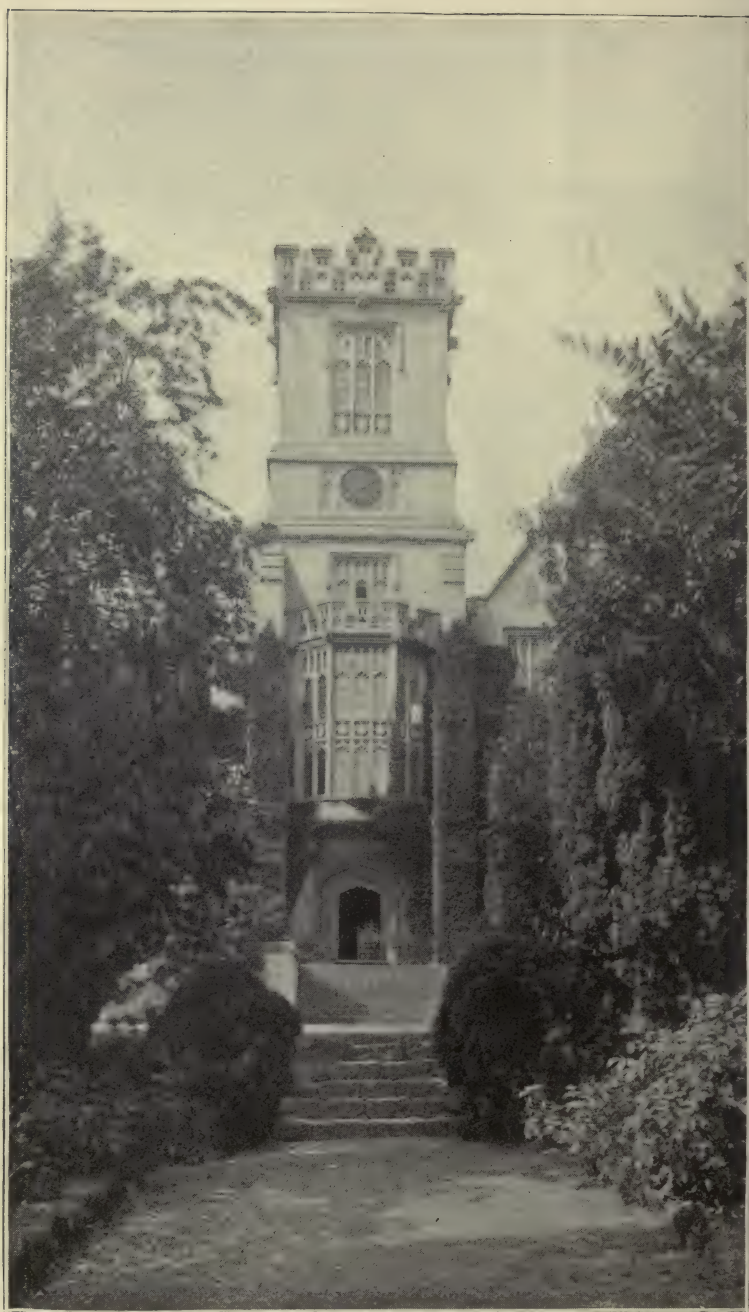
KINGSWOOD, 1878, FROM THE S.E.

open room. This excellent system combines the advantages of both the open and the cubicled dormitory ; it gives privacy but not secrecy. Not every one, however, has approved of it ; one old boy, who holds that "apparently the architect designed the outside of the building, and then fitted rooms and passages in" as best he could (a view not without certain plausible support in the actual arrangements), considers the dormitories absurdly large and very cold. It is noteworthy that Dr. Clement Dukes, in his work *Health at School*, describes as the ideal dormitory system the very system which exists at Kingswood, and he gives a woodcut of the arrangements at the Leys School, which were borrowed from those at Kingswood, and are in every particular identical with them. It is no small testimony to the foresight and skill of the Building Committee, that, thirty-eight years before this description appeared in print, they had adopted a plan which the standard authority on school hygiene now considers perfect. They mark a great advance on the system either at Old Kingswood or the Grove, especially in the arrangements for ablutionary purposes. It would, however,









THE TOWER, KINGSWOOD.



sometimes happen that the water would be scarce, and the pressure insufficient to set the taps flowing. Experience soon taught the boys that the best way to meet this emergency was for one boy to unscrew his tap and blow down the pipe. On one occasion the deliverer of his brethren, a timid boy, forgot to screw his tap on again. During the day water was pumped up, and the dormitory of course flooded. Inquiries resulted in Mr. Shera calling forth this boy to receive his due reward. "Take off your coat," said Mr. Shera. The boy obeyed. But Mr. Shera paused; he appeared to be eyeing something near the small of the boy's back. Suddenly he stretched forth a hand and drew out slowly an immense sheet of brown paper from between the boy's garments and his skin. "What is this?" demanded Mr. Shera, holding it aloft amid universal laughter. "Go to your place," said Mr. Shera. What else could he say?

While the dormitory arrangements were of a satisfactory nature, there was for a long time great lack of means for washing during the day.

The tower has always been an interesting feature of the place. It is an early custom that opened it to the school on prize day. The great Tower Row is chronicled elsewhere. At another time one of its small rooms was allotted as a bedroom to a few boys, and a glorious time they had there, not to the comfort of the master who slept below them. Eventually absence from early morning school led to their relegation to the more humdrum existence of the larger dormitories. Externally the tower forms the chief beauty of a very graceful and well-proportioned front elevation, on which the architect is to be heartily congratulated.

Behind the school stood the drying ground, "where we and the shirts we were to wear next week hung about on Sunday mornings," before the start of the various divisions for chapel. There was also a bakehouse and a kitchen garden. At the north-east corner of the property stood the headmaster's house. The traces of his private gateway are still to be seen in the wall on Lansdown Road. East of the Patch was the farmyard, including those mysterious regions known as "Norris's playground" and "the pigs' playground." In the latter stood a large circular pump which fed the swimming bath. This pump was usually worked by a horse. The inquiring new boy was surprised to learn, on the apparently satisfactory authority of older schoolfellows, that the animal was engaged in winding up the tower clock.



The worst possible site had been chosen for this well. It was almost in the middle of the farmyard, and within a few feet of the latrines. Despite, therefore, the fact that the wholesomeness of the water was originally guaranteed by an expert, it was bound to become contaminated; and the repeated attacks of scarlet fever in the sixties may, with fair certainty, be ascribed to this source. It is, of course, now quite disused.

This well was sunk in 1858, and, it was stated at the time, "an unlimited supply of water" was secured. However, in 1867, we hear of "negotiations for obtaining an increased water supply." In 1854 a stone fountain was discovered in digging, and set up for use in the garden. At present there exists, immediately to the east of and partly underneath the kitchens, a large tank, capable of holding 50,000 gallons. It was, in 1896, divided into two halves; one for surface and rain-water for laundry use, the other for the storage of the pure water of the town supply, which is thence pumped to the dormitories.

The swimming bath existed till the early seventies. It was opened only after the summer vacation, and then rarely. It was only some four or five feet deep at the deepest part. It was necessary for leave to be obtained to fill it; if this were granted—usually somewhat unwillingly, as it necessitated the presence of a master on duty while the bath was used—two or three boys worked the pump in the pigs' playground. The water thus provided remained unchanged for that half-year. The bath eventually passed into entire disuse. New lavatories, near the piazza, were opened in 1867, the cost being met by Mrs. Scott of Bath. It was not till 1868 that hot-water baths were provided. For this purpose a small room near the foot of the boys' staircase was used; it contained two large lidded baths, in each of which two boys cleansed themselves at the same time! Sportive spirits would sometimes shut down the lid upon a bath and its occupants and its steam. Before this, complete ablution was carried out in sections; hot water was provided two nights a week for the upper part of the body; feet received a similar attention—fortnightly! Along one side of the bathroom ran a foot-trough; some ten boys rolled up their trousers to the knees, climbed in, and sat on the farther side, while "dummies" washed their feet.

About 1876 the foot-trough was abolished and the bathroom divided into compartments, each containing its separate bath. Each boy was allowed twenty minutes, and each prefect half an hour for bathing. In 1883 a second bathroom was added on the west side of



the former one. Dr. Bowden had two of the baths fitted up as shower-baths; in these, junior boys received attention at the hands of men-servants.

The accommodation for masters was not extensive; each master had his bedroom cut off by wooden walls from the end of a dormitory, and commanding that dormitory by a window. In addition, there was a by no means spacious common room, facing the inclined plane; but there were no separate sitting-rooms, and no smoking-room. In front of the building extended a terraced garden, usually open to Levites on the last Sunday of the year—a graceful boon.

Such was the building which on 28th October 1852 was formally opened. In the morning a sermon was preached at King Street Chapel, by the Rev. W. M. Bunting, from Exodus xv. 2. After dinner “the meeting adjourned for half an hour, that the friends might inspect the premises. After this adjournment, the friends reassembled and continued together, listening to the various addresses, until nearly nine o’clock, the youths being ranged down the aisles between the tables.” Alas, poor “youths”! Mr. J. Robinson Kay was in the chair, and among those present were the President of Conference and the headmaster of Woodhouse Grove. Mr. Robinson Kay described a visit which he, with Mr. Peter Rothwell, Mr. Heald, Mr. Farmer, and others paid to Old Kingswood in 1846. They felt humbled and ashamed to have a school for the education of the sons of their ministers in such a condition. Upon their return to Bristol they determined that a new edifice must be erected, and there and then laid the foundation of a subscription for the purpose.

The Rev. F. J. Jobson stated, that after Mr. Kay’s visit Conference still clung to the old place on account of its associations, and directed an earnest effort to make the building sufficient for a hundred boys. It was found that to patch up the old place would require six or eight thousand pounds, and then there would still be the lack of water. The new school was built on a broad flat platform on the hillside; all ornaments had been paid for by private individuals, Mr. Wilson’s original design having been cut down in ornament as far as possible. The entire cost was £16,000—£2000 for land, £12,000 for the buildings, £2000 for furniture, etc.

The Rev. Jonathan Crowther indulged in reminiscences; the Rev. S. D. Waddy and the Rev. John Scott (president) enlarged on



the nature of education. The Rev. J. Bunting, D.D., made a characteristic speech, from which the following passage may be quoted: "Perhaps it may be said that a sum of money might be distributed to each parent, leaving him free to do as he likes as to the training of his child. I think about the year 1812 or 1813 we had a very long debate in Conference on that subject. . . . I am very glad, however, that that plan was abandoned. I was in favour of domestic education when a young man, but experience has cured me of that. . . . General observation convinces me that collective education, when properly managed, is the way to make better and more useful men than private instruction can do."

The Rev. C. Prest, before giving an address to the boys, read one which they themselves had prepared, "but which they all shrink, with what many will regard as commendable modesty, from presenting themselves." The address is signed, "William D. Killick, First Boy."

Various objects of interest were presented to the school from time to time. A portrait of John Wesley was brought from the old school.<sup>1</sup> To match this, a portrait of Charles Wesley by Mr. W. Gush was presented by the artist. Both were hung in the dining-hall. Mr. Batchelor gave an antique arm-chair, formerly used by Mr. Wesley in his visits to Bath; Mr. James Wilson gave a water colour of the school, Mr. H. P. Parker an engraving of John Wesley's escape from fire. In 1891 a terra-cotta figure of John Wesley was placed in the dining-hall, another is in the library; both are copies of the City Road Centenary Statue. The school also possesses an ancient bed in which John Wesley often slept, two M.A. gowns formerly belonging to John Wesley and John Fletcher,<sup>2</sup> a piece of silver plate, probably an alms-dish, a set of chairs, and a mahogany table, all said to have been Wesley's; the last is indeed stated to have been used as a communion table whenever Wesley celebrated Holy Communion at Old Kingswood.

As has been already stated, no chapel was built on the premises. Consequently the boys are compelled to attend the somewhat distant chapels in Bath. Half of them go to King Street, and half (the juniors) to Walcot. This weekly tramp is conducive, no doubt, to health, and is especially serviceable to those

<sup>1</sup> See *Frontispiece*.

<sup>2</sup> These are much dilapidated; a former nurse used to give snippets from them to her favourites among the Levites.



boys who are by natural disposition loafers. It also used to form a test of endurance, inasmuch as it was the wont, at any rate of the King Street divisions, to race one another on the way back to the school; and a race up Lansdown hill is no joke. The record time long lay with a division led by W. T. A. Barber; probably it holds the record still, competition having ceased in more decorous days. When the contest was especially fierce, the issue rested with the few leading pairs of a division; the rest straggled up at intervals, while the unhappy master in charge toiled after them in vain. Often the more enterprising leaders would fill the division behind them with unutterable woe by leading them up "Breakneck Lane."

One Sunday in the year was traditionally set apart as Stamp Sunday, when the serried ranks marched to chapel with elephantine tread. What impression this made on the inhabitants of Bath is not recorded. The townspeople must often have been amazed at the strange evolutions of the Kingswood brigade, which was wont to sweep relentlessly, if somewhat confusedly, down the causeway, turning aside for neither man, woman, or child. It scorned the mechanical triviality of keeping in step; nothing could induce it to conform to this, not even constant reminders of the feelings of "old military men" in Queen Square. Bath must also have been deeply moved, on one occasion, by the sight of a division gaily kicking before it a master's silk hat, and the master himself pursuing with highly decorated language; and again, on another occasion, when a future Queen's Counsel and an embryo professor of divinity fought openly outside King Street Chapel.

In addition to Stamp Sunday, other high festivals were duly revered. The last Sunday of the school year, Flower Sunday, was a more pleasing occasion. On that day many boys wore flowers, and Levites received theirs from the governor's garden; whence the others were obtained is not known. Cockhat Sunday is a name which explains itself. First Button Sunday is not so clear; its method was as follows—if a boy possessed, say, five buttons on his waistcoat, the fifth Sunday from the end of term was his First Button Sunday; all that day he went to and fro with the top button of his waistcoat undone. The next Sunday was Second Button Sunday, and so on. There were two streams of tradition: some boys on, for instance, Second Button Sunday would undo simply the second button; a straiter sect held that a button once ceremonially undone must never again be fastened; hence, on the last Sunday of all, these rigorists



were to be recognized by a waistcoat "flowing free" to every breeze.

The sanitation of Kingswood was a continual difficulty. In 1854 the sewage caused an offensive odour in the main road, and the Board of Trade Inspector required a fresh plan of drainage. A shaft was therefore sunk at the bottom of the estate to a depth of thirty feet, when it was "hoped that sufficient natural fissures had been arrived at to carry away the drainage." This primitive system could not be permanent. In 1860 it was found necessary to empty the cesspool, and in 1864 it is reported that "arrangements are likely to be made with the City Commissioners for a more complete drainage of the premises, which will perfect the sanitary condition of the school." The sanitary condition of the school has been "perfected" several times. However, owing to the failure of the Bath City Improvement Bill, these plans were delayed. The school was inspected in 1866, and certain alterations made. Next year the drainage was connected with that of Bath, and it was hoped that these arrangements would "obviate any further inconvenience or difficulty." In 1876 further improvements were made. In 1885 a very valuable and important addition was made in the erection of a sanatorium, capable of holding fourteen patients, and situated at the top of the old kitchen garden. In 1892 the sanitation was entirely remodelled at a cost of about £1200. The committee "is assured that now the premises are in a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary state."<sup>1</sup> In 1895 investigation showed defects which required further alteration, and once more the committee "is assured that the premises are now in a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary state."<sup>2</sup> That at length that assurance rests on a firm foundation, the health of the school during the past two years has sufficiently proved. Ventilation, warming, and lighting have, as in most large buildings, presented difficulties, to overcome which efforts were from time to time made. The original method of warming by hot air proved a failure. Gas stoves and fires have also been tried. Hot water appears to have met the difficulty.

It is said that some thirty different systems of ventilation have been adopted one after the other. The existing system was carried out in December 1896, under the instructions of Mr. T. P. Wansbrough.

Among minor changes may be mentioned the building of a

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report, 1892-93.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report, 1895-96.



stone wall on the south boundary of the estate (1859), the erection of gymnastic apparatus in the piazza about the same date, the erection of an organ in hall (1864), the levelling and asphaltting of the playground (1870), and the laying down of tan on the flagged floor of the piazza (1872).

The playground formerly exhibited three distinct slopes: one of moderate gradient, extending from the north boundary to the line of the present field door; then a short and very abrupt second slope or bank; and thirdly, another moderate one reaching to the garden. These were asphalted about 1858. In 1870 the patch was made of one uniform slope by filling up the lower part, and re-asphalted. The effect of this was to block the circular arches by which the piazza had opened upon the playground. A short flight of steps and a porch were constructed to give access to the open air, and the upper part of the arches turned into windows. Three racquets courts were built at the same time, and the giant stride<sup>1</sup> abolished.

More important than these were the acquirement of the field in 1863 and a series of changes in 1875, necessitated by the amalgamation of the schools. The land acquired in 1863 consisted of 11 acres 2½ roods, and cost £2700. Amongst the conditions of sale was that no buildings should be erected on this land of less value than £500 or nearer than forty feet to College Road or Hamilton Road or than twenty feet to Fonthill Road. In 1875 the changes were partly in arrangement: the old second class room became the prefects' room, and the library was assigned to the second master as his classroom; the committee room became the music-room; from the Glasgow room<sup>2</sup> the "gallery" had already disappeared. But the greatest change, which took place some few years earlier, was the abolition of the swimming bath, which provided space for a classroom and a new laboratory, and above them for the new reading-room.

We now approach the concentration period, when the task was practically to double Kingswood—indeed, to more than double it; for, whereas its normal accommodation hitherto had been one hundred and thirty boys, it was now to become capable of housing three hundred. For this purpose several schemes were suggested. They may be grouped under two heads; it was possible either so to enlarge

<sup>1</sup> A gift of the Rev. W. M. Bunting.

<sup>2</sup> So called as being at one time the classroom of the master who taught on the "Glasgow" system. See Landon's *School Management*, pp. 140–150. The system was introduced at Kingswood in 1851.



the existing building as to make it capable of fulfilling for the larger number of boys all the functions it had fulfilled for the smaller number, or to provide additional accommodation by building masters' houses along the Fonthill Road or in other convenient situations. The latter plan had much to commend it from an educational point of view, but was met by probably insuperable financial difficulties in connection with the necessary catering and similar matters. It was then determined to enlarge the building itself. Here, again, several methods presented themselves.

(1) It has already been pointed out that the school was built in the form of the letter H. One plan was to unite the rearmost parts of the two legs by a cross building parallel to the main building, thus forming the drying-ground into an enclosed quadrangle. The effect of this would have been to destroy the farmyard, and to place the new buildings in a somewhat cheerless and unsunned situation.

(2) A plan which held its ground for some time was the extension of the frontage at either end, the addition of the prefects' room to the schoolroom, the storeroom over that room forming a gallery, and the building out of classrooms into the playground on the western side.

(3) Finally, however, the plan adopted<sup>1</sup> was to build a new block straight out from the back of the tower, and to lengthen the dining-hall by an extension southwards. On entering the passage which ran along the west side of these new buildings, one passed on the right, in order, a lavatory, the headmaster's room, four classrooms, and a staircase; beyond the staircase lay another classroom, a science-room, and a laboratory. The latter was designed by Mr. J. W. Buck, and contains sixteen benches. Above were dormitories, capable of holding one hundred and sixty-eight beds, and masters' bedrooms. The

<sup>1</sup> See plan.

A.B. Original passage of 1882, afterwards thrown into the classrooms.

C. Staircase to lower house.

D.E. Position of the "glass passage," added 1883.

F. Staircase to junior reading-room; now removed.

G. Glasgow room.

H. Entrance to first floor of new buildings. From here the small staircase to the junior schoolroom (1891) starts.

L.L. Masters' lavatory.

M.M. Music-rooms.

N. Former position of capholes.

P. Prefects' room.

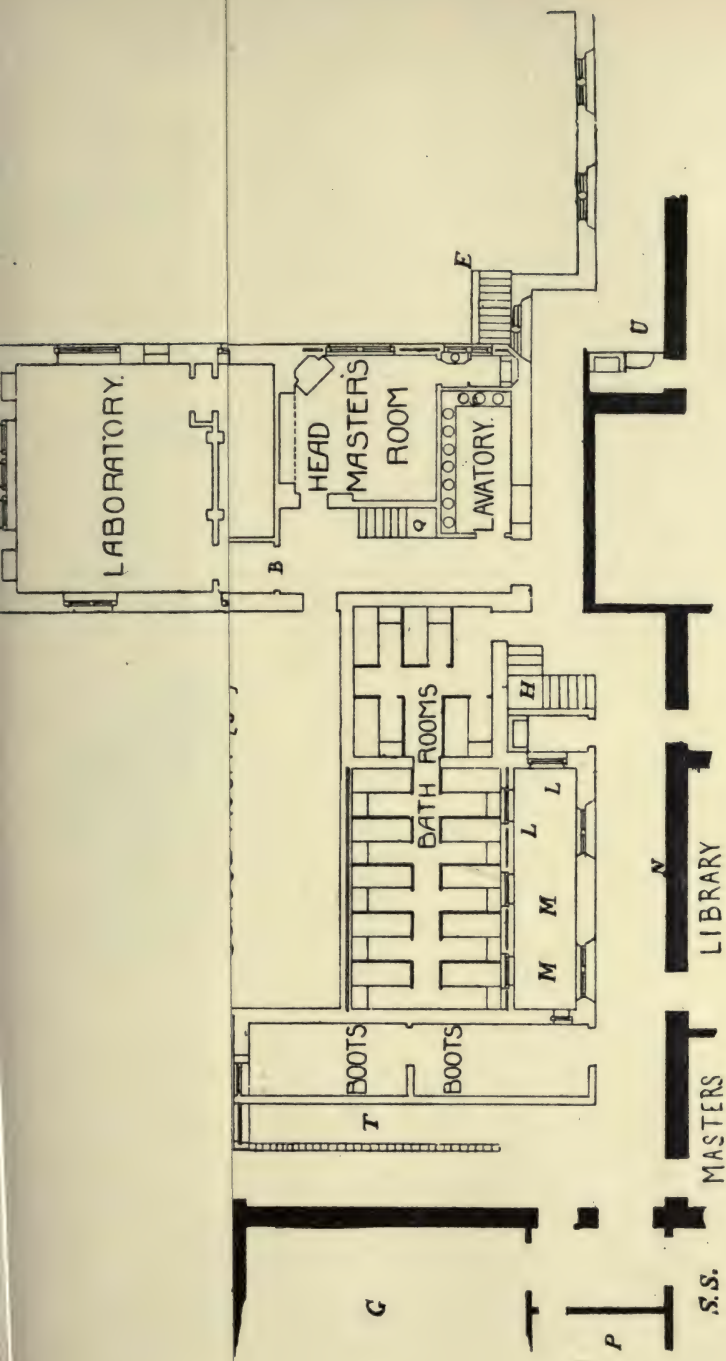
Q. Escape staircase.

R.R.R. Present doors of classrooms (1883).

S.S. Senior schoolroom.

T. Inclined plane.





LIBRARY

MASTERS

S.S.







first floor communicated by a small door with the stone staircase running up the centre of the old buildings. There is also a fire-escape staircase and a lift for linen. The entrance to the new junior school-room lay opposite the headmaster's room, and at its farther end access was given to the new reading-room, perched above the inclined plane.<sup>1</sup> The old drying-ground gave place to a junior playground, containing two fives courts. At the same time considerable changes were made in the old buildings. As already stated, the dining-hall



FIRST FORM ROOM ; FORMERLY JUNIOR READING-ROOM.

was lengthened, though not the dormitories above it. The instructions to the architects ordered a gallery for organ and choir, but, on account of the height of the Grove organ, this part of the scheme was not carried out. The old organ was replaced by the superior instrument brought from the Grove ; this cost originally £170, a sum mainly raised (in 1877) by the exertions of Mr. T. P. Brocklehurst, the music master at the Grove. The end of the piazza was cut off to

<sup>1</sup> Known as the junior reading-room and used as a newsroom. This room was entered from the junior schoolroom only, into which senior boys were forbidden to go. But the rule was never enforced. Now the first form room.



form a second boxroom, which is now partly a storeroom for the Games Committee. A large underground tank, previously referred to, was excavated, and the material flung into the school field (!), in the hope that at some future date it might be employed for levelling it. An effort was consequently made to raise money for the purpose, the Building Committee granting £100. Eventually something was done in this direction, and a fine range of cliffs elevated midway across the field.



KINGSWOOD, 1897, FROM THE N.W.

A covered playground supported on pillars separated the junior playground from the old patch. An ironing-room and a flour-room were built over the bakehouse; the old music-room was turned into the governor's study, and the old laboratory into a music-room. The bathroom was enlarged to hold fourteen baths.

These extensive alterations, begun in March 1882, were completed in May 1883; but later in 1883 it was found necessary to make a slight improvement in the new block by throwing the corridor as far as the staircase into the classrooms, a new external glass-roofed corridor being built along the east side. The effect of this, as the plan shows, was to cut off the headmaster's room from



the outer air, and to ventilate both this room and the adjoining water-closet into a passage. The latter absurdity has been recently altered.

During the next ten years we find considerable progress, and this progress is identified with the names of two generous benefactors—John Cannington and John Farnworth.

John Cannington of Waterloo, near Liverpool, from being a friend of Dr. Bowden became a friend of Kingswood—how generous and true a friend Kingswood will surely never forget. Nothing pleased him more than to visit the school, and on these occasions he would take delight in going to and fro seeking for some deficiency that he might supply, some improvement that he might make. He always left a £10 note to provide the boys with bacon for breakfast. In 1889 the comfortless chaos of the prefects' room attracted his attention, and he had the room completely repapered, repainted, and refurnished. In 1891 he removed once for all a long-standing difficulty, and at a cost of £1000 provided the school with a ten-acre field. It was soon found necessary to build a stone wall on one side of the land at a cost of £107; John Cannington paid it. On another occasion he paid £420 to build another storey over the kitchen for the better accommodation of the servants.

No wonder his was the most popular name in the place; but he was welcomed not only for his gifts but for himself. "So soon as it was rumoured that he was expected, a good lookout was kept. Sharp eyes were on the watch at all odd corners and between the gate and St. Stephen's, that early news might be obtained of his arrival. He made smiles come everywhere. All hearts were glad to see him. On his entering the dining-hall for the first time of each visit, all faces were eager and bright, and hearts and hands gave him a not-to-be-forgotten welcome."

He was for forty years a crippled man, his right foot and hand and eye having been affected by paralysis. Surely it must have stirred many thoughts had any stranger seen these two hundred and fifty boys cheering this paralysed form with all their hearts. They greatly err who say that nothing appeals to English boys but bodily prowess. He liked no part of his visits better than the daily prayers in hall; his favourite tunes were sung, and all sang their best. As the boys passed out, their names were whispered to him. "It is like reading the stations," he would say.

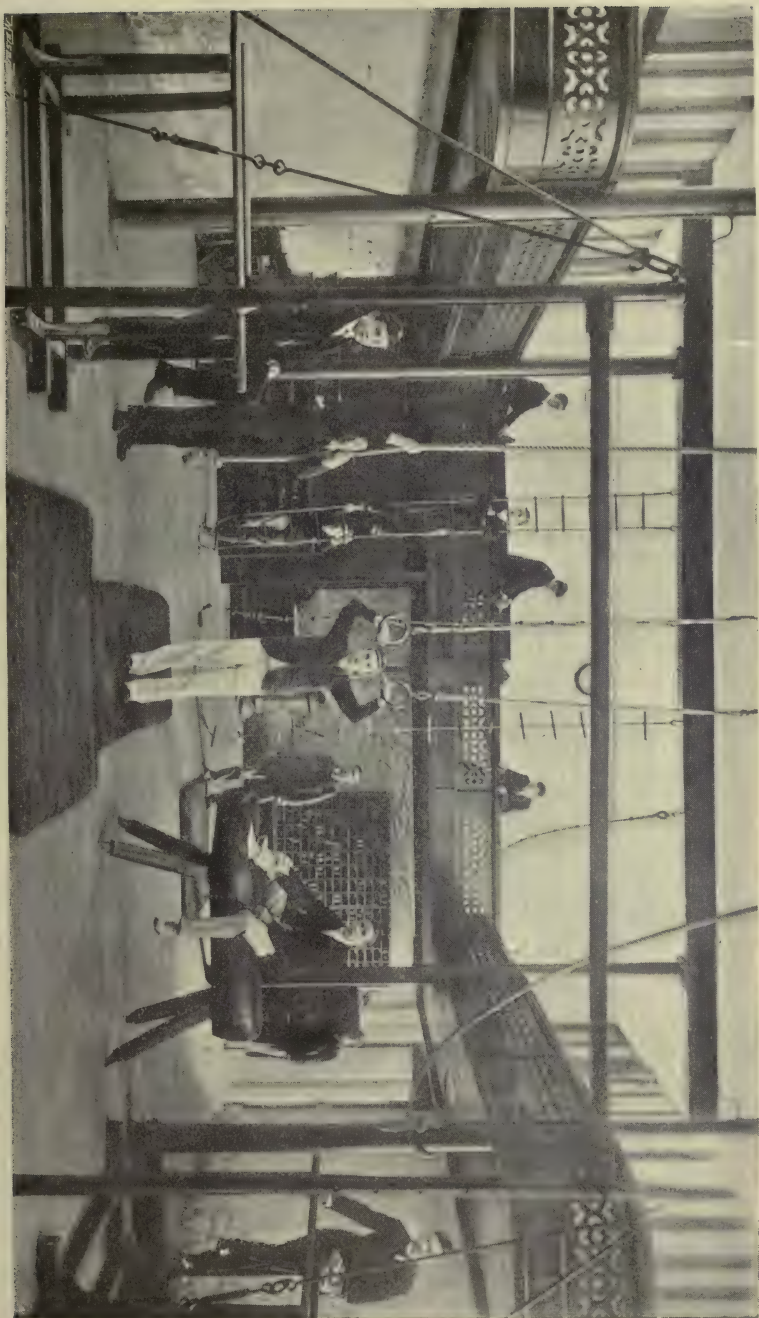


"This month of May," wrote Dr. Bowden in 1896, "it was his purpose to come south-west again, and he wrote, 'I am looking forward to it as a boy does to his holidays.'" But it was not to be. His holiday has begun elsewhere. He entered upon it on Good Friday 1896, in the early morning. In commemoration of his gifts, especially that of the field, a scholarship was founded, known during his lifetime as the Field Scholarship (for he insisted on the name of the donor of the field being withheld), but henceforth to be called by his name. There is also a small exhibition, originated in the same way.

John Farnworth was also of Liverpool, and sometime mayor. Truly, for all the fears of the concentration time, the North has not forgotten how to be generous. In 1890 he left a legacy of £1000 to the Schools' Fund. It was devoted to a most admirable purpose. In 1891 Farnworth Hall, a detached two-storey building, was erected. The lower storey is a gymnasium, provided with gallery, dressing-room, and lavatories. The apparatus was paid for by subscriptions, a large proportion of which were raised by the efforts of Mrs. J. S. Workman. Above the gymnasium are three rooms, used as a reading-room, newsroom, and reference library. The building was opened by Dr. Moulton on 18th December 1891.

During this year other important changes took place. The junior schoolroom roof was raised bodily, by means of winches, nine or ten feet, and the room divided into two storeys; of these the upper storey became the junior schoolroom, while the lower floor was divided into a series of alcoves for overcoats, boots, boxes, etc. The headmaster's room and the first and second form rooms in the new buildings became workrooms, while the old workrooms were handed over to the headmaster; of these he made a sitting-room, a physical laboratory, and a classroom. The last of these communicates with the staircase to the old reading-room, which is now a classroom. Next year the old changing-room was covered with a glass roof and turned partly into two music-rooms and partly into a masters' lavatory. Another music-room was obtained in the site of one of the former boxrooms, while the then music-rooms were thrown into one for a masters' smoking-room. The movements of the music-room are somewhat confusing. In 1875 what was known as the committee room was given up to this purpose; this room was in the main building west of the tower, and looked out upon the





THE GYMNASIUM, WITH THE PREFECTS OF 1896.







garden. In 1883 the cult of Apollo was removed to dingier quarters, where the laboratory, and before that the swimming bath, had stood. One of these music-rooms had no natural light at all! Now it takes the place of the old changing-room, and, descending into the abyss, of one of the boxrooms.

During the Christmas holidays of 1892-93 a remarkable piece of work was done which deserves record. The breakdown of the main boiler made it necessary to obtain a new one, and a contract was made to finish in time for the reopening of the school. "The



THE SANATORIUM.

boiler arrived late on Friday, and it was Saturday evening before it could be got into its bed. Starting work at four o'clock on Monday morning, the same staff of men worked on without interruption till it was finished on Wednesday afternoon at five. Sixty-one hours' continuous work in a narrow underground passage is a record not easily beaten." During those holidays, also, the drainage was entirely renewed and great improvements in lighting made. For the first time the schoolroom and dining-hall were made cheerfully light in every part. The once gloomy Glasgow room, moreover, is



hardly to be recognized in the glow of the "Clapton ventilating lights."

The headmaster's house was originally a cottage which stood on the site of the present sanatorium. Mr. Osborn for some time rented a house (St. Lawrence) on the Lansdown Road, his predecessor's residence being thought worthy of no better fate than to become a toolhouse. About 1870 Burton House was built out of money left by Mrs. Burton, and is still the headmaster's home.

The original architect was, as has been stated, Mr. James Wilson. At the alterations in 1882 he was joined by Mr. E. Hoole, F.R.I.B.A., of London. To the kindness of the latter gentleman we owe the 1875 plan which accompanies this chapter.



## CHAPTER II

### IN THE CLASSROOM

Then what golden hours were for us !  
While we sate together there,  
How the white vests of the chorus  
Seemed to wave up a live air !  
How the cothurn trod majestic  
Down the deep iambic lines,  
And the rolling anapaestic  
Curled like vapour over shrines !

E. B. BROWNING.

It were a long and not interesting business to trace in any detail the nature of Kingswood studies during the last fifty years. In order to give some idea of the progress or regress that may have been made, it is sufficient to take two or three typical years and describe the curriculum then followed.

Take first the year 1853, soon after the migration, and during the headmastership of Mr. H. M. Shera. At that date boys left the school at or before the age of fifteen, except, of course, the extra-year boy, who stayed till sixteen. The school was divided nominally into fourteen classes, number one being the highest ; but these classes worked mostly in pairs, thus forming seven divisions. The highest division contained nine boys, four in Class I. and five in Class II. Class I., during that year, read the *Crito*, the *First Philippic*, and six hundred lines of *Ædipus Rex*, twenty Odes of Horace, with the *Ars Poetica*, twenty chapters of Livy, and a little Juvenal ; they also prepared a certain amount of Arnold's Prose Composition, but apparently no continuous prose, and wrote Latin verses. In mathematics, Tate's *Calculus*,<sup>1</sup> Tate's *Plane Trigonometry*, and Tate's *Mensuration* were read through, six books of Euclid, and the whole of Part I. of Colenso's *Algebra*, with arithmetic completing their

<sup>1</sup> A slender but interesting book, which includes the elements of the Differential and of the Integral Calculus.



equipment. French and German and the ordinary English subjects formed part of the course. No English literature seems to have been read, except for parsing purposes! Paley's *Evidences*, Bushby's *Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures*, and the Conference Catechisms were the divinity text-books. Latin was taught from the very first, Greek was begun in Division V. Division IV. was the first to attempt algebra, and Division III. read the first book of Euclid.

In 1859, at the close of the first school year during which boys had been sent in for the Oxford Local Examinations, the first class submitted for examination very much the same classical work as in 1855, Tacitus replacing Livy, and Thucydides being read instead of Demosthenes. The mathematical programme of Class I. (two boys) omits differential calculus, goes farther in Euclid, algebra, and plane trigonometry, and adds some amount of analytical geometry, statics, and spherical trigonometry. In divinity, Whately appears in lieu of Paley, Bushby has disappeared, a portion of the Bible and (in the two upper divisions) of the Greek Testament is added. Apparently for the first time "papers" were set, as far as Class I. was concerned, in addition to oral examination. The examiner is "especially gratified to find them *honest* productions."

In 1873, for the first time, the school was examined by examiners appointed by the Cambridge Syndicate for the Examination of Schools. The report was far from laudatory with regard to the lower forms; but our business here is with the curriculum. Class I. (six boys) presented portions of Demosthenes, Herodotus, Æschylus, Sallust, and Horace, together with grammar and composition; the highest mathematical work included mechanics, hydrostatics, and trigonometry; in divinity, Greek Testament and the Acts in English were offered by Class I., the Catechism and Old Testament books being taught in the classes below. We find also French, history, geography, and English grammar as subjects of examination, together with a portion of the play of *Hamlet*.

Turn now to a date subsequent to the amalgamation; take 1878. Here we find the highest form, the sixth, containing fifteen boys, divided into various sections, one boy reading for a university scholarship, two for the Intermediate Arts Examination at London, four for the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board Examination, and eight for the Senior Oxford Local Examination. One division of the fifth is working for London Matriculation, the other division and one of the fourth forms for the Junior Local Examination. At this



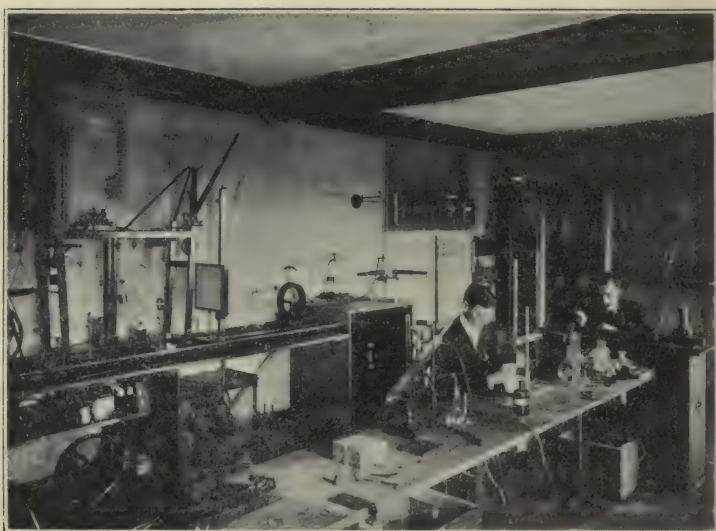
time the forms extended from the sixth down to the third. The sixth and fifth were, as is shown above, divided into groups working for various definite objects. The fourth and third forms each consisted of two parallel divisions, classical and modern. The modern forms replaced Greek by German and additional science.

Take, lastly, a more recent year, 1897. Here we have a sixth form of fourteen boys, twelve of whom are prefects. These boys specialize ; two are reading for the London B.A., nine for university scholarships (in classics, mathematics, or modern languages), and three for the Intermediate Arts Examination at London. The fifth form, in various sections, devotes itself to London Matriculation and the Cambridge Local Examinations, the fourth form mainly to the Junior Local Examinations.

In attempting to estimate the progress of Kingswood studies, during, say, the last hundred years, it is of course only possible to speak in general terms. The classical work seems to have followed the same lines of development as in the majority of English schools. Much less time is devoted to it, and in consequence there are points of deterioration ; the power of apt and ready quotation from ancient authors seems to have become well-nigh lost ; grammatical knowledge is not so minute, and is less scholarly. On the other hand, the method of teaching is more rational, and the classics are treated more in the light of literature than as merely fields for the study of language. No doubt the average boy gains and the clever boy loses under this treatment. In this change that has come over classical teaching in England, Kingswood has shared ; here, as elsewhere, the growing multiplicity of subjects has compelled it. Verses never formed a serious part of the Kingswood course ; occasionally a few of the upper boys dabbled in them ; but verse-making, if it is to be of any good, must begin early. In mathematics Kingswood has made immense strides ; the amount of mathematical work done at Kingswood in the twenties was on a par with that of other classical schools of the time, but seems ludicrous when we compare it with the work of to-day. The scientific teaching is of modern growth. "Philosophical lectures" formed from early times a pleasant relief from more severe studies, but it is not till about 1870 that any systematic scientific work was done, and then only in chemistry. The creation of a Modern Side in 1875 gave some stimulus and opportunity to this branch of education, and a certain amount of good work was done in botany. Physics, to any useful extent, has only



been added during the present headmastership. The idea of a choice of curriculum is as old as 1814, when it was ordered that all boys should pursue the same course for the first two years (except at their parents' request), and at the end of that time the parents of such boys as then seemed "incapable of languages" were to be consulted as to the best course of study for them. The creation of a systematic Modern Side in 1875 has not met with all the success that could be desired. In 1876 the headmaster reported that the modern forms did "not stand so high in industry, discipline, or attainments as the classical forms of corresponding rank." According to



THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

the original plan, German and additional science took the place of Greek on the Modern Side. In 1889 an attempt was made to give vitality to this department by adding shorthand and by creating a modern fifth, whose work should be with a view to commercial life and the Civil Service. At present the upper fourth is purely a modern form, which does Civil Service subjects. It has been found that the average "modern" boy cannot manage three languages, and German has been dropped. Drawing and music do not seem to have ever been part of the regular curriculum. Many modern educationists are



of opinion that drawing and class-singing should be taught throughout a school, but the great diversity of subjects required at the present day makes it unavoidable that something should give way. Drawing and music (vocal and instrumental) have therefore at Kingswood been "extras."<sup>1</sup> A drawing master has formed part of the teaching staff from very early times. In 1861 a singing master came from Bath on certain days; in 1867 the present music master was engaged; his duties have been almost entirely connected with instrumental music; vocal music has been taught to voluntary classes by one of the resident masters.

Examinations naturally group themselves under two heads, internal and external.

*Internal Examinations.*—From 1847 to 1855 the Rev. Jonathan Crowther examined the school annually in both classics and mathematics. In 1856 he died, and the duty was assigned to Mr. H. M. Spera, who was assisted by the Rev. J. Lomas. From 1857 to 1863 the Rev. Benjamin Frankland fulfilled this function, and the Rev. W. F. Moulton from 1863 to 1872. The reports presented by these gentlemen offer little material for comment, and are almost uniformly commendatory. In 1862 Mr. Frankland writes: "The *morale* of the lads, as it may be designated,—their general bearing, their manner towards each other, their self-respect, their self-possessed method of going to work, as they appeared in the examination room,—is of an order strikingly superior to anything which it has been my pleasure to witness even in Lansdown. . . . After many years' familiar knowledge of both the schools, I now seem to see—I had almost said for the first time—some embodiment of the very idea (I refer to the *moral* purpose) of the Founder." Up to 1868 the mathematical results regularly show themselves somewhat inferior to those in classics. In that year, however, the reports show that the mathematics had taken a great stride forward both in quantity and quality. In 1869 the examiner commends the introduction of Farrar's *Greek Syntax* into the school, and records the interest it awakened in this subject. In that year Greek and Latin "unseens" were set, apparently for the first time. During this time examinations in divinity and in "English subjects" were conducted separately by ministers appointed for the purpose by the committee.

<sup>1</sup> Drawing, however, formed part of the ordinary curriculum in the lower forms from 1883 to 1897. Mr. Sanderson also taught singing at one time.



In allusion to what has been said above with regard to the curriculum of the fifties, we may quote from the report of the "English" examiners in 1855. "The first division was exercised in parsing and scanning the third book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and they indicated a very exact acquaintance with the rules and principles of English grammar. The second division parsed a passage from Sheridan Knowles' *Elocutionist* with very great correctness. In the remaining five divisions M'Culloch's *Reading Lessons* were used with an equally satisfactory result. In addition, the first three divisions parsed and scanned many portions of Wesley's Hymns in a very creditable manner; and all the boys wrote short exercises on their slates, which were severally examined." In 1856 the examination of the upper boys "embraced the nature of language, the structure and different kinds of sentences, with other subjects comprehended in the philosophy of language." This probably intimates the first introduction of English "analysis" into the course. Next year *Paradise Lost* is used to supply passages for analysis; in this year also history and geography appear among the examination subjects. In 1860 two optimistic examiners deduce from the fact that some boys did not know as much as others the conclusion "that there is scope for diversities of mental taste and aptitude, and that, while all have the opportunity of becoming well-informed, they are not planed down to a uniform level." In 1863 reading forms part of the examination, and "distinctness of utterance and correct aspiration" are *desiderata*. In 1866 a separate writing examiner was appointed. Three years later English literature appears among the subjects, the first five classes each taking up some classical work. There is an obscure remark made by the divinity examiners of that year; they say: "Occasional failures—in a few exceptional cases—furnished occasions for a display of tact and resources on the part of others which it was very refreshing to observe." In 1872 a separate French examiner was appointed. But in 1873 a considerable alteration in the system was produced by entrusting the examination of the school to the Cambridge University Syndicate for the Examination of Schools. This body sent down three men, the Rev. Stanley Walton, Vicar of Fenstanton, the Rev. Bryan Walker, and Mr. J. F. Moulton, an old boy of the school. The reports thus obtained were distinctly more critical than those of the past; while the summaries were generally commendatory, particular classes or subjects often came



in for severe treatment. Thus, in French, in Class II., with one exception, "no boy distinguished himself." Map-drawing throughout is "downright bad." In Class II. the classical "composition was bad; the exercises were so full of blunders that it was almost impossible to mark them." Here are a few more gems from the same source: Class V. (history): "Good in the parts requiring nothing but memory; break down the moment they are cross-questioned"; (geography): "Do not know accurately the merest outlines." Class VI. (Latin): "Slow, and, I must say, seem ill-taught"; (history): All but three or four "utterly ignorant."

These strictures are here quoted because they did as much as anything to force on a general recognition of the need of a better staffing of the school. To this subject we shall return.

Meanwhile the Divinity Examination was still retained in the hands of ministers appointed for the purpose, a course necessitated by the denominational character of some of the work.

In 1878 the Syndicate Examination was dropped. The fact that practically the entire upper forms presented themselves for one or another external examination was considered to render unnecessary any further examination as far as they were concerned. The remainder of the school was entrusted to an examiner appointed by the committee. In 1883, however, the entire school came before this examiner, but next year the previous system was reverted to. In 1888 two examiners were appointed, and it was thought desirable to bring the whole work of the school under survey; their report, as the governing body say, "speaks for itself." The mathematics, except Euclid, are pronounced satisfactory, the VI., V., and Upper III. being especially commended; the Euclid, however, was distinctly disappointing, except in the V. matriculation form. "There was no general examination of the upper school in English subjects, but geography was chosen as a test." It was an unlucky choice, at any rate as far as the physical geography was concerned; the ignorance on some points is termed "deplorable." But the strongest animadversions were those made by the examiner in languages. In VI.A. there was "no paper showing decided power and grasp." In the Upper V. grammar and syntax "were badly missed." In another form there was "lamentable ignorance of both Latin and Greek"; in another, "no boy did well, and most badly." In French, four out of the six forms in the upper school are pronounced "bad all round." This ill-advised



and ill-tempered report, which, in the fixed conviction of those best able to judge, was grossly unfair, not only led to the resignation of the headmaster, but also seriously damaged the school. The numbers fell in three years by no less than 52. Then a recovery took place, and in 1891 there was an increase of 26. In 1889 the same examiners reported great and marked improvement, except indeed in Greek Testament and Catechism; a year later, and the same examiners speak in terms of very warm commendation. In 1891 the detailed report of the Cambridge Locals was held sufficient for the upper school, the lower school only being examined. The Cambridge Locals results are now summarized and commented upon at intervals by someone appointed for the purpose by the governing body.

*External Examinations.*—For many years there were no external examinations which were open to Kingswood boys; the age at which they left precluded them from attempting even the London Matriculation. The first boy from either of the schools for ministers' sons who passed this examination was E. Waddy (of Kingswood) in 1839, nine years after he left the school; the first boy to pass direct from school was C. A. Clulow (of the Grove) in 1864. However, in 1858 the Oxford University Local Examinations were begun, and Mr. Jefferson, who was one of the members of the Bath committee, seized the opportunity to send in five of his boys, with the result that three of them passed in the first division and two in the second. The action did not escape criticism, and criticism of the quaintest kind. At a meeting of the committee in 1859, the Rev. W. H. Rule, D.D., stated that he had heard that the boys of one institution had been sent to the Middle-Class Examination without adequate authority; had he a son in that school he would certainly have objected to his going where young tradesmen and clerks went! The Rev. T. Vasey said that the Grove committee had carefully considered the matter, and had declined to send boys in, considering that the object of these examinations was to extend the influence of the Church among the middle classes! Well might Dr. Bunting ask in what sequestered dell in Yorkshire they had got that idea.

In 1860 the Grove followed the example of Kingswood, and in 1864 the last effort of opposition died away when Dr. Rule and Dr. Waddy were defeated on a motion intended to prevent use being made of these examinations. From 1858 to 1890 the connection of Kingswood with the Oxford Locals was unbroken, and



its success extraordinary. At first the top boys of the school competed, but afterwards Mr. Osborn was accustomed to send in fifth and fourth form boys only. During the entire thirty-two years 204 passed as seniors, 121 in the first division; and no less than 795 as juniors, 336 in the first division. This gives an average of about 31 passes annually. In the seniors the first place in the general list was taken six times, the second place five times, the third place seven times; in separate subjects the first place has been taken ten times in mathematics, six times in languages, five times in English, thrice in Greek, twice in divinity, and once each in arithmetic, physics, and Italian. Among the juniors the first place has been won seven times, the second nine times, and the third seven times.<sup>1</sup> Since 1890 four seniors have passed, all in the first division, one being first in the list; the four secured between them first places in Latin, Greek (twice), and political economy. The Oxford lists offer a clear testimony to the fact elsewhere stated, that the system of amalgamation extending from 1875 to 1883 presented the best opportunities for academic success. The summary given above records 999 passes in thirty-two years; during a quarter of that time, the eight years of amalgamation, 414 of these were secured, or an average of nearly 52 a year.

In 1890 the date of the Oxford examinations was altered from June to July, in order to suit the almost universal adoption of the division of the school year into three terms. Kingswood, however, retained the old plan of half-years, and July fell in the holidays. The experiment was made of dividing the year into three, and in 1890 the Oxford Examination was taken as usual. The plan, however, proved so costly and so difficult to adjust to the date of Conference, that reluctantly the time-honoured connection with "the Oxfords" had to be abandoned, and the Cambridge Locals, which fall in December, took their place. This necessitated, or seemed to necessitate, the

<sup>1</sup> For convenience of complete reference, the Grove results for 1860 to 1874 are appended. The Grove, however, divided its forces, in some years giving preference to the Cambridge Locals. The Grove passed 5 seniors, all in the first division, securing the second place twice; and 88 juniors, 50 in the first division, obtaining the first place twice, and the second once, and the third three times. In the Cambridge Locals from 1863 to 1874, 10 seniors passed from the Grove, 6 in the first division, and 49 juniors, 19 in the first division. Among the seniors six distinctions were won in divinity (once the first place), five in English, four in mathematics, three in Greek (once the first place) and in applied mathematics, and two in Latin. Among the juniors the distinctions won were, in mathematics eleven, in Greek eight, in divinity seven, in English five (once the first), in French two.



alteration of the beginning of the school year to January. Nor are the Cambridge examinations so suitable for a classical school ; natural science and drawing are at the candidate's option in lieu of Latin and Greek, and they as much assist his final place in the order. Moreover, though the successful candidates are arranged in classes, these classes are alphabetical ; this, while it conceals inferiority, also obscures success.

However, during seven years (1890-96), 59 seniors have passed, 39 in honours ; and 273 juniors, 101 in honours—an average of 47 passes a year. Among the seniors 8 special distinctions have been won in English, 5 each in arithmetic and mathematics, 3 each in applied mathematics, divinity, Latin, and French, and 1 in German ; among the juniors, 16 in mathematics, 12 in arithmetic, 10 in French, 8 in English, 7 each in divinity and Latin, 2 in drawing, 1 in shorthand. Add to these figures a few casual candidates from 1873 to 1889. During this time there were 20 senior passes, all in honours, 16 in the first division, gaining between them 9 distinctions in Greek, 8 each in English, mathematics, and Latin, 4 in applied mathematics, and 3 in divinity. There was a remarkable occurrence in 1878-80. In 1878 one Kingswood boy was first, in 1879 two Kingswood boys, and in 1880 three Kingswood boys were bracketed equal as first in the whole list.

Four hundred and fifty-eight Kingswood boys have matriculated at London University (besides 75 Grovites). Of the whole 533, 219 have graduated ; they have carried off 47 exhibitions and scholarships, 23 prizes, and 10 medals. Eleven have proceeded to a doctorate. Of the 533 matriculants, who extend over sixty-seven years (1839 to 1896), 156 passed during the eight years of amalgamation, mostly direct from the school.

London has had more attraction for Kingswood boys than the older universities, for evident pecuniary reasons. Being an examining body only and requiring no residence, London offers a degree at a comparatively trifling cost. As a general rule Oxford and Cambridge have been forbidden Edens to those who could not win scholarships. Of course for many years their degrees were not obtainable by Nonconformists.

However, what has been done by Kingswood at these universities has been for the most part done brilliantly. Complete records are probably not within our access, but some statistics may be given with the proviso that the figures are none of them too great, all of



them probably less than the fact. Take Oxford first; there we claim 51 scholarships or exhibitions and 6 fellowships. In the final honours schools mathematics has attracted 18 men, *Literæ Humaniores* 18, science 6, history 5, law 2, theology 1; while one man has taken both mathematics and classics (he secured a double first), and one mathematics and science. Turning to Cambridge, we find 60 scholarships, exhibitions, or sizarships, and 17 fellowships. With regard to the selection of triposes, 37 men have taken



THE SENIOR SCHOOLROOM.

mathematics (27 wranglers), 14 classics, 11 natural science, 2 modern languages, 2 theology, while law, history, and moral science each claim one devotee. Ten have taken two triposes, three of them securing double firsts, one in classics and mathematics, one in mathematics and science, and the other in classics and theology.<sup>1</sup> Kingswood claims two Senior Wranglers, and allusion must be made to a peculiarly brilliant run of successes, probably unmatched by any other school. It began in 1882, when Kingswood supplied the 5th, 8th, and 18th Wranglers; in 1883 she was

<sup>1</sup> These figures include the Grove.



content with the 31st; in 1884 she claimed the 2nd; in 1885 again the 31st; in 1886 the *first and second*, as well as the 19th.

It seems fitting at this point to put on record as extraordinary a career of examinational success as ever fell to the lot of one candidate. In 1878, at the age of thirteen, A. C. Dixon essayed his first public examination, the Junior Oxford Local; he came out *first in the first class*. In 1879 he entered for the Senior Oxford; he came out *first in the first class*. In 1880 he attacked the Senior Cambridge; he was *first in the first class*. He then turned his attention to London; at the 1882 January Matriculation he was *first* in the highest (the honours) division. At Intermediate Arts in 1884 he secured the Mathematical Exhibition, at B.A. in 1886 the Mathematical Scholarship, at M.A. in 1887 the Mathematical Medal. Meanwhile, in 1883, he won the *first* open scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1886 he entered for the Mathematical Tripos; he was *Senior Wrangler*.

*Scholarships, etc.*—The first boy to receive an extra year at Kingswood was Jonathan Crowther in 1808. From that time an extra-year boy seems to have been selected from time to time; for this extra year payment was made. When the Grove was founded, the same custom was introduced there. In 1862 the Grove held its jubilee, and the funds raised on that occasion were devoted to the foundation of a Jubilee Scholarship. By way of distinction, the title of Conference Scholarship was applied to the extra year referred to above. By this time the Conference Scholarship was a free year granted to the most distinguished Levite of the year. At the amalgamation, the Grove Conference Scholarship was transferred to Kingswood.

The Jubilee Scholarship consists of the proceeds of £500 invested in railway stock. In some years two scholarships have been given. In 1875, at the amalgamation, the regulation was made that the income of this stock should be used either to pay for an extra year or for a prize, at the option of the parent, to be awarded for mathematics and open to all boys who have not had an extra year. As a matter of fact, it has always taken the form of an extra year, though the governing body are also at liberty to award it as a leaving exhibition. The Morley Scholarships, like the last, were founded at the Grove in 1862; one through the munificence of George Morley, Esquire, of Leeds, an old Grove boy, and one from the same source as the Jubilee Scholarship. The deed,



dated 1868, states that they are to be awarded to leaving boys, but gives Conference power to alter the conditions. In 1875 it was determined to allot one to a boy who has just completed his ordinary course, and the other to a boy who has already had a scholarship year. They were to be open, as long as suitable candidates could be found, only to boys who had been at the Grove.

In 1874 Mr. John Fernley left £500 to Kingswood and £500 to the Grove, and the proceeds were assigned to an exhibition for two years to be held at some place of higher education; next year, however, the term of holding was reduced to one year, and the value was to be made up to £50 from the school funds.

In 1878 Mr. J. E. Lightfoot, formerly Mayor of Accrington, founded a scholarship for divinity by the gift of £750.

In 1881 Mr. W. W. Pocock of London made over four houses in Battersea to trustees, for a scholarship at Kingswood, to be open only to ministers' sons who have been not more than five years at school. The four houses produced an annual rent of £18; the leases fall in in 1960. From 1883-85 the scholarship was given to boys who would not otherwise have obtained a sixth year; from 1886-88 it was given as an entrance scholarship, adjudged on the results of the entrance examination; this, however, was found very unsatisfactory, and the original plan was restored. The John Cannington Scholarship is mentioned elsewhere. There is also a John Cannington Exhibition of £10, tenable at the school. A curious fact—due to the early age at which boys formerly left the school—is the existence of scholarships from Kingswood to other schools. In 1852, "The Directors of the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton, regarding the removal of Kingswood School to Lansdown, near Bath, as the commencement of a new era in its history, offer to the acceptance of the committee of that school on behalf of the pupils educated there an annual scholarship of £20, as an incentive to high literary effort . . . and as affording to them the opportunity of continued training." The scholarship was to be offered to the first boy at Kingswood; it was to be tenable for one year at Taunton, and the holder must pass "a creditable examination" in the ordinary subjects of a school course. The first holder of this scholarship was P. Chapman. Wesley College, Sheffield, followed suit, and both Sheffield and Taunton extended their offer to the Grove. Various successful private school masters took the same step, but



their offers were not accepted without protest. As early as 1867 the Rev. Charles Prest and the Rev. George Osborn objected to private schools securing the best fruits of Kingswood training for the benefit of their own reputation.

In the matter of medals, as in that of scholarships, the Grove led the way. The enthusiasm and affection which the Grove aroused in the north was very striking all through its history.

In 1857 two silver medals were founded at the Grove; one by Dr. F. W. Bedford, a former master, and one by Mr. J. C. Lane of Doncaster. The former was awarded "to the most proficient outgoing boy," the latter for modern languages. These medals, being given each year by the donor, ceased in 1875. In 1860 Mr. John Chubb, hearing of the existence of silver medals at the Grove, offered £50 to found one at Kingswood in memory of Dr. Jabez Bunting, to be given to the head of the school. The example being thus set, many imitators quickly followed it. In 1863 Mr. S. Evans of Bath gave a medal for the best arithmetician; this medal was known formerly as the Bath Medal and the Welsh Medal, but subsequently as the Evans Medal. In the same year Mr. John Wesley Hall of Bristol gave the medal that bears his name. In that year also we read in the report of the Grove Committee, that Mr. W. B. Holdsworth offered an annual "Morley Medal" for "the most proficient out-going mathematical scholar"; but we cannot find any trace of this medal having ever been actually given. Next year the first and only gold medal (for divinity) was given by Mr. Thomas Meek, an old Grove boy. This medal was continued at the Grove as long as possible, and was not transferred to Kingswood till 1884.

Among other bequests must be mentioned £200 left by Mr. C. T. Gabriel for the encouragement of modern studies; the prize for good conduct founded by Mr. Thomas Dix; that for reading, awarded after public competition, by the Rev. W. O. Punshon, LL.D. In 1880 Sir Henry Mitchell gave £10 to provide a prize for mathematics at the Grove; and £25, the gift of Mrs. Taylor of Bath, is invested for prize purposes, but no Taylor prize has yet been awarded. At the laying of the foundation stone of New Kingswood in 1850, Mr. Thomas Farmer offered £100 to provide an annual prize for an essay on Dr. Chalmers' remark that "Methodism is Christianity in earnest." Subsequently, he wrote to say that this proposal was "the fruit of a sudden impression," and that he would



leave the choice of subject to the committee, with the suggestion that "The Bible" or "The British and Foreign Bible Society," might be suitable. As a matter of fact, two prizes are offered annually (for seniors and juniors respectively) for the best essays on some subject connected with the English Reformation in the sixteenth century. Among other donors of prizes in recent times was the Rev. W. O. Simpson, who, up to his death, gave a prize which was awarded in a curious way, namely, by the vote of the school. The school justified the confidence by invariably selecting a worthy recipient. The Rev. E. T. Stubbs, M.A., the Rector of Charlcombe, in which parish the school stands, invariably took a great interest in this portion of his flock; he was a constant and welcome visitor on prize day, and gave an annual prize to be awarded to some boy who should combine athletic skill with a fair proficiency in other respects. Mr. Stubbs died in 1897. For many years the late Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D., gave a prize for Greek Testament, and for many years Mr. P. W. Bunting, the editor of the *Contemporary Review*, gave one for music. Among other donors may be mentioned Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., the Rev. F. W. Kellett, Mr. S. R. Edge, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, the Rev. R. N. Young, D.D., Mr. S. Fox Andrews, Mrs. Hart, and Mrs. Tonkin. Many of the masters have also from time to time given prizes, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Hobson, who has continually given drawing prizes, and Mr. Richards, who gives most valuable rewards for classics. The latest addition to the list is due to the generosity of the family of the late Rev. J. S. Jones, himself an old Kingswood boy, whose sons have been among the most distinguished *alumni* of the school; fifty pounds has been handed over to the trustees of the Scholarship and Prize Fund, to found a biennial prize for higher mathematics. If in time the appreciation of the investment or any increase of the capital sum permit it, the prize will take the form of a gold medal. It is among the conditions of the gift that this prize shall rank among those "associated with boards," that is, that the names of the winners shall be inscribed on a board hung in some conspicuous position.

Prize day has, of course, always been an occasion of interest, but was not always a public gathering. Formerly, a committee day was selected, and the chairman of the committee would present the prizes. In 1861 we first hear of anything more formal, when "the boys and a few friends assembled in the hall."



In 1863, however, a great function took place. "Shortly after three the assembled company were conducted to the large dining-hall. On entering, the boys were ranged on either side under some formidable printed announcements — 'Whigs,' 'Tories,' 'Government Benches,' 'Treasury Bench.'" This Parliament opened in an unusual way, for the boys sang "*Dulce Domum*" under the guidance of their music master; other pieces followed. As the music ceased, "there glided quietly into the room Mr. Speaker, arrayed in wig and long robes, and preceded by one usher with his robes, and followed by another. With much dignity, he took his seat upon an elevated platform in the centre, the Clerk of the House, duly attired, at the same time seating himself at a table in front. The usual parliamentary preliminaries were gone through: a certain honourable member for Bath took his seat; notice was given of a Bill for the closing of public-houses on Sundays, and of another for the abolition of corporal punishment in schools; the Kingswood Vacation Bill was read a third time, and passed unanimously amid loud cheers, and then came the tug of war. A leading member of the Government rose from the Treasury Bench to introduce a Bill for the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell in Hyde Park at an expense not exceeding £8000. A vigorous and well-sustained debate ensued, and after an hour the motion was lost by a large majority."<sup>1</sup> Then followed the distribution of prizes by the governor. An appeal was made to the boys: "Who is worthy of the Bunting Medal?" As the conditions of the award of this medal are clearly laid down, it was perhaps fortunate that the choice of the boys accorded therewith. The recipient was T. L. Taylor.

In 1864 the new organ added to the harmony of the proceedings, under the manipulation of Mr. J. M. Shum, the organist of King Street Chapel. Mr. West seized the opportunity of making a collection towards the cost of this instrument, £16 being realized. The governor again presented the prizes, the chairman of committee presiding. When the Bunting Medal was given, Mr. West pointed to the board on which the names of medallists were inscribed, and remarked that there was room for several more boards of a similar kind. This led to the immediate offer of the Wesley Hall Medal and the Evans Medal.

The feature of the 1865 prize-giving was the presentation of a

<sup>1</sup> A prophetic division.



clock and ring to Mr. Henry Jefferson, the presentation being made by Mr. H. E. Prest. The testimonial had been set on foot by the then first class, and Mr. Prest spoke as representing some seventy boys who had passed through that class. The clock bore the inscription: "Presented to Henry Jefferson, M.A., on his resigning the headmastership of Kingswood School, after ten years of the most successful labour, by some of those who have enjoyed the great moral and intellectual advantages of his training." In 1866—for hereabouts almost every year presents some point of interest—the second master, Mr. Gostick, read out the mark list for the year, each boy, "as his name was uttered, modestly standing up," and receiving due applause. Mr. West as before distributed the prizes. "'This boy,' said he, concerning one whom all his schoolfellows love, 'this boy ought to have had a prize last year, but did not get it; gain to him in some respects, it is loss in others that he is my son.' . . . To the honour of the Misses West, the satisfaction of the assembly, and the amazement of such as remembered the musical instruments of the old school, some pupils performed on the piano." There was also some chorus-singing; in one piece "our ear" (says the contemporary chronicler) "distinguished the words—

We wave our caps on high,  
And cry, Dear Bath, adieu!"

In 1867, for the first time, a special chairman was invited to preside and to distribute the prizes; the gentleman on this occasion was Mr. W. H. Budgett. It is an interesting fact that J. M. Lightwood, J. W. Russell, and T. C. Lewis were equal for the Bunting Medal, the award being determined by seniority. Among those who addressed the meeting was Mr. G. Hobson, who gave prizes for drawing, and "spoke at some length on the collateral advantages of an art education." One of the functions of the headmaster—now fulfilled by the senior prefect—appears to have been to lead the cheers; at any rate, Mr. Osborn called for cheers for the governor, three more for Mrs. West, and three more for the governor's daughters. Boys have always obeyed Mr. Osborn, and they obeyed then—nothing loth. Mr. West, alluding to his approaching departure, said that many happy memories of the last seven years would attend him in his retirement. It was not likely any of them would see him after-



wards; they might possibly soon hear of his safe and happy departure to another world; he could never forget Kingswood. This prophecy was fulfilled; in 1869 Mr. West died.

In 1868 a very remarkable point in the prize list was that the dux in each class in the lower school was the youngest boy in that class.

There is nothing of note to arrest attention till we reach the year 1882, when, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm, a presentation was made to Mr. Osborn on behalf of his past and present pupils by Mr. W. T. A. Barber. The presentation consisted of an illuminated address, a handsome writing-table, and a cheque for a hundred guineas.

In more recent years the prize-givings have been enlivened by excellent musical performances and gymnastic displays.



## CHAPTER III

### FINANCE

ῥίξα πάντων τῶν κακῶν.

IN order to follow the progress of this somewhat complicated subject, it will be convenient to describe the condition of the Schools' Fund in 1852-53, as a basis from which to start. The chief sources of income were as follows. Subscriptions raised in the various circuits and public collections, during November, provided £4834. This was, however, an unusually scanty yield, owing to the agitation at that time going on in the Connexion. This item will be referred to simply as *Collections*. Ministers having sons at the school paid two guineas for each, ministers having children at home paid one guinea for each such child that was on the fund, all other ministers paid half a guinea. These *Ministers' Subscriptions* were annual, and in 1852-53 produced £1150. The *Children's Fund* paid six guineas for each child at school; total, £1634. The *Foreign Missionary Society* provided £550, paying £25 for each missionary's son at school. In addition, there was a small sum, varying of course from year to year, produced by legacies.

Turning to the other side of the account, we find that *Kingswood* cost £3399, and *Woodhouse Grove* £3011. The fund also paid £12 for each boy, and eight guineas for each girl, of educational age, not at a connexional school. At this time there was no such school for girls. These payments continued for a period, in the case of boys, of six years, in the case of girls, of five years. The total sum thus reached was somewhat lessened by the payments to children of retired or deceased ministers being charged to the Children's Fund.<sup>1</sup> The amount of these *Home Allowances* paid by

<sup>1</sup> This regulation was made in 1844; from 1835-44 these payments had fallen to the Auxiliary Fund.



the Schools' Fund in 1852-53 was £4211. There were, of course, also expenses of management and interest on loans. Altogether, the expenditure exceeded the income by £2489. Adding to this the accumulated deficits of the past, at the Conference of 1853 the Schools' Fund was £5799 in debt. This unhealthy financial position had naturally caused much concern to the committee, for, besides the constantly increasing adverse balance in the current account, there was also a standing debt of some £5000 on the building fund of the new school. There was now, however, a prospect of deliverance. In 1851 a finance sub-committee, when the debt due to the treasurers was £1800, had recommended a step of considerable magnitude. Besides the Schools' Fund, the Contingent Fund and the Auxiliary Fund had balances to the bad. Mr. Francis Riggall of Bristol "proffered a noble sum, which he has since increased" to start a "Relief and Extension Fund" for the payment of all connexional debts. By this means £100,000 was eventually raised. The "loyal and large-hearted views" expressed by the laity at this time were not without their counterpart in the action of Conference, for the already heavily-burdened ministers decreed an additional subscription of one guinea from each of their number towards the Schools' Fund. This extra tax realized about £1000, but as the annual deficit was estimated at £2500, this was clearly insufficient, apart from increased income from collections. The Conference of 1854 found it necessary to make each minister responsible for raising 32s. "In some circuits the ministers were kindly aided by the people in this effort; but in many others the entire sum had to be drawn from their own allowances, which, even in their undiminished form, were too small for the comfortable maintenance of themselves and families. This arrangement, though it involved a great amount of sacrifice, was conscientiously carried out," and produced about £1000. This, however, clearly could not be done twice; many of the laymen on the committee declared that they would be no parties to any plan that made the ministers responsible for the deficiencies of the fund. The eventual decisions of Conference were, to instruct the local committees of the two schools to retrench expenditure by £400 at least, to double the normal ministerial payments, thereby returning to the rate of 1820-25 (four guineas for each boy at school, and one guinea from all other ministers), and to request the circuits to contribute 10s. 6d. for every ninety members. At the same time a wise step was taken



in appointing a lay treasurer to act with the ministerial treasurer at each school. The result of these measures was that for 1855-56 the deficit on the year was only £600, and the accumulated debt £3959, £5750 having been received from the Relief Fund. Next year's deficit was but £63.

Still there was the debt—which grew year by year, if only slowly. There was also £800 building debt at the Grove. The Conference of 1860 turned their serious attention to the matter, and succeeded in devising a plan, which was simplicity itself, and which seemed to promise permanent safety for the schools. There existed a fund, founded in 1819, known as the Children's Fund, the business of which was to raise money for the payment of six guineas annually to each minister's child, up to the age of twenty. This money was raised by a charge on each district in proportion to the number of members in the society; at this time the assessment was six guineas per ninety. This fund was in a highly prosperous condition; its objects bore considerable resemblance to those of the Schools' Fund; what was easier than to bring the strong to the aid of the weak, and to employ the large balances of the Children's Fund to redress the large deficits of the Schools' Fund? At the same time it was made possible to remit the circuit assessments of 1854 (half a guinea per ninety). In 1860 the entrance fee of five guineas<sup>1</sup> was abolished. This fee had been characterized by Mr. T. P. Bunting as an "odious confiscation," and "a monstrous and iniquitous tax, and a disgrace to the Connexion"; it had certainly prevented some ministers from sending their sons to the school. In 1862 the taxation of ministers was discontinued, except that ministers having sons at school should pay for each, not four guineas as heretofore, but three. It was also thought necessary, to restrain undue extravagance, that the committee should fix at the beginning of each year a maximum sum for the expenditure at each school, which, under ordinary circumstances, was not to be exceeded. The committee can hardly restrain their delight at the removal of this incubus of debt that had so long paralysed their efforts. In the report of 1860-61, after a brief *resumé* of the financial position, they state that the debt "now amounts to £5374, os. 5d. In former years this state of things would have been a cause of great uneasiness to the committee." But now——

<sup>1</sup> This had gone to the trustees' account, and was spent only on improvements to the property.



So the debt was cleared off. The annual deficit was regularly met. Girls' schools, three in number, were opened; the commission of 1872 was appointed, and the whole system of the boys' schools was remodelled.\* In 1875-76, the first year of the new scheme by which the Grove became the preparatory school for Kingswood, the total cost of the year rose from £17,545 to £20,405.

It was then that the blow fell! All the happy security of the past fifteen years was swept away! The Children's Fund began to fail. Next year the expenditure was £22,026, the deficiency £8049. "This deficiency grows, and the accumulated surplus of the Children's Fund is exhausted." After another year, a debt of £9613 is left unpaid.

To meet the *annual* deficit, which was now about £8000, the Conference took the following steps: the cost of clothing was charged to the parents, the circuit assessment for the Children's Fund was raised from £6, 10s. to £7 per 100 members, and the Foreign Missions Fund payments were raised so as to cover the cost to the fund. It was hoped thus to add £4600 to the income. "For the rest, the Conference relies upon the growing liberality of the Connexion." With such words the financial resolutions at former crises had been wont to end—and yet the crises recurred. Despite all these schemes and all this reliance, the deficiency for 1878-79 was over £7000.

As the Relief Fund in 1855 had come to the rescue, so in this new hour of difficulty there arose the Thanksgiving Fund, which granted £5000 towards the deficiency of 1878-79 and £2000 towards that of the next year. Still there was to be faced an estimated annual deficiency of £1500, after allowing for an increase in the collections as the result of a special appeal. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom"; a statement of the position of the fund was submitted to the district committees of May 1881, and their suggestions invited. The annual deficit, estimated at £1500 in 1879, was in February 1880 put at £3500; and by the time the statement above referred to was prepared, fuller information had set it at £7095! The difference was due partly to the unexpectedly large number of home allowances claimed—646 instead of the estimated 500. This increased the payments of the Schools' Fund by £1752; at the same time the Children's Fund was only able to advance £300 instead of £2000. For 1881-82 it was



anticipated that the income would fall short by £7975, and in 1882-83 by £8967. Meanwhile there were certain slight sources of increased income (allowed for in these calculations). The Home Mission Fund paid, in respect of the children of ministers employed as circuit missionaries, £3000 in equal instalments spread over ten years; the assessment of the Foreign Missions Fund was raised to £40 for missionaries' children at school, £25 for children at school born abroad, £12 for all children born abroad not at school.

What steps were taken to meet this crisis, and with what result? A special appeal for 1879-80 produced £1100, the Thanksgiving Fund gave £12,000 in two years, and a sale of invested legacies brought in about £5000. But these were only temporary alleviations. The number of claimants upon the fund was steadily growing; in 1870-71 that number was 657; in 1875-76, 750; in 1880-81, 1060. Nothing remained to be done but to concentrate the two schools on one spot. The offer of £15,000 for this purpose from the Thanksgiving Fund<sup>1</sup> made it possible without any added debt. It was estimated by the general committee that concentration would reduce the cost of the boys' schools from £8400 to £6868. Meantime, for the three years intervening before concentration could come into effect, Conference returned to the old system of taxation. Every minister in full work was to pay £1, 1s., every preacher on trial 10s. 6d.; and, in addition, £2 were to be paid for every boy at school. At the same time an assessment of £4237<sup>2</sup> was apportioned among the circuits.

It was found necessary to continue these ministerial taxes and circuit assessments after concentration had taken place. The first result was to produce a balance in hand of £3379 in 1883, which gradually fell to £991 in 1886, and became a debt of £936 in the next year.

In estimating the effects of concentration, it will be useful to compare the financial condition of 1883 with that of 1884. In the former year the two boys' schools cost £7705, in the latter the one school cost £6233. There was a reduction of about £300 on provisions, £230 on salaries, and £260 on servants' wages. Meanwhile, home allowances went up £800 and collections fell off to the

<sup>1</sup> This fund in all contributed £37,878—£15,000 for concentration, £5000 for a southern girls' school, and £17,878 for extinction of debt.

<sup>2</sup> This sum varied slightly from year to year.



amount of £200. The last-named item continued steadily to decrease, as the following list shows :—

Collections and Subscriptions.					
1882-83	.	.	.	.	£9017
1887-88	.	.	.	.	7767
1892-93	.	.	.	.	7474
1895-96	.	.	.	.	7104

Home allowances steadily increased up to a maximum of £14,054 in 1894 ; since then they have shown a decrease. From 1875 to 1883 the average annual cost of the two boys' schools was £9474, from 1883 to 1896 that of the one school has been £6760. This difference, however, is not entirely due to concentration ; for in 1879 the cost of clothing ceased to be chargeable to the fund. Making allowance for this, the reduction is from £8696 to £6760. On the other hand, the average amount raised by collections during 1875 to 1883 was £9085 ; since concentration it has been (up to 1896) £7747. Putting these two facts together, concentration appears to have resulted in an annual gain of about £700.

The annual average of home allowances has increased from £6432 to £12,293—nearly double. The greater part of this increase would have accrued in any case, but the average number of boys at school has decreased from 272 to 261, representing an additional annual charge of £132 in home allowances, while their presence at the school would not have appreciably increased the cost.

In 1888 the debt was £2698, and further steps were taken. The circuit assessment was altered from a rate per member, which put a tax on the increase of members, to a rate per minister. Each circuit calling out a minister into the work was assessed £2 during his period of probation, and £4 afterwards. This principle already existed in the case of the Children's Fund. The effect was a slight increase in the amount thus raised, and the principle was manifestly just. Since 1882 any increase on the year's collections in any circuit had been allowed to go to the reduction, in equal parts, of the circuit assessment and the ministers' subscriptions ; this permission was now withdrawn.

Lastly, an additional half-guinea was added to each minister's subscription. This produced nearly £1000 more. These methods were adopted on the ground that "it appears that the expenditure of the Schools' Fund will exceed its present income during the period 1888-94 by about £10,000 in the gross." As a matter of fact, the debt in 1892 was £14,506, and in 1893 £16,437, besides £3000 due for a loan. Desperate diseases require desperate



remedies. First of all the sum allotted to the schools for their maximum year's expenses was reduced, at Kingswood by £300. At the same time Conference directed that "an effort be at once made to raise the annual income from collections and subscriptions to the point at which it stood ten years ago, viz. by the sum of £1000." Alluding in 1893 to this resolution, the general committee say that in obedience thereto they "issued an urgent appeal to all ministers to take to heart the embarrassment of the fund, and to press its claims upon our people. As far as the treasurers' interim statement affords an answer to the appeal, not the least good has come of it." When the year's amount came to be made up, this assertion was found to be incorrect; the collections, etc., *had* increased—by fifteen shillings and one penny.

However, Conference in 1893 "pledged itself to raise a sum of not less than £10,000 towards the liquidation of the existing debt," and the remaining anticipated debt of £10,000 was to be regarded as a charge upon the Grove estate, the annual rent of that property being reserved to meet the interest on this debt. At the same time the girls' school at Queenswood was to be sold. Finally, for the next ten years, the twentieth year of the maintenance allowance from the Children's Fund was to be withdrawn. A special committee was also appointed to consider again the question of the admission of laymen's sons to Kingswood. What was the effect of these measures? Within twelve months £2567 was subscribed by ministers, and £8796 by laymen towards the liquidation of the debt; the sale of Queenswood realized £3000.

The initiation of the "Debt Fund" of 1893 was due to the efforts of Mr. Moses Atkinson. In 1896 it reached £11,488, 16s. 4d., with still outstanding promises of £172, 16s. Of this sum, £2869, 5s. 4d. is due to the ministers. It does not seem out of place to add the following list of the larger contributors to the fund:—

Mr. M. Atkinson . . .	£100	0	0	Mr. Sydney Hill . . .	£100	0	0
Mr. T. H. Bainbridge . .	100	0	0	Mr. W. H. Hincksman . .	100	0	0
Mr. J. L. Barker . . .	100	0	0	Mr. O. Hosegood . . .	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Beckett . . .	250	0	0	Mr. E. Hutchinson . . .	300	0	0
Mr. J. S. Budgett . . .	100	0	0	Mr. A. McArthur . . .	100	0	0
Mr. P. W. Bunting . . .	100	0	0	Mr. T. G. Osborn . . .	100	0	0
Mr. James Burnley . . .	100	0	0	Mr. T. Owen . . .	500	0	0
Mr. E. Cannington . . .	100	0	0	Mr. W. W. Pocock . . .	200	0	0
Mr. J. Cannington . . .	105	0	0	Mr. James Taylor . . .	100	0	0
A Cardiff Layman . . .	100	0	0	Mr. W. Tunstill . . .	200	0	0
Messrs. Cole Bros. . . .	150	0	0	Mr. J. E. Vanner . . .	100	0	0
Mr. W. Howell Davies . .	100	0	0	Mr. W. Vanner . . .	200	0	0
The Rev. Walford Green .	100	0	0	Mr. P. F. Wood . . .	100	0	0
Mr. T. M. Harvey . . .	500	0	0	The Misses Wood . . .	100	0	0



At the same time, one must not fail to recognize an equally generous spirit in smaller gifts from smaller incomes.

With regard to the admission of laymen's sons, which was strongly advocated by Mr. W. Hunt, the committee rejected the proposal on four grounds: first, they pointed out that "our financial system is already so complicated as to be with difficulty understood by our people, and even in some cases by our ministers." This is true; hence there would be great difficulty in making people see the justice of supporting by connexional funds a school which received the fees of laymen. Secondly, the necessary increase of expenditure that would arise from the unwillingness of laymen that their sons should share in the plain living, if not in the high thinking, at Kingswood, would counterbalance the gain in income. Thirdly, the education would suffer; for the past success of the school has depended largely on two facts, namely, that the pupils have attended with continuity, and that their education is known by them to be their fortune. Lastly, the other Methodist secondary schools might not unreasonably complain if Kingswood were brought into competition with them.

The liquidation of the debt and the decrease in home allowances made it possible in 1896 to remit the extra ministerial tax of half a guinea begun in 1888.

At a meeting of the committee in 1855, Mr. T. P. Bunting made the following remarks: "Preachers' sons who go to the school have a distinct provision made for their clothing and pocket-money (a very curious item that!) . . . Nobody can reconcile with fairness and good sense the notion that a minister who keeps his child at home should have so much less than a minister who sends his child to the school, that minister who sends his child to school getting, in nine cases out of ten, so much better meat, drink, lodging, washing, and education for him than he could have at home. . . . You appeal to the bounty of the Connexion whenever you feel a difficulty; you get what you can, but the deficiency is in every case thrown on the ministry. If you go on with this system, you will break the hearts of the Methodist preachers—it is a system of confiscation. . . . I believe you will find no relief for the difficulties of this fund, but by an amalgamation with the Contingent Fund." It had been pointed out that each boy at school cost £26, while each boy at home received only £16; and the Rev. G. B. Macdonald had said that "those who avail themselves of the advantages of the school



should pay the difference." This theory of the equalization of payments has been raised from time to time. In 1881 Dr. Rigg proposed it in a less crude form; the schools, he said, should be maintained by the payments made by ministers, the allowances paid to them from the fund being made sufficient, and the same amount being paid whether the children are at school or not. With this in view, he proposed to raise the £6, 6s. grant from the Children's Fund to £8 up to the age of six, £10 from six to twelve, £12 from twelve to twenty. The education allowance of £12 was to be extended over seven years, in such a way that from the two sources a boy of school age would receive usually £26 a year. For this purpose an additional £18,000 a year would be required, which was to be raised by further circuit levies.

Mr. William Hunt, in the same year, suggested that the annual cost of the school should be charged equally on the boys, who would receive towards it the £18, 6s. from the two allowances; at the same time he suggested an increase of these allowances, by raising the maintenance allowance to £7. This would add, as it extends to the age of twenty, £14 towards school fees.

A special finance committee in 1892 gave their adhesion to the principle of equal payments. A pamphlet, *The Peril of Kingswood*,<sup>1</sup> was issued to rebut this doctrine. Therein it was pointed out that the children at school do *not* have any advantage over children at home, as they come mostly from those circuits which offer little or no educational opportunities in the existence of good and cheap schools; a calculation, based on the circuits from which the boys then at school came, showed that for all but nineteen per cent. the school was the great *equalizing* factor in their lot.

Moreover, the existence of the school is not simply an advantage to the fund; without it, the fund would collapse. It is the name of Kingswood that attracts subscriptions.

Note also the following simple calculation, often lost sight of. In 1892 (for instance) the cost of Kingswood was £6135; but this was not its cost *to the fund*. Deduct the allowances (£18, 6s. per boy, *i.e.* £3678), the payments of the Missionary Society (£1098), the payments for extra years (£280), ministers' subscriptions (£2 per boy, *i.e.* £403), and the payments from the Scholarship Fund (£212), and we find that Kingswood cost the fund £463 only. In some years the school actually brought a profit to the

<sup>1</sup> Issued in the names of the Revs. W. Perkins and H. B. Workman.



fund. In nine years, 1884 to 1892, the average cost was £589 annually, for an average of 250 boys. In the same period the girls' schools (95 girls) cost £1065 per annum.

It may be of interest to trace the successive changes which have taken place in the constitution of the various bodies to whom has been entrusted the management of the fund.

From very early times "the Fund for the Education of the Children of the Methodist Preachers, and, in particular, for the Support of the Wesleyan Schools at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove," was controlled by a treasurer and two secretaries, all ministers. In addition, each of the above schools had its own local committee, with chairman, treasurer, and secretary. The local treasurer was the governor of the school. These committees consisted of from fifteen to twenty-five members each, but the number seems not to have been absolutely fixed. In 1835 Mr. John Irving, a layman, took the place of one of the ministerial general treasurers. On his death, in 1865, Mr. John Meek succeeded him. In 1875, on the amalgamation of the two boys' schools, the two local committees were replaced by a single governing body. Each girls' school, as it was opened, received of course its own local committee. The new governing body thus formed possessed a lay treasurer and two secretaries, one ministerial and one lay. In 1879 a general committee was created for the control of the whole fund. In that year we find the following arrangement. Over all, a general committee, with a ministerial and a lay treasurer, and two ministerial secretaries; it consisted of the two governing bodies mentioned below, and seventeen other members. Next in order stood two governing bodies, one for the amalgamated boys' schools, one for the two girls' schools. Of each of these bodies the president, ex-president, and secretary of Conference, and the officers of the Schools' Fund and the Children's Fund, were ex-officio members, together with the chairmen of the districts in or near which the schools respectively stood. On the governing body of the boys' schools were the two governors and the headmaster; this body retained its treasurer and two secretaries, as in 1875. It should be added that the masters of the school and the associates of the school each nominated one member, the latter annually, with a seat for three years. Lastly, the girls' schools had each a small executive committee with two local treasurers and a local secretary. One of the treasurers at each school was a layman. In 1887 the



secretary of the cash office was added to each governing body, and the treasurership of the Kingswood governing body (long a sinecure) was abolished. These schemes were slightly modified, in a way that needs no particularization, by the successive disposal of the Grove and Queenswood.

The principle which has throughout been supposed to guide the Conference in the formation of the general committee has been conformity to the trust deeds of the schools, which require absolute equality in numbers of ministers and laymen. But the large number of ex-officio ministerial members had destroyed the balance. In 1896 a careful scheme was drawn up, on the initiative of Mr. T. S. Simpson, not altering the essential features of the plan detailed above, but securing the presence of thirty-two ministers, and an equal number of laymen, on the general committee, and precisely half that number of each on either governing body. In 1890 the Schools' Fund and the Children's Fund were amalgamated under the title of "The Fund for the Maintenance and Education of Ministers' Children." This made it possible to revert to the old system, and to employ the balances of the maintenance section or Children's Fund for the assistance of the education section. In 1893 £1200 was so transferred, and in 1895 £4000.

Lastly, what of the future? The great difficulty of the fund has always been the variability of the number of children who become entitled to allowances annually. Moreover, it automatically happens that when the fund is in difficulties the number of claims increases. A father may begin to claim for his child at the age of nine, ten, eleven, or twelve, at his option. Generally he will defer till ten or eleven, so that his education allowances may cover the best age for school. If, however, the fund is in difficulties, there is a rush to claim at the very earliest opportunity, while yet the fund is above water. Thus difficulties produce accentuated difficulties; *πόνος πόνῳ πόνον φέρει*. The present system of circuit assessment, however, being based on the number of ministers, ought to keep the fund secure, *provided the collections and subscriptions maintain their level*. Otherwise, the assessment rate must be raised.

The most serious feature presented by the annual accounts of the Schools' Fund (to retain the old title) is the steady decrease of the item: collections and subscriptions. In this connection the following short table is of interest.



Year.	Number of Members in Society.	Amount of Collections and Subscriptions.			Per head in pence.
1819	191,667	£	s.	d.	6.90
1837	292,693	5,512	7	3	4.92
1895	437,722	6,005	1	1	3.97
		7,246	7	3	

Put by the side of this the fact that in 1819 there were 342 children on the fund, either at school or at home, in 1837 614, and in 1895 1163, and it is not surprising that difficulties have arisen. The contract between the Methodist people and their ministers includes the free education of the ministers' children. This part of the contract has been broken. It will, however, be noticed that, while the increase in collections has not kept pace with the increase of members, the increase in number of claimants on the fund has outstripped it. Had the collections from 1819 to 1895 kept pace with the number of children on the fund, they would in 1895 have produced £18,745. In what a happy state would the fund have then been! Had they even kept pace with the increase of membership, the result in 1895 would have been about £12,000.

"Is it fit" (said John Wesley) "that the children of those who give themselves wholly to the work of the Lord, and labour to save souls from death, should want what is needful either for the soul or the body? Ought not we to supply what the parent cannot, because of his labours in the gospel? The parent, thus eased of his weight, can the more cheerfully go on in his labour. And, perhaps, some of the children may hereafter fill up the places of those that shall rest from their labours. Do what you can to comfort the parents, who give up their all for you. You will be no poorer for what you do on such an occasion. God is a good paymaster."



## CHAPTER IV

### DUAL GOVERNMENT

The headmaster should have nothing to do with temporal affairs.  
WESLEY.

THE peculiar system of dual government which has existed both at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove is not entirely without parallels elsewhere. Eton has both a provost and a headmaster; Winchester, Charterhouse, and Bradfield have at different times presented the same phenomenon. But the systems at these various schools differ from one another and from that of Kingswood in many important features.

It is impossible to state with any precision the mutual position of the classical master and the writing master in the early days of the school; no doubt the former enjoyed the greater *prestige*, but they seem to have held, in some respects, a co-ordinate status. But John Wesley was not a man to leave either of them without very definite and plain rules to which they were absolutely to conform. After his death some resident minister, either the superintendent of the circuit or a governor *ad rem*, controlled the entire family. There was, however, a short period (1807-9) when the classical master held the governorship, and had he been a greater personal success the system might have continued. The same plan was tried at the Grove on its foundation.

It is when the name of "classical master" begins to give way to that of "headmaster" that the weakening of the governor's control begins. At the great majority of schools the headmaster was of course supreme, and the associations of the title helped to strengthen his position at Kingswood. Hence the time could not be long before there arose misunderstandings. We have already seen how Mr. Griffith seemed on the way to independence, being



helped thereto by the enfeebled health of the governor. But when Mr. Cusworth came, the headmaster found himself confronted with a very different force, and he shortly afterwards resigned. The difficulty cropped up again in the time of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Woolmer, and so severe did the tension become that a sub-committee was appointed to consider the functions of the two officers. This sub-committee reviewed all the resolutions of the committee since 1827 which seemed to have any bearing on the subject, and agreed to certain preliminary principles. They say: "The selection, appointment, and powers of the governor are regulated by these principles, viz. that, having regard to the weighty and paramount considerations of religion, morals, and humanity, the Conference seeks a minister of such character and qualifications as will admit of his being entrusted with *large general powers*; that a minister so appointed is in a peculiar manner and degree placed *in loco parentis* . . . and he ought to be in a position to promote reasonable wishes and to redress grievances. He is *not* expected personally *to do the teaching*; but he *is* expected to be eyes and ears for the parents and the Conference, and must therefore be understood to have a general right of inspection and oversight in all departments of the institution. . . . It has, so long ago as 1844, been judged needful [to declare that] 'the governor must be upheld in the exercise of his supreme and undoubted authority.' The sub-committee understand this clause comprehensively as foreclosing any pretension on the part of the headmaster to equal or co-ordinate authority."

After this very important and decisive declaration, the governor and headmaster were heard at length on the points at issue between them. The most important of these was the question of the governor's right to take part in the teaching. The governor had asked for an occasional class; the headmaster declined to let him take any work but divinity. Some other points were raised, and it was clear that matters had reached a very unpleasant and critical position. No doubt things were said on both sides which would have been better unsaid. Finally, the headmaster appealed to the Conference. At that Conference, however, Mr. Woolmer resigned his post, and Mr. West took his place.

It is instructive to read the remarks made by the Rev. Dr. Waddy in 1858 relative to the appointment of a new governor. He said: "Unless the governor have some pretensions to learning,



and can stand a very decent comparison with the boys and with the masters, and even with the headmaster, the idea that he will ever be able to secure and maintain authority is perfectly ridiculous. He can only maintain his position by one of two alternatives, either of which is lamentable—by a sort of old-womanish kindness to the boys and masters, which makes his position one of mere toleration; or by an amount of severity, which cannot be justified on any principle whatever. I mean this: the power and ability to interfere with the headmaster will save the necessity for such interference. The governor should be able to sit during your examinations and detect common inaccuracies either in classics or in any other department of education. He should not sit there as a mere automaton; but it should be seen and felt by the boys that he understands what is going on."

The governor always possessed a strong position. He was appointed by Conference, while the headmaster was appointed by the local committee. The governor was a member, not only of Conference, but also of the committee that appointed the headmaster. The governor was not only on the committee but was independent of it and responsible to Conference only; the headmaster was not even on the committee. On the other hand, it was the headmaster who was brought into constant contact with the boys and exerted a continual influence over them. To him the boys looked as their natural chief; an appeal from his word, therefore, interfered seriously with his discipline. A *very* strong headmaster no doubt held so entire a command over the loyalty and obedience of the school, that no boy would think of appeal as within the range of "practical politics"; but under such circumstances the *prestige* of the governor was correspondingly lessened. On the other hand, the existence of the governor relieved the headmaster from "serving tables" and let him devote his entire energies to the educational department, where there was certainly no lack of employment. The amount of work which falls upon a headmaster of Kingswood seems to leave no possibility for the addition of more in the way of domestic management. He is not in the position of the headmasters of most great public schools, who take a comparatively small share in the actual teaching; he works "full time." It is with difficulty that he finds opportunities for the necessary examination of the lower forms; the school is staffed at a minimum.

The question of dual control naturally formed no small part of



the deliberations of 1872. Various opinions were expressed by those whom the commission then appointed examined. Dr. Barry said, "A headmaster who looks on the boys as Christians will not in the end stand a system in which he has not the moral responsibility. If he is to be a moral trainer, there must be no limit to his authority." Dr. Vaughan said that the dual system was "quite indefensible." He also urged that the headmaster must teach the highest classics. "The boys will look up to a classic. Possibly a very eminent scientific man might hold his position in such circumstances, but it would be difficult." Mr. T. G. Osborn, on the other hand, was in favour of a clerical headmaster, for whom it would suffice to take the upper forms in divinity and English subjects. To whichever of these two views we may lean, the history of Kingswood makes it clear that Dr. Barry was right when he said, "It would do if the headmaster were head of the mathematical teaching, if he were very good at that." The Rev. W. Arthur thought the fondness of parents for the idea of a *father* at the head necessitated the retention of a governor, but considered it "monstrous" that the headmaster should not be a member of the committee. The Rev. W. H. Sargent was also in favour of a clerical headmaster, who should examine but not teach; but it was essential that he should be *able* to teach the highest form. There should be a clerical second master, and, in addition, a steward. The Grove authorities, Mr. Chettle and Dr. Raby, seemed in favour of the double system; but Dr. Raby thought that the headmaster should be consulted in such matters as expulsion and leave of absence and masters' salaries, and should be on the committee. The Cambridge old boys were strongly in favour of the abolition of the governor, and suggested that the duties of chaplain should be performed by a clerical assistant master; a steward would also be needed. This is, of course, a system which exists at many schools, but it also is not unattended with friction. Especially do the duties and powers of the steward need careful definition. The office of chaplain is, of course, not necessarily connected with that either of governor or of headmaster. We know that when Dr. Arnold was appointed to Rugby he insisted on the chaplaincy being vested in himself, and his argument that the headmaster must not have the most important part of the work of the school taken out of his hands seems very strong. But when we read in the pages of his biographer, Dean Stanley, that he would rarely speak to boys on the subject



of Holy Communion, lest their attendance should become a matter of either fear or favour, as headmaster he was doubtless wise, but as chaplain he was in a rather anomalous position. A similar difficulty was felt at Kingswood in regard to the society class. Among those who were examined by the 1872 commission were A. V. Harding, who left in 1871, and L.L. W. Jones, then head boy. The former, while bearing witness to the governor's tact, was sure it was better to have an independent class-leader. The latter spoke more strongly. Many irreligious boys, he said, attended class, and were even communicants; the masters were ashamed to receive Holy Communion with some of the boys. The governor had so little to do with the boys that he had no true notion of their character. Mr. G. O. Turner, the second master, bore testimony to much the same effect; many boys went to class to appear well.

There were thus three possible plans: (1) to maintain the dual government, (2) to appoint a clerical headmaster, or (3) to have a lay headmaster with a subordinate as chaplain. The final decision of the commission was not to recommend any change in the general system, but to insist on the need of a clear definition of the duties of each officer, the supremacy of the headmaster in school without appeal except to the committee, and the right of the headmaster to a seat on the committee. The scheme passed by Conference in 1877 allotted to the headmaster the control of the teaching, the arrangement of classes, and the choice and use of school books; to the governor the religious instruction and the domestic management. To the conjoint action of the two were entrusted the giving of holidays, the appointment, payment, and dismissal of masters, and the compulsory removal of boys.



## CHAPTER V

### GENERAL LIFE

1851 TO 1875

Youth ended, I shall try  
My gain or loss thereby ;  
Leave the fire ashes, what survives is gold :  
And I shall weigh the same,  
Give life its praise or blame :  
Young, all lay in dispute ; I shall know, being old.  
R. BROWNING.

WHEN we turn our attention to the moral and religious life of the school in its new home, we find that it presents a great contrast to that of earlier times in the fact of its continuity. Things began badly certainly. "The religious experience of the scholars does not present all those features which could be desired," say the committee in January 1853. An old boy of 1855 (the Rev. T. D. Anderson) states that in that year there was not a single boy who made a profession of religion. A contemporary of his makes a very similar statement, and remarks that the few boys who tried to mend the state of affairs suffered much persecution ; among these he mentions T. D. Anderson and Jabez Eacott. At the same time discipline was not in a satisfactory condition. In 1856 two or three boys were expelled. "Faction" fights formed a savage occupation in playhours. Boys would get out at nights ; of these, certain were caught because they foolishly inscribed their names on the Lansdown monument. Bullying was not unknown ; one of the time describes how he sank from fourth to fifteenth in his class, being in dread through the threats of those who promised him a sound thrashing if he did not get down into the class below. For this descent the unhappy boy was publicly reproved by the headmaster. It was a "rough, cruel place," says another. On one occasion two boys ran



away ; they were caught at Bristol in a futile attempt to board a ship ! Mr. Perks described it in hall as a "Don-Quix-otic enterprise." The joke restored general good humour.

However, with the advent of Mr. Woolmer and Mr. Jefferson, things began to mend. About 1857 a great change passed over the spirit of the school. Since that time there has been in many respects no looking back. There have been fluctuations, no doubt, but the moral barometer has exhibited none of the rapid and excessive rise and fall that were so characteristic in the old school.

The contrasts have existed not so much between different epochs as between different sets. We do not hear, as we have done at Old Kingswood, of times when the whole school seemed destitute of any healthy moral tone. There is always a remnant in Israel. There are, it is true, periods of deficient morality, but always, at the very worst, with a large minority not floating with the stream. These periods are not chronicled here with any detail ; our duty is rather to mark the general trend of feeling. Those who desire may find brief references to them from time to time in the annual reports. The chief fault seems to have been that which we have already noted at the old school—a too definite line of demarcation between two types of character ; the boys themselves recognized the distinction sanctioned by authority, and, at one time, dubbed the two classes as "saints" and "anti-saints." For a perhaps well-meaning boy to be popularly branded as an "anti-saint" did him harm.

Among the fluctuations must be included periodical "rows," when a certain trembling excitement pervades the school, especially lively in the breasts of the guilty. Some boys really enjoy the advent of a "row," just as the same boys enjoy the exploits of Deadwood Dick or Bill the Bushranger. Never perhaps did they feel a more pleasing thrill than at the Firearms Row of 1861, when Governor West had to be fetched in all haste from Bristol, because a boy had blown his hand off in the racquet courts. It appears that several boys were in secret possession of pistols, and the boy in question, with the supernatural folly of youth, placed his hand over the muzzle of his own weapon, and began playing with the trigger. He narrowly missed an equally cautious boy, who stood in the line of fire watching him.

The Prayer-Book Row presented its own features of interest. During the absence of Mr. Cusworth on his begging expeditions it fell to one or other of the masters to conduct family worship in



his place. This gentleman was, in some cases, diffident of his own powers, in this direction at any rate, and relied on the aid of some manual of devotion. The boys observed this, and, being staunchly Methodist, disapproved of any prayers that were not "fresh from the heart." They consequently, to the master's great discomfort, removed and buried the offending book. They perhaps were not acquainted with the reasoning whereby a certain Welsh clergyman excused himself for bringing his pencilled notes into the pulpit: "I know" (he said) "that you cannot put fire on paper; but you can use paper to light a fire."

We must not forget the great Tower Row of 1862. Within a few days of the end of the half, certain exuberant Levites, including some of the best and cleverest boys of the school, betook themselves to a room in the tower in the dead of night, and there made to themselves a luscious "spread," such as boys love. The governor, returning late from Bath, saw from the road a light in the tower, and at once conjectured fire. He made all speed to the spot, and without pause of investigation turned the fire-hose upon the luckless banqueters. One would have thought that was pretty nearly punishment enough for a "lark," in which there was certainly no vicious element. But, though it was the eve of the classical examination and within a few days of his leaving, the best classic in the school was ignominiously expelled.

The testimony to the tone of the school after the first few years is of varying character. It is perhaps best to adopt the method already employed in an earlier chapter, and to summarize the statements of old boys under the dates of their residence.

1854-61. "A rough, cruel place. Many so-called revivals, when Satan reaped a large harvest."

1855-62. "Cribbing unknown, except under one master, who was cruel and unsympathetic; in the code of schoolboy honour it was almost considered a duty to cheat him. Honour with respect to each other's letters was most exacting."

1859-65. "Little immorality, bullying, or unfairness. The boys were cowed and spiritless."

1862-65. "The tone was good, healthy, and fair."

1863-70. "The tone was poor till Mr. Sargent's time. Flagrant bullying was put down by the boys. Cheating rare."

1864-68. "Bullies were few. There were of course a few swaggering, swearing, foul-mouthed boys."



1871-72. We have here the testimony of one of the masters, which merits quotation *in extenso*. The master in question is now Vicar of East Hårdwicke, near Pontefract. He says: "The tone was most admirable. This I remember distinctly. Bullying, unfairness, and immorality were almost unknown. I have had lots of experience in schools, and only know of one school from personal experience (All Saints School, Bloxham) where the tone was so good. . . . Whether on the whole it was wise to encourage quite young boys to put themselves so prominently forward as to offer up prayer in public is, of course, a matter of opinion; but I wish to say that, so far as I could judge, those who did come forward to pray were quite consistent and evidently spoke out of a full heart, without any desire to show off or become pharisaical."

At the same time complaints are made of the manner in which religion and religious duties were presented to the boys. In the dormitories, for instance, boys both knelt for their devotions and rose from them by word of command. A case is recalled of a boy who was rebuked for praying too long! Prayer-meetings and society classes held their ground. At some periods the former were usually conducted by a master. A well-known old boy of 1855-62 says that the religion of the place was sincere but unhealthy; there was too much spiritual analysis. The religious teaching is described by an old boy of 1864-68 as unintelligent. "We were," he says, "led to try to talk like grown-up people; we tended to use the phrases our fathers used . . . it was a bit unreal." A brighter and more natural presentation of religion was needed.

Lastly, we may quote the summary of the commission of 1872.

We believe that the schools are on the whole free from vice and profanity. The weak points lie in the want of a high sense of honour and truthfulness, and of a sufficiently healthy public opinion, and in a prevalence of sneaking offences. Faults of this kind are the inevitable result of excessive surveillance. . . . With regard to religious profession, the boys appear on the whole to be sincere; but as the authorities are naturally anxious for the signs of early decision, there are not a few instances of conventional profession, better known of course to the boys than to the governor or the masters, and most numerous in times when a special tide of religious feeling is subsiding. . . . We are decidedly of opinion that the society classes should not be led by the governor or masters. The boys ought to be specially considered in every appointment made to the chapel at which they attend; and it would be well to assemble them once on a Sunday for preaching by the governor or headmaster. This would give a new bond of school fellowship.

There seems to be only one comment that need be made on this statement. The governor is officially and formally chaplain.



A chaplain who may not have the most intimate religious intercourse with his flock (as in society classes) is surely debarred from the full exercise of the cure of souls.

Closely connected with the subject of morals is that of the daily and hourly life of the boys ; it certainly lacked, as one witness says, "the social amenities." It was a vast improvement on the old life at Bristol, but it was not perfect. Here is a very vigorous testimony to that effect :—

Punishments were brutal. I was again and again thrashed with abominable cruelty, and bear the results of it to this day in a varicose leg. You won't put this in your history, I daresay, but it is true. I learned to hate God pretty thoroughly at Kingswood, and my pleasantest luxury was to dream of G— [a master] in hell. I owe the school no thanks. It was ill-managed, immoral, and brutal. Many, indeed most, reformatories are better managed. When Osborn came things mended, but before him things were as bad as they could be. I have never felt the least pride in the school. After all these years it fills me with shame and anger to think I was ever there. For that reason I have never sought to identify myself with the school in any way. Four years of the six that I was there were times of sheer misery. I learned little, endured much ; hated the place and its traditions ; left it with joy, and have never returned to it. I never shall. This is a plain record, but a true one.

The same gentleman (of 1863–69) writes in the *Sunday Magazine* of April 1896, "I don't claim that I was a particularly good boy, but I certainly could not have been bad enough to merit all the thrashings I received." One of these he recalls, inflicted by the governor for the offence of reading Byron. "I had resisted many temptations in order to buy the book, and I shall never forget him flinging it in the fire and executing a Pyrrhic war-dance with the poker whilst it burned. My first act was to demand compensation and buy another."

Another old boy (1862–68) sums up his grievances in a more humorous spirit : "Never outside the playground except on Sundays for six months together, in food scanty, in thrashings oft, in holidays few and far between, the boys of those days deserved to be called heroes."

It does not seem necessary to make any comments on these statements ; they do not stand alone. Temperaments differ, and other boys found the life satisfactory. One (1862–65) describes it as a healthy, happy life ; another (1864–68) says that caning was sparingly employed. The latter describes the "public thrashings," when "the culprit leant over a desk in the schoolroom, and the argument *à posteriori* was freely resorted to." The master of 1871–72, quoted above, thinks that there was a lack of *esprit de corps*, and ascribes this to the



want of organized games. Putting aside the matter of games, there were two very distinct deficiencies during the early part of the sojourn at Lansdown. Bath is a delightful city, and the country around it is of great beauty and full of historical interest. The influence of this was lost by a rigid confinement to the premises. It is true that the playground commands a view of great charm. The constant presence of that magnificent landscape before the eyes must have had some unconscious humanizing effect. But the authorities of the time did not appreciate the power of such influences as these ; they were not as a rule men of sentiment, though often men of emotion. They did not realize the good that might have been done by letting the boys loose among the thronging beauties of nature, nor the great lessons that were to be learnt by the study of that illuminated manuscript of God.

As little did they perceive the need of supplying the boys with the best modern literature. Yet there were no less than four libraries. There was, first of all, a collection of some two or three thousand books, known distinctively as "The Library." This collection contained the remains of Mr. Wesley's library at the old school. This is a most interesting assortment of books. There is an almost complete edition of the *Christian Library*, published by Farley of Bristol in 1755. There is a copy in calf binding of *The Workes of the most High and Mightie Prince James*, dated 1616, and stamped with the royal arms. It was presented to the school, as a note by Wesley on the fly-leaf testifies, by John Perowne in 1769. There is, once more, a first edition of the Commentary on the Old Testament, with an engraving of Hone's portrait of Wesley (now in the National Portrait Gallery). Unfortunately, many of the books in this collection have been unscrupulously mutilated by autograph-hunters. In the library proper were also to be found a large number of bound Methodist magazines and of other bookroom publications, and various old standard works, presented at different times by friends of the school. There was also a set of Arabic and Syriac books, presented by the Missionary Committee, and a few bound periodicals of general interest. Much of this was of a great antiquarian interest. But boys as a rule are not antiquarians. Such as were might obtain books by application to the headmaster.

There existed also a useful but small reference library, used by the upper forms, which occupied cupboards at the top of the schoolroom. Thirdly, there was a Sunday library, in very ragged



condition ; it was in charge of two monitors, and the boys in general made use of it both extensively and destructively. Lastly, the reading-room possessed a library of very slender proportions, which was considerably increased by generous gifts of books, due to the kindness of Mrs. J. S. Workman and others, about 1875.

Fights, of course, at times drew a crowd of excited spectators. The boxroom and the basement lavatory, being remote, were favourite battlefields. When T—— and S—— met, it was because onlookers insisted that some petty insult from one to the other was a *casus belli*. The fight was arranged for in the boxroom after breakfast, only a select few to be admitted. The fight was still in progress when the school bell rang, and was therefore adjourned till the eleven o'clock playtime, when the whole class assembled to see the next stage. Again the school bell interrupted the contest. It happened to be winter time, the season of chaps and chilblains, and after two playtimes of pretty hard fighting, the hands of the two opponents were in a somewhat pitiable condition. The fight was therefore adjourned, by arrangement, for a month. No one will be surprised to learn that, before the month was out, the blood of the principals had so far cooled as to render further fighting impossible. Between A—— and C—— it was an unequal combat, the latter being terribly beaten, without being conscious of it. In spite of a serious smashing, he continued to fight like a bulldog, and, for his own sake, had to be forcibly removed from his antagonist. This fight, like others, issued in an immediately-formed fast friendship between the two combatants. A well-remembered conflict between H—— and Y—— took place in the piazza lavatory. H—— was the stronger of the two, and engaged to fight Y—— with his left hand, the right being secured behind his back (H—— being naturally left-handed). The class assembled to witness the affray. Although H—— received some fairly stinging blows on his face, he returned them with tremendous interest. At last Y—— lost his head, covered his eyes with one arm, and rushed blindly in. H—— seized his opportunity, stepped back, and, with a tremendous upward blow, caught Y—— on the upper lip and nostrils, flinging him backwards on to the wash basins, the exquisite pain of the blow forcing a scream from the vanquished one.

This fight came before the notice of the authorities, as did a subsequent scuffle (hardly a fight) between R—— and T——. These



two latter the governor summoned from their places in hall, and the following dialogue ensued :—

*Governor* (*ore rotundo*, with slow, measured words). R —, — who—was—the—ag-gressor?

R — (timidly and open-eyed). Please, sir, who, sir? What, sir?

*Governor* (with growing emphasis). Who — took — the — initiative?

R — (quickly and apologetically). Not me, sir; I didn't take anything, sir. (General smiles.)

*Governor* (furiously). Who began it?

R —. Please, sir, I did, sir.

*Governor*. And what did you do then, T —?

T —. I hit him again, sir.

*Governor*. And what did you do, R —?

R —. I hit him back, sir?

*Governor*. And what then, T —?

T —. I knocked him down, sir.

*Governor*. And what then, T —?

T —. I kicked him, sir.

*Governor* (tragically). T —! T —!! What! kick a fallen foe! A dis-grace-ful act!

Sad to say, the governor's horror was not infectious, and amusement was again the prevailing influence of the incident—as we suspect Mr. Lord meant it to be.

The monitorial system was gradually growing in importance. Many of the duties of monitors were, it is true, still those of upper servants. The following is a list of the different functions of these officials as existing in 1872, together with the weekly stipend allotted to them.

Six bedroom monitors (1d.).

Ten class monitors (1d.), who collected and distributed books.

Three coat, cap, and lace monitors (1d.), who distributed, for instance, overcoats and caps before chapel on Sundays.

Twelve hall monitors (1d.), practically waiters.

Two library monitors (1½d.).

One map monitor, who kept the keys of the map cupboard, a purely honorary office.

One organ monitor (1d.), *i.e.* a blower.

One playground monitor (2d.).



One postboy (1d.). With regard to this functionary, a contemporary manuscript in the form of a boy's diary naïvely remarks that "he gets a lot of profit on the things he buys for boys at Bath."

How little the term monitor bore its usual significance is shown by the fact that the games club appointed its own club monitor, to look after the plant.

However, the bedroom monitors were gradually gaining increased power. They were permitted to give punishments (lines or bad marks) on their own account, and were not confined to *reporting* the disorderly. In addition to the bedrooms, the passages came under their jurisdiction. But as a rule they were too young to exercise much control. The age for leaving was fifteen or sixteen. A few boys remained with scholarships, and one, the Conference Scholar, usually continued another year as "pupil teacher." His duties in this capacity were largely nominal, and he was rarely called upon to take a class; he was, in fact, practically in the enjoyment of a second scholarship. The early age of leaving had many obvious disadvantages. Boys desirous of proceeding to the universities or of entering one of the learned professions were compelled to dislocate their course and complete it elsewhere. Hence arose the anomaly of scholarships from Kingswood to other schools. Moreover, it deprived the school of its natural leaders. As the Kingswood Commission of 1872 pointed out—

It is seldom before the age of fifteen that the character settles down to a steady sense of power and responsibility—that the boy begins to be formed, by influencing whom the master influences the whole school. It is mainly to boys who have reached sixteen or seventeen, and are passing into manhood, that the school looks up. From them it will take tone as from an authority; without them, speaking generally, the school has no social organization. It is partly to this defect that we attribute the system of government which is adopted in these schools, and which we think too close and repressive. . . . The whole school life is passed under the close inspection of the master, and indeed almost entirely within the ring-fence. . . . The duty of the monitor is not to ape the master, and exercise with a high hand parental authority, far less to act as a spy, and report offences which he himself cannot deal with; he is rather a guardian of order and manners, and insists, with prompt and light hand, and under the criticism of his peers, on the preservation of the ordinary social obligations of the boys to each other. The very same offence which the master must treat seriously, may often, with great benefit to the culprit and the school, be put down off-hand by the elder boys, as a breach of good order and manners.

Games were still in an unsatisfactory state, but were slowly improving. Cricket and football were for a long time carried on under great difficulties. The playground was at first rough and



stony, but it was not long before it received a surface of asphalt. The asphaltting, however, was a long process, and was carried out in sections; moreover, it had to be repeated. The field adjoining the playground was acquired later, but its natural slope was not conducive to scientific play. Cricket was generally carried on in the shorter playhours under the form of "commons." The school being dismissed by classes at the close of the morning, the upper boys would walk in a dignified manner down the length of the schoolroom; but "directly the first boy had stepped over the threshold, we heard a scurry, a digging of heels into the stone of the passages, a smash through the swing-doors, a tear of the chain on the farther door"; it was a race for an innings. Those who arrived first secured the right to bat, or at any rate to bowl. When a batsman succumbed, he who caught him or he who had fielded the ball that bowled him took his place. Matches with outside teams were rare. Mr. Wilson, the son of the school architect, and others would sometimes raise an eleven to play the school. F. C. Maxwell was the first to be a formally recognized captain of the eleven (in 1862), and his team included J. L. G. Mowat, W. T. Davison, and F. G. Dawson. At that time real cricket was only possible in a distant field on half-holidays. Flannels were unknown, and it is interesting to know that the colours of that pioneer eleven were red and white, displayed in a red flannel cap with a white star on the top. Football was almost entirely confined to the patch; even after the permanent field had been obtained its use was usually prohibited in winter. Football on asphalt required rules appropriate to the conditions of the game. It was not a carrying game, neither did it partake entirely of the nature of Association.<sup>1</sup> Fives and racquets were played against a small wall near the door leading into the patch; subsequently three excellent racquet courts were built, and the game secured many devotees.

The greater games being thus surrounded with difficulties, minor and more juvenile sports were extensively patronised. Prisoner's base, relieve, I spy, "widdy widdy way," are titles with a more or less definite meaning; marbles, tops, hopscotch had their followers. Others formed themselves into military

<sup>1</sup> A correspondent writes: "The late Mr. F. R. Wilton introduced a new code of football rules, drawn up by the masters for the use of the school. This would be about 1868 or 1869. The rules were quite impracticable, and were soon withdrawn; then we fell into a kind of spurious Rugby, which served its purpose fairly well."



detachments in unrecognizable uniforms, and drilled vigorously, not forgetting to charge. Tallywags, or tightly-twisted comforters, supplied amusement not unmixed with pain. Some would wrestle, not always without risk, for it is on record how A. S. Way broke his arm thereby. Some would act the plots of novels. Some would evolve small gardens of flowers or vegetables from a narrow border of soil that ran round the patch. Some also would only loaf.

Occasionally the school indulged in the excitement of a political election. In 1874, for instance, the polling at Bath suggested an imitation on Lansdown Hill, where two Liberals (W. T. A. Barber and A. Knowles) and one Conservative (C. J. Prescott) presented themselves for two vacancies. The system of cumulative voting was adopted, and C. J. Prescott headed the poll, W. T. A. Barber coming next. The triumphant party promptly celebrated their victory in true British fashion—by a banquet, over which A. B. Shaw presided. In subsequent years similar elections took place under the control of the Literary Association.

The dietary table underwent little alteration during this period. In 1851 it was as follows :—

DINNER.—*Sunday*—Cold roast beef ; plum pudding.

*Monday*—Hot roast beef ; boiled rice and treacle.

*Tuesday*—Cold roast beef ; fruit pie.

*Wednesday*—Hot boiled beef ; rice and treacle.

*Thursday*—Cold boiled beef ; suet pudding and treacle.

*Friday*—Roast mutton ; rice and treacle.

*Saturday*—Bread and cheese.

The fruit pie was a popular dish ; the rice and treacle might have been, had they not been boiled together. For a considerable time only one turn was allowed of each course, and both courses were served on the same plate ; the effect on Friday of a combination of rice and treacle with mutton gravy may be dimly imagined. Mr. Sargent altered that, and Mr. Woolmer substituted hash for the poor fare of Saturday. This latter change put an end to “cheese-cakes,” for which the following recipe has been given: “Take one of the small bun-shaped loaves served out for Saturday’s dinner, and out of the thick flat crust at the bottom carefully cut a piece about an inch square. Scoop out the crumbly interior and eat it at once. Cut up the cheese into small pieces, add salt and pepper (the latter condiment being previously purchased at the lodge).



Stuff the hollowed loaf with the mixture, replace the square of crust, and tie all round with a bit of string. 'Convey' the whole out of the hall, and, as soon as opportunity serves, put it in the hot ashes in one of the stoves, and there leave it for half an hour, or longer in case of any danger of discovery. After which, eat on the sly."

As has already been stated, the serving was done by monitors. Four "outside monitors" sat at the end of the two long tables; they went to the carving masters in the centre of the hall, and received



THE DINING-HALL.

the plates from them; these they handed on to four "inside monitors," stationed between the tables, and the latter served the boys. Monitors were privileged to receive second turns. On Saturdays there were no sweets, but any pudding or pastry that might remain over from the masters' table was served to the boys as far as it would go. The monitors kept record where the turn began each week; it took about half a year to go round. No bread was supplied at dinner; potatoes were served by a "potato dummy" from a large tin receptacle. A "dummy" was a domestic or maidservant; the term became extended to all of the gentler sex;



hence "Count-dummy Sunday," when it was the traditional duty of every boy to count all the females he came in sight of on the way to and from chapel and at chapel.<sup>1</sup>

Breakfast and tea consisted of milk (warmed in winter) and bread. The apparatus supplied consisted of tin cans and leaden spoons. The tins were difficult to keep sweet, and after cleaning retained an oily flavour. At length someone presented a supply of earthenware mugs bearing a picture of the school, and the change was much appreciated. The spoon handles were frequently so abbreviated as to be of little use, while the spoons themselves were at times punctured by holes; they were made serviceable by plugs of bread. The bread was cut up by a master. The supply was practically unlimited; boys signified how many more pieces they wanted by holding up their fingers, and the monitors counted up the total. The pieces found on the plates when the boys entered the hall were known as "wholes"; the second supply consisted of "halves"; and a third, of "quarters," was permitted. Mr. Sargent occasionally varied this fare by bread and butter and coffee, to great and general satisfaction. On Sunday evening "bread and scrape" and water were served as supper. The following description has been given of the fare in 1866-70. "The present generation is regaled with tea and coffee; not such as the Grand Turk imbibes in marble halls and on superb couches, but still coffee. The liquid dealt out to us, morning and evening, summer and winter, was supplied by a few melancholy cows, assisted by the labours of a dilapidated horse, entitled Captain, who raised waters from an ancient well. In the contest between these different races of animals in supplying the major part of our morning and evening drinks, the palm must, with great respect to the memory of the cows, be awarded to the equine efforts. The pats of butter which now adorn the tables at regular intervals, though not of extensive area or surprising depth, are better than nothing, which was the quantity allowed to us. Thursday was a day of dole. On that day we had fat pudding; and when our stomachs had wrestled successfully with that lugubrious concoction, our minds were set to regale themselves on catechism. It was a device worthy of the Inquisition, when we were spent with buffeting with the products of the cook, to assail us with the products of Richard Watson. In

<sup>1</sup> It is said that the term was originally spelt "dumbie," and was due to the rule which forbade conversation between servants and boys.



those days no mild chaos of sound existed such as now fills the hall with a pleasing but bewildering buzz. We consumed our frugal meals, like the boys in Utopia, 'with marvellous silence.'"

The boys naturally supplemented the regular fare as far as their scanty purses would go. In 1855 the pocket-money supplied by the school funds had been discontinued, but in 1860 the Rev. J. Rattenbury proposed, and Mr. John Irving seconded, a motion for its restoration. The Conference consented, to the extent of 1½d. a week instead of the 2d. formerly given. In 1855 the discontinuance had not been made without protest, the Rev. G. B. Macdonald saying that he thought of the Missionary Society, towards which the boys in his time used to contribute sixty-six per cent. of their little income. Several laymen volunteered to restore the money out of their own pockets.

There was no difficulty in getting rid of this income. Hudson the gardener brought to the school a basket of comestibles on half-holidays, and earned the sobriquet of "The Tempter." At a later date, what memories gather round the lodge, where Mrs. Parker sold stewed prunes, cocoa, and other delights, and the fireside in the little back room was so grateful on raw afternoons !

In the sixties a commercial craze lasted for several weeks, and it was on this wise. A packet of Fry's cocoa, drawn gradually into the mouth through a short pea-shooter or paper tube, was a not unusual luxury enjoyed by those boys who were in affluent circumstances. (We passed as rich at twopence a week !) One such epicure conceived the idea of further enjoyment by a judicious admixture of sugar with the cocoa. Then either he or some other adventured on an introduced dash of tartaric acid to give piquancy to the mixture.<sup>1</sup> But it required our chemist, Savery (omen of later distinctions), to suggest a further addition of carbonate of soda, in order that the most perfect entertainment of the palate might be assured. Then came the final inspiration. Whose it was I cannot say, but I have a shrewd suspicion that John Lamont Lewis was the happy mortal. But whoever it was, the inspired one acquired a stock of the four required materials, mixed them in the proper proportions, measured out about a teaspoonful into each of a large number of neat little packets, called the mixture "Beverage," and then hawked the packets round the school at a halfpenny each. There was quite a rush upon the commodity, whose insidious flavour created an increasing longing for further supplies. The commercial genius soon found imitators, and incredible fortunes of many shillings were made in a few days. But the success of the speculators made them bold, and their colossal money-makings became known to the authorities, who, with socialistic tyranny, denounced all such modes of acquirement of wealth, and commanded their discontinuance. Those whose pockets were empty, and who had consumed their beverages, applauded, but the swollen sons of fortune frowned.

Each meal in the dining-hall was followed by prayers ; some boy walked down to the lectern at the far end of the room, and read the

<sup>1</sup> This identical concoction was in later days purveyed at a fabulous profit by X—, who is now one of Her Majesty's Judges.



lesson for the day, or, after dinner, a psalm, and then betook himself to the humbler function of organ blower for the ensuing hymn. At one time the little boys took their turn to read, but afterwards the function was confined to the seniors. Even then, however, the results were not always pleasing. On one occasion a boy convulsed the assembly by his manner of reading the words, "Finally, brethren." At another time the reader (nothing shall induce the revelation of his name) omitted to announce the number of the psalm at the outset, and hence summoned his schoolfellows to an unusual duty by saying, "Praise the—150th Psalm!"

Besides the regular holidays at midsummer (about four weeks) and Christmas (three weeks), there were also a few days at Easter, when only a small number of boys went home. Occasional holidays were not numerous. There was at one time an annual treat, to Weymouth one year, usually to some place in the vicinity convenient for a picnic. Foundation day (28th Oct.) was duly kept. The governor's return from Conference was welcomed vigorously, whether for its intrinsic pleasure or for concomitant advantages it were too curious to inquire. When Conference met at Bristol the school attended, and were afterwards royally entertained by Mr. Budgett. When J. F. Moulton became Senior Wrangler in 1868, he visited the school, and was received with the welcome he merited. His speech in the schoolroom to the assembled boys was one of the best-appreciated speeches ever made there; it may be quoted at large. It ran: "Mr. Osborn, I have seen the schoolroom full; I should now like to see it empty." The governor's birthday and that of the headmaster also afforded opportunities for relaxation, as did the 5th of November, which was from very early times kept with a strange devotion at Kingswood. To the Saturday half-holiday that of Wednesday was added in 1853, but for some time had to be asked for each week, and was at times withheld. After "permits" had been introduced by Mr. Sargent, these days were much used for explorations of Wick Rocks, Hampton Rocks, Sham Castle, and other features of the neighbourhood. The river was forbidden; but the Cleveland Baths were much patronised. The Christmas holiday of three weeks was an advance on the ten days of the fifties, and by 1875 had become four weeks, when the midsummer vacation had also gained a week. During the short Christmas and Easter holidays, when most boys stayed at the school, the discipline was greatly relaxed; leave out was freely given, and entertainments were



devised. Mr. John Jefferson was a tower of strength on these occasions, and so, earlier, was Mr. Henry Shera. The 5th of November was celebrated sometimes by fireworks, sometimes by a "trial of Guy Fawkes," sometimes by—a Missionary Meeting! "Bardell *v.* Pickwick" also afforded scope for amateur comedians. Occasionally there were lectures by friends from outside, of whom the Rev. G. T. Perks evoked prolonged cheers by his opening sentence in a lecture on St. Patrick: "Every one has heard of St. Patrick, and how he bothered the vermin of Ireland." By this time the boys were beginning to know something of politics. Sometimes distinguished visitors addressed the boys; among these were Sir Charles Napier and Sir Bartle Frere.

Clothing was from the very first provided from the funds of the school. Wesley's rule on the subject was: "If their parents can pay for them in whole or in part, they should; if they cannot, all is well." At different times an annual payment of four guineas was levied on the parents, to be dropped after a few years' existence. Till 1878 the cost of clothing was charged to the fund. Shoes in 1858 began to be made on the premises. There was always a resident cobbler (one Cantello long held the office), who did the necessary cleaning and repairing. Mr. Woolmer made various improvements in the clothes, an example which subsequent governors followed. In 1874 the arrangement is thus officially described: "All clothing for the boys, with the exception of flannel shirts, vests, collars, neckties, and overcoats, is provided by the governor and charged to the School Fund. The cloth for suits is of improved quality, and is chiefly purchased from the manufactory at wholesale prices. The making and trimming are contracted for by a Bath tailor at 13s. per suit. In the case of leaving boys, some liberty is allowed in the choice of style, all extra cost involved in the gratification of their taste being charged to the parents in the half-yearly account. . . . The recognized allowance has been one new suit of clothes per annum, with a very occasional pair of new trousers in addition, the further necessity being met by the tailoress as best she could. It has been her custom to turn and remake old jackets, and by feats of ingenuity to make the cast-off garments of the elder boys do duty for the younger, to the, at times, no small humiliation of the parties responsible for their personal appearance. . . . Caps and boots are purchased direct from the manufacturer."

These particulars bring us up to the date of 1875; the manifold



alterations which have taken place since will be mentioned elsewhere, as far as seems necessary. But the interest in particulars such as these only exists when they present a certain quaintness and unlikeness to modern and usual methods. It will not be needful to detail the daily life of a Kingswood boy of the present time.



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCENTRATION

Now, a' together, hear them lift their lesson—theirs and mine :  
Law, Order, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline !—KIPLING.

IN 1871, at the Committee of Review preceding the Manchester Conference, Mr. (now Sir) Henry Fowler moved a resolution for the appointment of a special committee—"something in the nature of a commission"—to inquire whether some improvements could not be introduced into the management and education at the two boys' schools. Mr. Fowler asserted that the principle upon which they ought to act was, that these schools should supply a complete and final secondary education, such as to qualify a boy at once to compete for a scholarship at one of the universities, or to pass into the higher grades of civil and mercantile life. If they undertook to educate their ministers' sons, they should do it thoroughly. Boys ought not to enter school so young, nor leave it so young; boys of fifteen were not capable of exercising the proper influence of elder boys. Why should there be *two* schools? the expense was greater, the staff redundant. There should, he thought, be provision for a commercial grade in the school. Scholarships were wanted; why not pay for them out of the fund? It was as wise to spend money in that way as in asphaltting the playground at Kingswood. There should also be a possibility of buying extra years.

Mr. W. W. Pocock seconded the resolution, and, despite the strong opposition of the Rev. Dr. G. Osborn, it was carried almost unanimously.

The step thus taken reached farther than perhaps even its promoters hoped. To the work and final recommendations of the committee thus appointed we shall now turn our attention, and we shall see that the object of their investigations was nothing else than



the bringing of Kingswood into line with the public schools of the country; that it should no longer be simply a place where a boy's education was begun, and then left to be finished elsewhere, but one where it was carried on to the end, and the boy turned out into the world as fully equipped as school life can make him.

The method of proceeding was as follows. A special committee was appointed, as stated above, consisting of twenty-one members, and of these six were formed into a commission of inquiry. The commission, when their labours were ended, reported to the special committee, the special committee reported to the general committee, and the general committee to Conference, and by Conference the final decision was made. The bulk of the work therefore was done by the commission of six. These were—

The Rev. Benjamin Gregory.

The Rev. W. F. Moulton, M.A.

The Rev. W. J. Tweddle.

Mr. P. W. Bunting, M.A.

Mr. (now Sir) H. H. Fowler.

Mr. G. Lidgett, B.A.

Curiously enough, there was not an old Kingswood boy among them, though three were Grovites. This commission examined a considerable number of witnesses, received some communications in writing, elicited opinions from Methodist undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge, issued circulars of questions to the ministers, and finally drew up a report.

(1) The witnesses orally examined were :—

The Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., late Principal of Belfast Methodist College.

The Rev. A. Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London; afterwards Bishop of Sydney.

The Rev. H. H. Chettle, Governor of Woodhouse Grove School.

The Rev. W. T. Davison, M.A., an old boy and master.

The Rev. J. Farrar, an old Grove boy and late Governor of Woodhouse Grove School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch, M.A. (now Sir J. G. Fitch, LL.D.), Commissioner for Endowed Schools.

Mr. J. Scott Fox, University College, Oxford.

Mr. A. V. Harding, an old Kingswood boy, recently left.

Mr. R. N. Hartley, an old Grove boy, recently left.



Mr. C. P. Ilbert, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Mr. H. Jefferson, M.A., late headmaster of Kingswood.

Mr. Ll. W. Jones, head of the school, Kingswood.

Mr. T. G. Osborn, M.A., headmaster of Kingswood.

Mr. R. W. Perks, an old Kingswood boy.

Mr. J. M. Raby, LL.D., an old boy and headmaster of Woodhouse Grove.

The Rev. W. H. Sargent, an old Grove boy, Governor of Kingswood.

Mr. G. O. Turner, an old Grove boy, second master at Kingswood.

The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, afterwards also Dean of Llandaff. Died 1897.

(2) Opinions were received in writing from—

Mr. T. Beach, M.A., headmaster of Wolverhampton Grammar School.

The Rev. T. B. Rowe, M.A., master at Uppingham; an old Grove boy.

Mr. J. G. Fitch, and others.

(3) Of the reports from ministers' sons at the universities, that from Oxford is signed by H. Chettle and S. F. Harris, formerly at the Grove; J. W. Russell, T. A. Goodwin, A. H. S. Lucas, C. O. Watson, R. M. Thomas, formerly at Kingswood; with B. A. Gregory<sup>1</sup> and J. Scott Fox.<sup>2</sup> That from Cambridge is signed by W. A. Brailey and R. M. Lewis, of the Grove; J. F. Moulton, R. G. Moulton, F. C. Maxwell, J. M. Lightwood, T. C. Lewis, of Kingswood; with T. Adams,<sup>3</sup> H. T. Davies, J. W. V. Punshon, T. O. Harding,<sup>4</sup> H. S. Foxwell,<sup>5</sup> W. G. Rushbrooke,<sup>6</sup> T. G. Little, and F. R. Wilton.<sup>7</sup>

(4) The questions addressed by circular to the ministers and some leading laymen were two: Would it be wise to open the schools to the sons of laymen? Should the course of study be bifurcated into a classical side and a modern side? To these questions a comparatively small number of responses was sent.

What was the general drift of opinion gathered in this fourfold way? It will be perhaps most convenient to group it under a

<sup>1</sup> Wesleyan minister. Died 1876.

<sup>2</sup> Barrister-at-law.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. T. Adams, D.C.L., Principal of Lennoxville University, Quebec.

<sup>4</sup> Senior Wrangler, 1873.

<sup>5</sup> Fellow of St. John's; Professor of Political Economy, University College, London.

<sup>6</sup> Headmaster of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.

<sup>7</sup> Master at Kingswood, 1865.



variety of heads, and to roughly outline the pros and cons with regard to each of them.

### I. *Admission of Laymen's Sons.*

*Pro.* A narrowness of outlook arises when all the boys are from one class of home. Mr. (now Sir) Clarence Smith asserted that the present method produced successful ministers but not successful laymen.

The association would be valuable to the ministers' sons, or, as Mr. W. Hunt somewhat bluntly put it, they "would form friendships which would be to their advantage in after life."

It would be in accordance with the scheme of the Founder.

Laymen had a *right* to send their sons; so Mr. Henry Jefferson and Mr. W. W. Pocock asserted. Perhaps this is only another form of the previous argument.

Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Barry were both strongly in favour of the admission, as was Mr. Fitch. Dr. Vaughan considered it "vital." Dr. Barry pointed out that there was no class-feeling at Marlborough.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Fitch thought that laymen's sons should have a stiffer entrance examination.

*Con.* No room—a very common objection.

Laymen would not submit to the present dietary or discipline. There would be much parental interference.

The offer would not be made use of; the existing connexional schools (Taunton, Sheffield, etc.) are not full. Kingswood ought not to enter into competition with these.

Class-feeling and mutual jealousies would arise.

The collections for the school would suffer.

The Oxford report said that the admission would "tend to destroy the *esprit de corps*."

The Cambridge report pointed out that, unless the boys came young and went through the course, they would be a hindrance to the school.

As tentative schemes, Mr. T. P. Bunting suggested a trial of the plan at one of the schools, and the Cambridge report suggested that the headmasters might be permitted to take boarders.

The commission in their report ably sum up the arguments, and, while expressing themselves in favour of the principle, think that this change is not of vital importance, and that it may be left for further consideration.

<sup>1</sup> Where clergymen's sons are received at lower fees.



At the Committee of Review in 1874 the Rev. H. W. Holland moved a resolution in favour of the admission of laymen's sons, and at the Conference of 1880 Mr. (now Sir) Clarence Smith did the same. Both were lost by large majorities.

Determined efforts in this direction have since been made by Mr. W. Hunt. On one occasion there was actually a tie in the committee on this question.

### 2. *Dual Government.*

*Pro.* The idea of a *father* at the head of affairs is deep in the minds of parents. There is something more paternal in the aspect of an elderly minister than in the energy of a more youthful layman.

There would be difficulty in obtaining a suitable minister as headmaster.

*Con.* Friction must arise. Boys naturally look to one head; they will hold to the one and despise the other.

The religious is divorced from the intellectual training.

The commission refrained from offering any recommendation on the subject, but were strongly of opinion that the headmaster should be on the committee and should be supreme in school without appeal.

### 3. *Curriculum.*

On this matter the most diverse opinions were expressed. Among the suggested schemes were the following:—

(a) A bifurcation into classical and modern in each school.

(b) Make one school preparatory to the other.

(c) Make one school classical and the other modern.

(d) Let things alone.

Among the arguments employed were, on the one side, that it is not possible at an early age to determine in what direction a boy's bent is; that modern languages and science (!) can be picked up later, while Greek requires a long period of study, begun early; and that it is bad to have a double aim in a school. On the other side, that three foreign languages are sufficient; that not much Greek is known by the age of sixteen; that German is as good training (!) as Greek; that many boys will necessarily enter on a commercial life.

Finally, the commission adopted plan (b); the Grove should be preparatory to Kingswood, and the upper school should be bifurcated. An entrance examination into the lower school should be established, and the age of entrance should be ten. Boys should pass to the upper school, generally speaking, at thirteen. Every effort should be



made to keep a sufficient number of the best boys up to the age of eighteen, both with a view to their proceeding to the universities, and as the material for an order of monitors worthy of the name.

The remaining recommendations of the committee may be briefly summarised:—

4. "There is no meal at either school on week-days between five or six o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock next morning. . . . This regimen is too severe. It would be well to temper it with a little supper." To this recommendation the Kingswood boys of to-day owe the vesper bun.<sup>1</sup>

5. The "monastic silence" of the dining-hall should give way to "cheerful talk." It did.

6. Too many classes are taught at once in the large schoolroom. In 1874 five classes were taught in this one room. They are now reduced to three.

7. The position of the masters requires amelioration; during the last five years over thirty had left the schools. They "have to keep up a microscopic inspection of the daily life of their pupils. . . . The under-master is neither a policeman nor a nurse; his work is teaching. He requires his whole mind fresh for his school hours. . . . To expect of him the regular overlooking of the playground, the lavatory, and the dormitory,<sup>2</sup> is to saddle him with tasks lowering to his spirit and self-respect, and to fetter his time. . . . Their salaries are much too low, and cannot command men capable, by their acquirements, their force of character, or their manners, of holding the respect of the scholars. It is a sufficient ground for a searching reform of the schools that the under-masters do not as a body possess that respect. . . . The printed rules of Kingswood School, besides requiring the tutors to see the boys go to bed at night and wash in the morning, contain this clause: 'No tutor or servant in the establishment shall leave the premises without the knowledge of the governor.' A school which treats its masters as upper servants must expect that the boys will treat them likewise."

Such was the report presented to the special committee. It eventually reached Conference on 2nd August 1873. Conference appointed a large committee to consider it. This committee brought in their recommendations, and Conference passed them. But as

<sup>1</sup> It was on 6th October 1873 that these buns were first distributed; on the same day—*præclari nominis*—butter first appeared on the breakfast table.

<sup>2</sup> The disused windows commanding the dormitories are the only relics of this system left.



thus passed they contained one very large and far-reaching deviation from the proposals of the commission : there was recommended by the committee and carried in Conference nothing less than that the Grove should be sold and Kingswood enlarged to hold three hundred boys. A special committee was appointed to take immediate steps for carrying this out.

Then began the protest of the North. The Grove committee appealed ; important northern districts appealed ; pamphlets and newspaper correspondence multiplied exceedingly. It served to show, as the Grove committee justly say, " how large a place the Grove has in the affectionate interest of Northern Methodism, and how its removal would be considered as a loss and calamity." The president (the Rev. G. T. Perks) was urged to take the responsibility of directing the concentration committee not to proceed with the scheme till the matter could once more be brought before Conference. He consented to do so, and the Grove committee breathed again. The concentration committee devoted itself to drawing up a tabular statement of all the possible schemes, which formed practically a plea for concentration. Before the northern storm Conference itself quailed. In 1874 the resolutions of the previous year were " suspended," and the plan of the commission was reverted to. The amalgamation, but not concentration, of the schools was ordered to take effect after the midsummer holidays of 1875. Consequently, on the 30th of July, Kingswood reopened with seventy-five of its old pupils and fifty-four transferred from the Grove. At the same time considerable changes were made in its internal organization. The school was divided into two sides, classical and modern. On this the headmaster reported that very few of the more advanced boys had shown any desire to join the modern side, but that, on the whole, the experiment had been fairly successful. The weakest feature, from an educational point of view, was the composition of the lowest form, the third modern, which consisted largely of a heterogeneous collection of boys who were in the upper school solely on account of age. The average age of the school was a little over fourteen. There were in all twenty-three boys enjoying extra years, twelve by purchase. From these, eight were selected as prefects. The old name of monitor had been so long identified with the performance of more or less menial functions that it was only permitted to survive in the case of a few boys who still carried out some necessary



duties on behalf of their schoolfellows. Among these may be instanced the two bun monitors, whose lot it was to distribute the evening sustenance. They were not entirely ignorant of the nature of perquisites. But the name of prefect was assigned to those boys whose responsibility it was to turn the stream of popular opinion into worthy channels, and to put down all offences against public good manners. Their existence also relieved the masters of the more irksome parts of "duty." The foundation of this order was a turning-point in the general life of the school. The two senior boys, W. T. A. Barber and A. B. Shaw, were specially retained for an additional year, "that under new and untried arrangements, the school may have the advantage of their influence as senior prefects." The school was fortunate in the governor and in the headmaster under whom the new organization came into effect; it was no less fortunate in its first prefects. By their sense of honour, their dignity, their scorn of meanness, their strong, true influence, they had no small part in starting the school on that career of prosperity then begun.

Here may be mentioned the introduction of "permits" or exeats, which were practically obtainable on application,—except, of course, by boys estopped by punishment,—and which admitted the boys to a knowledge of the interesting and attractive city and the delightful country which lay so near them. When the new school was formally opened in 1852, the boys of that day presented an address to the assembled dignitaries; it is almost pathetic to read in it that "the gorgeous panorama presented by the surrounding scenery in all its diversities, our proximity to the ancient and elegant city of Bath, with its delightful promenades and objects of interest . . . cannot fail to impart to us a tone of health and cheerfulness." Great was the faith that was "cheerful" at the thought of "gorgeous panoramas" and "elegant promenades" that should only be opened to the feet of the Kingswood boy some twenty years afterwards. The privilege of permits was eagerly welcomed and continually used. "A boy who had come to the end of his five years and had never let off fireworks in the caves, lit a bonfire in the woods, or shivered on the top of Hampton Moor, would by most of the law-abiding inmates of Kingswood School be regarded as a person of a somewhat heterodox turn of mind." Who, since this gracious system, this true "enlargement of Kingswood," came into being, does not remember the charms of Warley, the seductive delights of



Milsom Street, or, at a later date, the "shining reaches" of the river? The introduction of half-holiday permits was due to Mr. Sargent. In 1875 the alteration of school hours allowed them to come into use daily. Another great boon was the opening of the reading-room; <sup>1</sup> towards this most worthy object Mr. W. H. Budgett, ever a friend of the school, gave £50, Mrs. Bailey and Miss Pool (of Roade) £100. Altogether, £506 were collected. The actual construction of this room was completed in 1873, but for some time its shelves were tantalisingly empty. Mrs. Workman in 1875 begged £50 and scores of books to remedy this want.

This happy system continued for eight brief years. The governing body, in their report in 1876, declared that "the principal aim of the change of system was an improved education." There is no doubt that they succeeded in their aim. They avoided the waste of power due to having two sets of masters engaged in the same work. They secured much more equality of attainment in each class. Moreover, they brought together at Kingswood the pick of both schools. This offered a great chance for a head-master, and Mr. Osborn was not the man to let it slip. He infused a marked enthusiasm into his upper boys; an extraordinary zeal for work took possession of the major part of them, so that the governor was wont to humorously complain that the hardest part of his duties was rising in the morning at four o'clock to prevent boys getting up to work.<sup>2</sup> In this atmosphere even the idlest learnt much; there is a limit to the extent in which the worst boy in a form will fall behind the general average, and when this average is raised the laggards rise with it. It was a period of great academical brilliancy, and therewith, at any rate in matters scholastic, of high tone and real earnestness.

But further change loomed ahead. Concentration was never forgotten. To many minds it seemed an advantageous move educationally; but whether that were so or not, financial considerations compelled it. The system of 1875 was undoubtedly costly, and the fund could not bear anything costly.

The Thanksgiving Fund of 1878 offered a large grant, sufficient

<sup>1</sup> A newspaper club had been formed in February 1872, and used the Glasgow room. It started with seventy-seven subscribers.

<sup>2</sup> This spirit of diligence existed before concentration; witness the following remarkable extract from a boy's diary in 1873: "This morning I got up at 5.22. I was very tired, because yesterday morning I got up at 1.50, on Saturday 2.45, on Friday 2.50." This diary contains several similar statements.



to cover the cost of concentration ; and after that the alteration was only a matter of time.

In 1880 the general committee recommended concentration to Conference, together with a reduction of the years of a boy's normal school-life from six to five. Still, however, the forces of opposition were strong, and the matter was referred to the consideration of the May district meetings. At the next Conference their reports were received. It was found that the majority of them were opposed to concentration at Kingswood, only five being entirely in favour of it ; while, on the other hand, all without exception were in favour of a reduction of the number of years at school. Truly the district meetings did not love the schools. The opposition to concentration was not due to any attachment to the existing system ; many desired a return to the old plan ; some even advocated concentration at the Grove !

To the same Conference there was presented a strongly-worded petition, signed by some two hundred old boys, in favour of concentration, in the interests both of economy and education.

When Conference turned to consider the matter, the Rev. G. W. Olver moved that concentration should take place, on grounds of economy. To lower salaries would do very little, and he "did not hesitate to say that the difference between maintaining the present efficiency of the schools, and sinking down into a position that would make every Methodist layman and every minister blush before his country, would be covered by the amount of £600." The Rev. Dr. Moulton seconded the motion : "in the proposal of the committee lay the salvation of the school." It was impossible to organize a school properly for less than two hundred and fifty boys ; they could not go back to the old system of young masters, domestic discomfort, and rigid curriculum.

The Rev. M. Randles spoke in opposition : were we, he asked, to make a special appeal to raise money for the benefit of two hundred and fifty out of a thousand ministers' sons ? More than half of the ministers were north of Birmingham. Let us have two big schools, with laymen's sons admitted.

Mr. P. W. Bunting asserted that Mr. Randles' figures were exaggerated. Only eight or ten applicants were refused admission each year. It was impossible to say that each minister was entitled to an equal share whether he sent his sons to the schools or not ; the people would not subscribe to a general fund ; it was the



name of Kingswood that attracted subscriptions. Selection ought to be made for admissions; *e.g.* orphans, and boys whose homes were where there were no educational advantages, should have a preference. He wished to withdraw the support he had hitherto given to the admission of laymen's sons; they could not make experiments with the fund going wrong at the rate of £6000 a year.

The Rev. Charles Garrett thought the need for the schools was gone, in these days of easier travelling and more accessible education. Kingswood would not be popular as a grand collegiate institution, or if they aimed at more than a plain, useful education.

The Rev. William Arthur pointed out that the school was founded because John Wesley knew that his people must have educated leaders.

Mr. W. Hunt drew attention to the fact that not more than five or six districts were in favour of concentration, although the Second London meeting was held first to give the keynote to the others. Why make the appeal to the district meetings a farce? The saving by concentration he calculated at £52. Let each school be enlarged to hold two hundred.

The Rev. H. Price Hughes protested that they were not there as the mere delegates of the district meetings.

The Rev. H. W. Holland averred that concentration would shut out boys and make many a widow's heart sad.

The Rev. G. O. Bate thought that ministers near to good schools should not send their boys to the connexional schools. He was in favour of concentration.

Mr. W. W. Pocock, who was also in favour of it, declared that boys who went to other schools would be lost to Methodism.

At length the President put the motion in the following form: That the Conference directs that the scheme for the immediate concentration of the schools at New Kingswood be carried out by the general committee, but that the estate at Woodhouse Grove shall be retained and appropriated to any use for Wesleyan Methodist educational purposes which may hereafter be found necessary or advisable.

The voting was—Ayes 243, Noes 80.

Mr. Hunt immediately rose and said that he had great satisfaction under defeat from the fact that the services of the then head-



master would now be retained. He loyally accepted the vote, and offered an annual prize.

The subsequent motion for the reduction of years from six to five was carried unanimously.

So, in face of much opposition, amid many misgivings, many perplexities, the great step, for good or evil, was taken. The financial aspect of the matter is presented in another chapter ; here we have to consider it from an educational point of view.

It will be noticed that several speakers on both sides in the Conference debate were of opinion that the schools were too small. Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Barry, and Mr. Fitch shared this opinion. But the difference between Kingswood and the great public schools is in one point very great. From 1875 to 1883 a boy at the connexional schools spent three years (from ten to thirteen) at the preparatory school, and three or four (thirteen to sixteen or seventeen) at Kingswood ; in the case of public schools the usual career is three or four years (from ten) at a preparatory school, and then till nineteen at the public school. By concentration, all the time is spent at Kingswood from ten to seventeen. It is one thing to have two hundred and fifty boys at a public school all over thirteen years of age ; it is another to mass together two hundred and fifty boys, big and little, from the age of ten upwards. The difference is so great as to be almost vital. However possible it may be to keep the educational courses separate and suitable, and to preserve some further separation by the use of a distinct playground for the juniors, the domestic arrangements, treatment, and discipline required for little boys are very unlike those suited to their elders. Little boys may certainly be *taught* in the same building with big ones ; they should be *housed* in another. This was not done at Kingswood.

The immediate effect of the scheme of concentration has been thus described : "The old days of quiet and freedom, when every boy might feel that he was, in some sense, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, were gone for ever ; the happy family of a hundred and thirty dwelling peacefully under one household roof was suddenly transformed into a bewildering rout of three hundred massed in a hostel. It was a barbaric irruption, which for a time removed landmarks, confused traditions, and threatened to upset the legitimate and healthy control of the elder boys." If anything could have been done to make the disadvantages of concentration



greater, it was to reduce the six years' residence allowed to foundationers to five. This at once increased the proportion of junior boys in the school, besides, of course, lowering the standard of work. It was done, to be sure, in order that every boy might have a greater chance of admission into the school. Instead of five boys receiving a complete education, six were to receive an incomplete, or at all events less complete, one. Five boys were to be injured for the partial benefit of one. The detrimental character of the change was soon discovered. In 1882 Conference suspended the rule for a year, and again in 1883. In 1884 any vacancies that might occur were filled by fifth-year boys on payment of £25, the enforcement of the rule being left to the discretion of the committee who thus dealt with the matter. In 1890 Conference gave discretion to the governing body to permit any boy recommended by the authorities to remain for a sixth year. This discretion was so freely exercised that a sixth year was granted in almost every case. But the impression that five years only were allowed was so general, that in almost every case one year's allowance was taken before entering a boy, and boys brought the knowledge of nine at the age of eleven. This was partly met by allowing parents to return the allowance, but its permanent effect has been to raise the average age of the school. It is now about thirteen years ten months, with little variation. In 1896 the old rule was restored: "The ordinary time of residence shall be six years."



## CHAPTER VII

### MEN AND MEASURES

Come, dear old comrade, you and I  
Will steal an hour from days gone by ;  
The shining days when life was new,  
And all was bright with morning dew ;  
The lusty days of long ago,  
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

O. W. HOLMES.

THE REV. JOSEPH CUSWORTH accompanied the school to the new home which he had done so much to secure. His system was one of rough-and-ready justice ; punishment was administered on the spot, and no ill-feeling on either side remained. At meal times he would perambulate the hall ; sometimes he would stop and draw a strap from his capacious waistcoat pocket, exclaiming, "Get that milk eat, or I'll eat you." This strap was known as "Daddy's Imperial." Out of doors he carried a thick walking-stick, which did good service. On Saturday afternoons he was to be found in hall keeping in the delinquents of the week ; after two hours, according to his humour, they were chastised or chased out of the room.

He was a burly, genial man. Tradition for many years associated a crack in one of the stones of "the inclined plane" with a fall of Mr. Cusworth thereon.

Various incidents marked Mr. Cusworth's reign. There was, of course, the formal opening of the school in 1853, which has been elsewhere described. The Rev. Charles Prest paid frequent visits, and his manly bearing and words made him very popular. He it was who, while engaged in "giving out" a hymn, was interrupted in the middle of the verse, and paused to rebuke his interrupters, somewhat with the following effect :—



"Now, you two boys who are making a noise, aren't you ashamed of yourselves? Now, stand still, and look at me—

And gaze transported with the sight  
To all eternity."

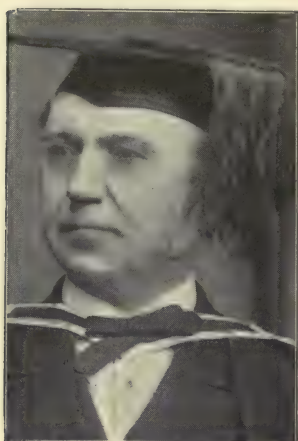
Mr. Cusworth's two children were well known to the school as "Bill" and "Katty." The latter eventually married a clergyman and went to India. The former became a medical student. On the occasion of his passing the qualifying examination, the boys were promised a whole holiday and a glass of wine, in which to drink the young doctor's health. This festivity, however, they lost, owing to the action of certain boys, who, baiting an ineffective and short-sighted master, broke his glasses. On another occasion, two half-holidays were stopped because some boy, who was never discovered, somewhere in the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal'," fired a pistol at a harmless passer-by in the road!

The first five years of New Kingswood did not escape sickness: in 1852 there were a few cases of scarlatina; in 1855 measles assailed the school, and the headmaster's death and the serious illness of the governor made matters worse. Later in the year there were cases of hooping-cough. From 1851 to 1857 not only did the headmaster and three boys die at the school, but on 19th March 1857 the governor passed away. He was in the seventieth year of his age, and the fiftieth of his ministry. He was buried in Walcot Cemetery on the 23rd of March, the whole school following to his grave. The Rev. Charles Prest in his funeral address truly declared that "Mr Cusworth's monument is New Kingswood School." On 5th April a funeral sermon was preached at Walcot Chapel by the Rev. John Lomas. Mr. Cusworth, says an old boy, was "beloved by everyone in the place; under his gruff exterior he had the very kindest heart."

MR. H. M. SHERA was a native of Roscommon, and joined the staff of Old Kingswood in 1844. In January 1850 he was appointed to the headmastership. His appointment restored vitality and vigour to the educational department. He was alert, active, strenuous. He insisted on *work*, both on the part of boys and masters; but he was no tyrant. He understood and sympathised with boy-nature. His own athletic prowess endeared him to the school. One old boy recalls how, on his first interview, as a new boy, with the headmaster, Mr. Shera, by a firm grasp on the trousers, hoisted



him on to his high stool, inquiring in surprise, "Did that hurt you?" He took delight in every part of his work as a schoolmaster; he



MR. H. M. SHERA, M.A., LL.D.  
(1875).

was never happier than when among boys, whether at study or at play. Among his pupils were James Mowat, William Rowlands, Josiah Slater, H. J. Piggott, and many others whose names are well known. "I cannot resist the impression" (says one of his pupils), "that the numerous successes of New Kingswood boys at Oxford and Cambridge were but the natural results of the movement initiated by Dr. Shera."

At the end of 1853 Mr. Shera was appointed to the headmastership of Wesley College, Sheffield, a position he held for thirty-five years. He and Dr. Dallinger, the governor, resigned their posts at the same time, owing to the decision of the directors to abolish dual government there. He died in 1892 at the age of sixty-six. He was succeeded at Kingswood, in 1854, by his brother, Mr. W. J. SHERA, who had held the position of second master since 1850. It was against his own judgement that he acquiesced in the desire of the committee, his health being far from robust. Personally, he was a man of high character, a good scholar, and a zealous teacher. His tenure of office, however, was very brief.

On Thursday, 15th April 1855, after having attended to his usual duties in the school, he went into the parlour of the governor in a perfectly exhausted state, and was deeply affected about his condition. Nevertheless, he hoped that in a day or two he should be sufficiently recovered to resume his labours in the school. But from that time he began rapidly to sink, and on Tuesday evening, May the 8th, he departed this life, full of confidence in the Redeemer. When first he perceived his danger, his mind was deeply impressed with the solemnity of dying, but by degrees his faith in the Saviour increased, and at last his victory over death was complete.

On Mr. Shera's death, the committee suggested the advisability of appointing a minister to the headmastership. Conference, however, selected Mr. HENRY JEFFERSON for the office, and this gentleman entered on his duties in August 1855. During the



interval, Mr. Rowe, the second master, had discharged the duties of the headmaster, and his permanent appointment to that post had been expected and hoped for. With great loyalty, Mr. Rowe remained at his post for three years, under Mr. Jefferson, and himself testifies that the latter "was an excellent headmaster. Possessed of scholarly taste and acquirements, an ardent student, a most painstaking and devoted teacher, and gifted as few men are with the power of inspiring his pupils with love for learning and interest in their studies, he could scarcely fail to be an exceptionally successful educator. At the same time, by his close personal supervision of all the details of school work, his sound judgement and good common sense, and his kindly and considerate treatment of his colleagues, he showed himself in no way inferior as an administrator." All at first was not plain sailing. Mr. Jefferson was of small physique,—“Little Jeff” was his familiar sobriquet,—and many boys thought they might take liberties with him. He did not, however, prove so easy to handle as many expected and some desired. The first year of his headmastership was thick with the dust of battle; but in time the dust settled, and through the lessening obscurity there gradually drew into sight the short, vigorous figure, unscathed and victorious. He was thenceforth much feared—"a terror to evil-doers," and never more so than at his periodical examinations of the lower classes. To his own class he was known as a painstaking, suggestive teacher, who taught boys to think for themselves. It was during his time that the long connection of Kingswood with the Oxford Local Examinations began. In 1858 these examinations were started; Mr. Jefferson sent in five junior candidates, of whom three passed in the first division and two in the second. Three years later J. F. Moulton won the first place among the seniors. Besides J. F. Moulton, among Mr. Jefferson's pupils might be mentioned H. E. Prest, Caleb Eacott, R. H. Thornton, W. T. Davison, A. S. Way, Lewis Lewis, J. L. G. Mowat, T. L. Taylor, G. J. Morris, and others.

His moral influence was very strong. "There was scarcely a lad under his immediate influence who did not respect him most highly." He liked to encourage every taste. One boy recalls how Mr. Jefferson taught him Hebrew out of school hours; others he took out on geologising or botanising expeditions. "If the taste for poetry, for history, for science were dormant, he awoke it; he even took notice of the fiction we read, striving to make us ashamed to



read trash, and helping us to discern the merits of what was good." Novels of which he disapproved he confiscated and locked up in his desk—a measure which did not answer all the purposes intended, as a certain boy owned a key that fitted that lock, and acted as an unrecognized librarian of the store thus accumulated. "He revealed himself as a personal friend and a genial host on the not rare occasions when he had us up for tea and the evening to his house, a high privilege, which invested us with dignity in the eyes of the school, to whom we seemed 'to tread the air and circumspect the sun.'" One who was a master under him recalls how Mr. Jefferson would put under his special care various boys, who for one reason or another did not do well, supplying at the same time a written analysis of their character and failings.

During his headmastership Mr. Jefferson came into sharp conflict with the governor, Mr. Woolmer, on a question of prerogative. It speaks well for both men that their personal friendship never ceased throughout their subsequent life, and that each always spoke in the highest terms of his former antagonist.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Jefferson always lamented (says an old boy) that "the grinding poverty of our fathers prevented us from doing him justice after we left." He specially regretted the rule which terminated the school career of his best boys at the age of fifteen, and it was his inability to obtain any change in this system that largely determined his resignation in 1865. We shall meet with him again later.

THE REV. THEOPHILUS WOOLMER was the son of the Rev. Samuel Woolmer (*d.* 1827). He was himself educated at Old Kingswood, under Mr. Smith and Mr. Crowther. He entered the ministry in 1842, and was appointed to the governorship of New Kingswood in 1857. Mr. Woolmer says: "It was a great surprise and disappointment to me in 1857 to be made governor. Mr. Samuel Tindall had been designated. As I had the most vivid remembrance of my six years' residence at the old school, with the cruelties there practised, and the tricks that were played, and the irreparable mischief done to scores of boys, exposed to the brutalities of their bullying seniors and to the snubbing and flogging of injudicious and inefficient masters, I thought it not impossible that I might

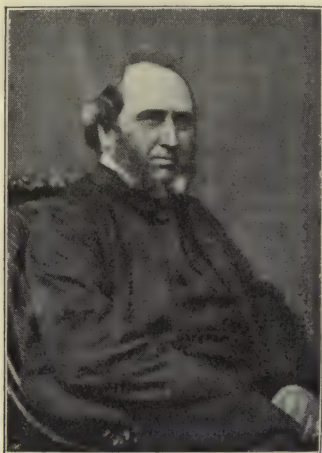
<sup>1</sup> Mr. Woolmer says: "No one could have done his duty better than our headmaster, Mr. Henry Jefferson. He was an earnest and most devoted teacher, who won the respect and confidence of his pupils."



be of some use in rectifying such a state of things if it still existed."

Mr. Woolmer was a very different type of man from his predecessor. In manner he was suave and kindly. He endeavoured to promote gentlemanly feeling and high tone among the boys; he was fair and just to all, and had no favourites. He had for many years himself owned a private school, and was therefore one of the few governors of Kingswood who had some previous experience of boys. One old boy describes him as "a model governor"; another speaks of his "wholesome moral influence"; another testifies that "the tone was very high; there was no dirtiness; a thief or a liar was morally kicked out, and often actually so." Perhaps if he made any mistake it was in bringing *too much pressure* to bear upon boys to induce them to meet in class; this "produced a wish to be religious because it was fashionable." It was Mr. Woolmer who introduced class-meetings into the school, and about seventy boys attended.

He made great efforts to improve the clothing and food. In 1858 a friend of the school, Mr. J. Duncan, presented seventy-two umbrellas. Mr. Woolmer distributed apples from his own garden, and opened the garden to the boys on Sunday afternoon. He abolished first turns (two half-rounds) and second turns (two smaller pieces), and allowed unlimited bread. He put an end to the Saturday bread and cheese, and substituted hash. In this last change the committee declined to follow him; but so convinced was Mr. Woolmer that the health of the boys must suffer if they passed forty-eight hours without meat, that during his governorship he devoted his entire salary (£100 a year) to providing a Saturday meat dinner. He received no thanks. But when a new governor came it was felt to be impossible to return to the old system, and



THE REV. THEOPHILUS WOOLMER  
(circa 1860).



Mr. Woolmer's generosity secured this added benefit *in perpetuo*. Mr. Woolmer's governorship, brief as it was, was not devoid of striking incidents. Sir Charles Napier and Sir Bartle Frere both visited the school. The Amen Row should not be passed over. A universal shout of "Amen" at the end of the Lord's Prayer at family worship turned out to be due to the misunderstood and mistaken action of certain boys who passed along written requests that the "Amen" should be said by all. In 1859 two boys ran away, and were brought back by the police. On another occasion the governor found it necessary to dismiss a servant who refused to attend to the orders of "a parcel of stuck-ups" (she meant the masters). Here also the services of the police were necessary. At another time two burglars found their way, *viâ* the dining-hall window, to the governor's parlour, where they secured money and jewellery, together with two brooches containing the hair of the two Wesleys. These were never recovered.

In February 1860 a most serious visitation of scarlet fever broke up the school; fifty boys, four masters, six servants, and all Mr. Woolmer's seven children were attacked. One boy died; several were near to death. It was a terrible time. The nurse grew frightened, and wished to leave. Mr. Woolmer declined. She won over the doctor to her side, but the governor stood firm: "She shall not go, sir," he said. She afterwards thanked him. "One of the maids who was attacked" (says Mr. Woolmer), "and whom I ordered to bed, said, 'No, sir; if you please, I will attend to my duty. There is too much to be done and too few hands to do it.' With resolute energy she persisted in her work, and got over the attack without omitting any part of it."

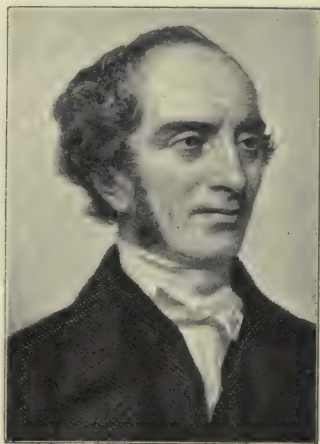
In May of that year Mr. Woolmer intimated his intention of retiring from the governorship. At Conference the Rev. J. Rattenbury said: "I have watched Mr. Woolmer during the trials of the last year, and especially during the trials connected with the melancholy visitation of fever, when forty or fifty boys were laid aside at one time, several of his own children seriously afflicted, the death of some expected hour by hour, and he up night after night for more than a week, watching over those lads—his own beloved partner being obliged to be sent away on account of illness. The anxieties of Mr. Woolmer have been intense; his interest in the school, conscientious, earnest, prayerful, I have never seen surpassed in any department of Methodism."



"When a young man" (says Dr. Gregory) "Mr. Woolmer was the handsomest young preacher in the Connexion." Later in life, his son (the Rev. Wesley Woolmer, born at Kingswood) testifies that "he was a man of fine presence, in height about 5 feet 11 inches, with a chest measurement of over 52 inches." He well maintained the traditional physique of Kingswood governors; during his term of office his weight rose from thirteen stone to sixteen stone. At a dinner given by Mr. Robinson Kay to the contributors to the *London Quarterly Review*, Mr. Woolmer, replying to a toast, spoke of the difficulties at Kingswood, and said that he had not shrunk from meeting them. "No," interjected Dr. Waddy, "we can all see that you have not shrunk, Mr. Governor."

Mr. Woolmer, on leaving Kingswood, returned to the ordinary work of the itinerancy, and subsequently for ten years held the office of book steward. He died on 27th December 1896, aged 82.

THE REV. F. A. WEST, an old Grove boy, and a former President of the Conference, succeeded Mr. Woolmer. "I am come," he said, "to be the governor—the governor—the governor." Of this fact there was soon left no doubt in the mind of the most recalcitrant boy in the place. Mr. West intended to rule, and rule he did. He was not content to be merely either an ornamental figure-head or an economical caterer. He is perhaps the only governor who ever ventured to refuse the President's request for a holiday. But Mr. West had been President himself. He, like his predecessor, encouraged a gentlemanly tone among the boys; nor did he forget their material well-being, as, for example, when he improved the arrangements for warming the schoolroom.



THE REV. F. A. WEST (1834).

Despite Mr. West's energetic sway, it was clear that boys would be boys. One "soaring human boy" stole up to the tower and climbed the flagstaff in the dead of night. Another recalls how he and a friend arranged a speaking-tube from bed to bed. Unfor-

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tunately, at a critical moment, the latter spoke through it; the voice issued at the other bed, and the (temporarily) innocent boy was punished. Another incident of the same period may be noted here. It happened at a time when a special school holiday was due, and the boys were looking forward to its enjoyment. Mrs. West was walking in the grounds in front of the school one day, when she noticed a long rope hanging from one of the gargoyles at the extreme corner of the western wing of the building. The rope was evidently connected with some mischief, and the governor, being informed of the matter, assembled the school and demanded an explanation. No explanation, however, was forthcoming. Consequently the holiday was forfeited, the school, at the same time, thoroughly understanding that if the mystery was cleared up the holiday would still be granted. In due course, the boys connected with the mystery confessed, and were severely thrashed. The story of the rope was as follows: Certain boys proposed to hold a smoking-party in the middle of the night in the roof over the first bedroom. The appointed night arrived, and the party left their beds, made their way up the first flight of the tower stairs, and so through a window to the roof. Walking along the front parapet, and taking a long rope with them, they reached a point where, by help of the rope, they crossed over the angle of the roof that covers the first bedroom, and, dropping half-way down the playground side of the roof, entered the manhole. They then enjoyed (?) themselves on the rafters as well as circumstances would allow, until they thought it time to retrace their steps and seek their respective couches. Having once more reached the roof and covered the manhole, one of the party essayed to sling the rope as before, but, in his effort, the rope's end as well as the coil escaped from his grasp, and a high wind helped the coil in its flight. In the darkness its course and whereabouts could not be seen, and the boys, after vainly searching, made their risky return journey somewhat crestfallen at the unfortunate end of their adventure, though they little thought that a grinning gargoyle would prove their betrayer. As much as was necessary of all this they confessed, and stood their punishment. But the holiday was still denied. This the school took to be a grievous injustice. At the next assembly something like a miniature rebellion took place. The school refused to leave the playground. Windows were freely stoned, every pane of glass being broken in the chemical laboratory, which was then at the



back of the Glasgow room, between it and the bath. Much damage was also done to the contents of the laboratory, the governor's pet hobby being to spend hours in chemical experiments. This mode of expressing opinion, however, secured something less pleasant than the promised holiday. In connection with the matter the governor played a grim joke, and so allowed some to repent, at only too long leisure, of the part they had taken in the affair. In the stoning of the windows, some of the first bedroom windows had suffered considerably; the nights were cold, and it was many a long day before the glazier was permitted to interfere with the excessive ventilation caused by the boys' mode of manifesting indignation.

On one occasion two boys were summoned to Mr. West's study "in consequence," to quote the account of one of them, "of some altogether unconscious act of irreverence during prayers. As it was our first offence, the governor assured us he would be merciful to us, and be content with half-measures. I was to be flogged, and the other boy was to look on and take warning!" It cannot be denied that Mr. West was extremely unpopular in the school. Ill health and severe physical pain made him at times irritable, and concealed the natural buoyancy of his temperament. He unfortunately possessed also the habit (which boys can, perhaps, least easily put up with) of addressing them in a sarcastic manner. As a matter of fact, he regarded them with much tenderness. He was a man of refined tastes, who took much interest in music (which he added to the curriculum), literature, and the fine arts. He possessed the gift of humour; "it was rich to see him encourage Dr. Rule in embroidered slippers at breakfast-time to shake hands with all the boys in the hall." His penetration into character was acute.

During his governorship the school was twice visited with scarlet fever; once in 1863, when there were twenty-four cases and four deaths, and again in the winter of 1864-65, when one boy died. Measles and mumps also appeared at times; in Mr. West's first half-year there were thirty-four cases of measles.

He resigned, owing to ill-health, in 1867, when the committee voted him a gratuity of a hundred guineas. He retired to Great Crosby, and died on the 4th of April 1869 in his sixty-eighth year.

On Mr. Jefferson's resignation of the headmastership, MR. WILLIAM ELTON, a Dublin graduate, was elected to succeed him.



His reign was so brief that there is little for the chronicler to record. Mr. Elton himself was a gentlemanly and cultivated man, and a good and interesting teacher. He held office, however, at a far from easy time; the health of the governor was shaken, and the second master was a very difficult man to work with. In November 1866 Mr. Elton's own health gave way, and he was compelled to quit his post. The Rev. B. Hellier suggested that Mr. T. G. Osborn should be asked to come as *locum tenens*, and this arrangement was made. Mr. Elton, however, soon recovered, and returned to the school in the following January. But in a few weeks his health again failed, and he finally resigned, Mr. Osborn becoming his successor. Mr. Elton subsequently became a clergyman of the Church of England, and is now, in completely restored health, Vicar of St. Paul's, Burnley.



MR. T. G. OSBORN, M.A.  
(circa 1885).

MR. T. G. OSBORN, the son of Mr. John Osborn, of St. Austell, nephew of the Rev. George Osborn, D.D., and the Rev. James Osborn, and grandson of the Rev. T. Rogers, was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1866 he graduated as 10th Wrangler, and, while studying for the Bar, held, for a short time, a mathematical mastership at Durham Grammar School. He came to Kingswood under the circumstances mentioned above, and in 1875, under the new system, became also headmaster of Woodhouse Grove.

He held a fellowship at Trinity Hall from 1871 to 1881, having been called to the Bar in order to qualify for its tenure. In 1869 he married the youngest daughter of Mr. West, the former governor. Mr. Osborn's name is one that Kingswood will not readily forget. The success of the school under his headmastership was brilliant in the extreme. As a disciplinarian, he was strict and at times severe, "bearing not the sword in vain." The juniors, perhaps, feared rather than loved him. The senior boys, at any rate after the amalgamation, he refrained from punish-



ing by the cane, but a "jaw" from Mr. Osborn was no whit less terrible. In the boys who came under his own immediate care, he created an extraordinary loyalty to himself; he also called forth a great enthusiasm for learning, and he was a most skilful teacher. He mainly confined himself to mathematical instruction; in this he possessed great powers of making things clear. He taught *rationally*, and not by rule of thumb; he insisted on the principles that underlie a method being understood; and he aroused great eagerness in his pupils to know more and to go farther. There were idle boys, of course, to be found in the school under Mr. Osborn; but they were idle under disadvantages to themselves. They won no popular admiration by it; on the contrary, they were liable to public contempt. Boys who looked upon Mr. Osborn as only a mathematician were at times surprised when he went through with them some paper on science or literature, which they had recently sent up as examination work. Those who formed his Monday Greek Testament class are not likely to forget the charm of it.

Mr. Osborn's headmastership continued through two great crises of the school's history—the amalgamation of 1875, and the concentration of 1883. Had a change of headmaster taken place at either of those periods, the result might easily have been disastrous. No man was better fitted than Mr. Osborn to inaugurate the happier age that began in 1875. The appointment of prefects and the withdrawal of the omnipresent master were changes happily made under a headmaster who was prepared both to support and to trust his upper boys.

In 1875, when Woodhouse Grove became the junior department of Kingswood, Mr. Osborn united the headmastership of the northern school with that which he already held, succeeding in this office that admirable teacher and popular chief, Dr. Raby. This arrangement necessitated Mr. Osborn's periodical absence from Bath, it being his custom to conduct the annual examination at the Grove. His first appearance there was at the end of the summer half of 1875, on the eve of amalgamation. Those boys who were expecting to proceed to Kingswood after the holidays naturally studied his appearance and manner with much interest. On the day before the commencement of the examination he went for a short time into the playground. As he stood there, surveying the scene, a certain small boy was observed to be eyeing him from a respectful distance; then he began to make timid advances in



Mr. Osborn's direction, describing a spiral in his course as he gradually drew nearer. In due time he reached the august presence, and ventured to address a question: "Please, sir, do you examine us?" "Yes, my boy, I do," replied Mr. Osborn. "Then, if you please, sir, would you kindly remember that I suffer from constitutional dyspepsia!"

Mr. Osborn's interest in the boys was not confined to the classroom. He was himself a cricketer and a skilful wicket-keeper. He was never weary of urging on the committee the need of a better library for the boys' use. Indeed, he felt somewhat strongly the way in which the dual system debarred him from fuller intercourse with the boys out of school. "My greatest difficulty," he said, "has been that I am only a visiting master." This feeling helped him to decide to resign his post in 1885.

At the prize-giving of 1882, as has been stated elsewhere, a presentation was made to Mr. Osborn by his former pupils. The accompanying address said: "The beginning of a new era in the history of the schools under your care has seemed to many of your old pupils and friends a fit occasion for some public recognition of the value of your work during the last sixteen years. . . . We remember the enthusiasm that your example and your method of teaching roused within us—an enthusiasm which made our work pleasant and easy at the time, and by which we are often influenced even now. We remember, also, the unflinching sense of duty which impelled you to mark with the strongest disapprobation whatever was dishonourable or opposed to good government, and we recognize that much of our happiness while at school was due to the firm and kindly discipline which you constantly maintained. In all this, the energy and rectitude of your character were conspicuous, and we cannot be too thankful for the example of your never-failing devotion to duty and to your Christian principle, combined as it was with high intelligence and great culture." This address was signed by J. M. Lightwood, R. H. Chope, W. T. A. Barber, and some two hundred others. Mr. Osborn rose to reply amid a storm of applause. He said that that day had brought to him one of the greatest pleasures he had experienced. One thing he claimed—to have worked hard. And yet everything had been in his favour—kindly colleagues in the governor's post, persevering and able assistant masters, and several generations of hard-working and trustworthy upper boys. He thought he could scarcely have



borne to receive this gift had it meant that his connection with Kingswood was to cease, and he was glad to receive it as an encouragement for labour in the future.

In 1885, on Sunday, 23rd August, Mr. Osborn preached a farewell sermon in hall, and on the following Friday addressed the school in the schoolroom. No school, he said, could ever be to him what Kingswood had been and was.

In the Conference of that year Sir Henry Fowler moved a resolution relative to Mr. Osborn's departure. He recalled how Mr. Henry Fawcett had once said to him: "You Methodist people have an enormous advantage in having such a man to train your ministers' sons." The resolution recorded the Conference's "deep and grateful sense of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Osborn to the school during nearly twenty years of incessant and unwearrying labour in its interests."

On leaving Kingswood Mr. Osborn opened a private school at Colwyn Bay, where he still resides. He has, however, never forgotten Kingswood, and in 1894 became the first president of the Old Boys' Union.

While at Kingswood he was for many years a member of the Bath School Board, and he is now a Justice of the Peace for the county of Denbigh.

We may conclude this notice of Mr. Osborn by quoting the following appreciation by an old boy, without committing ourselves to all the opinions expressed:—

The faults of Mr. Osborn's connection with Kingswood School were confined to his earlier days of headmastership, and have doubtless been long ago forgiven by all save himself. When he came to Kingswood he was young, and had a difficult task to fulfil, and it is not to be wondered at that he confessedly erred on the side of severity now and again. His splendid and loyal services to the school for a long period of years cannot be praised too highly, and will never be forgotten so long as the history of the school is known to succeeding generations. He is Kingswood's Arnold, and it is a thousand pities that Methodism could not consent to abolish the altogether unnecessary dual-control arrangement, the unsatisfactory nature of which compelled Mr. Osborn to retire from the headmastership in 1885. From January to August 1873, owing to the illness of the Rev. W. H. Sargent, Mr. Osborn resided in the school, and successfully discharged the duties of governor and headmaster. During that time he sometimes preached to the boys. The texts of two of his remarkable sermons I well remember. One was "It was night" (John xiii. 30). The other was evidently an impromptu choice. Bad weather had suddenly necessitated a change in the ordinary Sunday arrangement, and we were kept at the school for Sunday evening service. During the day there had been trouble in the kitchen department, and, if I remember rightly, the police had been called in to deal with some delinquency on the part of one of the domestics. We were all assembled in the hall, and Mr. Osborn came in hurriedly, in cap and gown, to commence service. When the text was announced,



it was, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household"! And it was a capital sermon for boys that followed. If Mr. Osborn had continued as governor, he would have been an invaluable chaplain.

One cannot help feeling that the governors have to a very large extent thoroughly shirked the duties of chaplain. They were very frequently away on the Sunday, and, even when at home, if the boys were unable to go to chapel in Bath, they fell back on Mr. Osborn or one of the masters to preach to the boys. I have for many years felt that the Conference appointment of chaplain ought to carry with it the obligation that the minister so appointed should preach at least one sermon per week to the school. It is quite time the school had its own chapel, and one of the Sunday services should be held there.<sup>1</sup>

The REV. W. H. SARGENT was the son of the Rev. George Sargent. He was born in 1806, and educated at Woodhouse Grove



THE REV. W. H. SARGENT  
(1868).

School. He entered the ministry in 1832, and in 1867 was appointed governor of Kingswood. He was a man of great kindness of heart and much sympathy. In his opening speech he declared his intention of governing by love and trust. He relaxed the stringency of many rules, and ought to be ever remembered as the governor who introduced "permits." He was very anxious to improve the clothing, and paid special attention to the domestic comforts of the boys. He entered very thoroughly into all the life of the place, and heartily interested himself in the games. He was

"a shrewd and dignified governor, combining a natural heartiness of disposition with an old-world courtesy of manner that was sometimes peculiar, but always kindly and pleasant. He had a high sense of honour, and was very resolute and determined in all that he regarded as connected with duty or discipline." He disliked anything irregular and unseemly, and more than once put his foot down on unwise, if well-meant, religious efforts. He took much interest

<sup>1</sup> These are the words of an old boy and old master, now in the ministry, who has known several governors. Yet it must not be forgotten that Dr. Bowden initiated a weekly Thursday evening service for the boys, and that the present governor arranges for a service in hall on the last Sunday evening of every month.



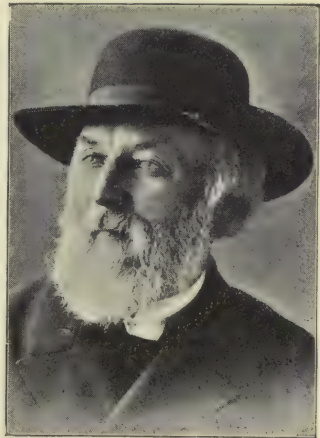
in educational matters, and was for some time vice-chairman of the Bath School Board.

The school made very distinct advance in many things connected with the personal comfort of the boys during Mr. Sargent's governorship, and much of this was also due to the very able domestic rule of Mrs. Sargent, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Wigfield of Rotherham. In the latter half of 1872 scarlatina again visited the school, and the medical attendant pointed out the pressing need for a sanatorium. About the same time Mr. Sargent's health gave way, and he was compelled at once to relinquish his duties. For the remainder of the school year Mr. Osborn took over the domestic department, and secured a brief unpopularity by abolishing the huge "first turns" with which monitors were supplied at dinner, to the proportionate impoverishment of the little boys.

Mr. Sargent never entirely recovered, though he lived in growing infirmity till 1890.

He did much for the school. "If his confidence was sometimes abused, as it undoubtedly was, nevertheless the moral tone of the school responded to the kindlier influences of his rule, and greater freedom and more privileges resulted in the cultivation of a healthier spirit. The boys who left in 1869 will never forget the governor's private talk with them just before their departure. His plain warnings, his fatherly exhortations, and his loving appeals to them to lead a pure life amid the sure temptations that would meet them between their leaving school and their possible settlement in life, have confessedly proved instrumental, in more cases than one, in securing the end he desired."

The REV. J. H. LORD was the son of a former governor of the Grove, and himself an old Kingswood boy. He succeeded Mr. Sargent at Kingswood in 1873, and held office till 1885, for two full periods of governorship. "Dear old Daddy Lord" is assuredly held in most affectionate remembrance



THE REV. J. H. LORD  
(*circa* 1885).



by all who lived under his benign rule. As his successor truly said, "he was a man greatly beloved." His distinguishing feature was kindheartedness. It was positive grief and pain to him to cane a boy. On one occasion it became his duty to cane publicly a batch of some dozen—a punishment they richly merited. He worked off some four or five of them with evident difficulty; then, as it chanced, a very small boy came out to take his turn. The governor looked up appealingly and said, "How can I cane a little boy like this?" The punishment abruptly ended, probably with a better effect, even perhaps on those boys who escaped, than its carrying out to the end would have produced. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Lord's characteristic was a mere weak good nature. He could speak with great force, and his voice took an indignant ring when he referred to anything base or little-minded or ungentlemanly. His own gracious courtesy was a constant rebuke to all ruder ways.

He was, moreover, an admirable manager of the household. His administration, says Dr. Bowden, was marked by "fidelity, ingenuity, and thrift." It fell to him to carry out the improved domestic arrangements of 1875, and he did so with economy and yet without parsimony. Boys fared well under Mr. Lord; there was no stint, and yet no waste. No boy could complain of want of food; there were some who could claim to have consumed at one meal so many plates of "starch" that imagination reels at their number. Who does not remember this "starch," or boiled rice, and its baked counterpart, with equal gracefulness named "slush"? The health of the school was singularly good; so much so, that the nurse was ordinarily employed as a needlewoman. In 1877 sickness attacked some twenty-five boys, and the governor's own health failed, so seriously, indeed, that for many days the school "went softly" in much anxiety. In 1883 scarlet fever tried to return to its old haunts, but, after attacking two boys, was ignominiously repelled. An invasion of measles in 1884 completes the list of epidemics for the twelve years. During that time only one death occurred at the school, and that one was due not to illness but to accident; in 1884 J. W. Hunter was drowned while boating on the Avon.

In 1885 Mr. Lord relinquished the governorship; he was the recipient of a cheque from past and present boys of the school, which was presented to him in the schoolroom, on the 1st of September, by A. R. Stephenson. The governing body of



the school expressed, in the form of a resolution, "its high appreciation of his long-continued and faithful service . . . its sense of obligation to him for his unwearied diligence during the process of concentration ; and for the wisdom and fatherly sympathy which he has displayed in his general management of the school."

The year 1885 was an anxious one ; the school lost at the same time the control of Mr. Lord and of Mr. Osborn. Both had remained long enough to carry the school successfully through the reorganization of 1883, but not long enough to feel all the results of that ill-advised decision to reduce the years of a boy at the school. These results Mr. Jefferson felt to the full.

MR. JEFFERSON was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1826, and educated at Newcastle Grammar School and at Wesley College, Sheffield. He graduated at London in 1849, being second in classics and sixth in mathematics ; in 1854 he proceeded to his M.A. in classics. From 1839 to 1855, except for a short interval, he was a master at Wesley College, Sheffield, and, as already described, was appointed to Kingswood in 1855. On leaving Kingswood he carried on a private school at Clapham till 1873 ; then, after some years of travel and of private life, he became head-



MR. HENRY JEFFERSON, M.A.  
(circa 1885).

master of Huddersfield College. In 1878 he married Miss McAdie of Thurso, and in 1882 essayed the brave but thankless task of reducing to harmony the conflicting fragments that remained at Taunton after the disastrous rupture which followed Mr. Sibby's resignation. In 1885 he returned to Kingswood. It was not the haven of rest which perhaps he expected. It was not an easy task to follow Mr. Osborn ; the tension at which the school had for a long time been kept was bound to slacken and the pace to suffer. It is hard to overestimate the evil caused by the reduction of six years' residence to five. The most important year of each boy's school life was taken from him ; the number of senior boys was



diminished ; scholarships were few, and not new ; the only difference was that their holders were younger. The reduction of years was from beginning to end disastrous ; boys came later, and brought the knowledge of nine at the age of eleven. All sorts of injurious statements were circulated about the school ; an ill-balanced report by one of the annual examiners did much harm. Promising boys were removed by their fathers, others who would have been sent went elsewhere. Yet for all this Mr. Jefferson stuck gallantly to his work for four years ; he laboured day and night for the school, with patience, with courage, with devotion ; he bore in silence all the evil that was said ; he marvellously preserved in his upper boys that spirit of honest, earnest work which Mr. Osborn had called forth. During those four years eleven scholarships were taken at the universities ; in the Oxford Local Examinations forty-eight seniors and one hundred and twenty-six juniors passed ; of the seniors, fifteen were in the first class, and this, be it remembered, at a time when, while the age of Kingswood boys was lowered, the limit of age for candidates in these examinations was raised.

When Mr. Jefferson left Kingswood the second time, he connected himself with the East End Mission in London. On 2nd October 1893 he died. Personally he was a man of most beautiful character. "Unselfishness was one of his most noticeable traits ; in dark days of our family history" (it is the testimony of his sister), "he was a tower of strength, always ready as a wise and judicious adviser, a generous helper, untiring as a sympathiser and comforter, a most devoted son and brother, a cheerful and bright companion. Only about two months before his death he said he had had such a happy life."

The REV. GEORGE BOWDEN, D.D., succeeded Mr. Lord in the governorship, being selected from among three nominees—the Rev. Marshall Hartley, the Rev. F. W. Greeves, and himself. He was a governor of strong personality and great energy ; he was constantly occupied in introducing improvements, and was possessed of great skill in contrivance. His first public words were characteristic of his governorship ; they were a promise to cure certain strong smells, due to imperfect drainage, in the passages. Before the day was over the promise was redeemed. These early experiences led to an entire overhauling of the system of drainage.

In his first year he started, on behalf of boys prone to loaf, a system of small gardens, which provided occupation for some fifty



boys ; this scheme was short-lived, but he conferred a great and permanent boon by causing a workshop to be constructed and a skilled carpenter to be engaged to teach his art. He remodelled the bathroom and instituted shower-baths. In 1886 he inaugurated a Thursday evening service ; in 1887 a cricket pavilion was made by the carpenter, and a tennis club started ; in other years his busy energy found scope in providing a wardrobe-room, where the junior schoolroom had stood, and in satisfactorily ventilating the dormitories and the dining-hall. He constituted himself banker to any boys who cared to lodge their money with him ; he kept up a lively interest in the games, and acted as treasurer to both the games committee and the reading-room. In his time two great gifts came to the school : the gymnasium and the upper field. He encouraged music, having himself an unrivalled knowledge of Methodist hymnology, and the worship in hall was assisted by the school band, which owed its existence to the careful training of Mr. Maltby.

All these advances were made during seven years much troubled with sickness and other hindrances. In September 1887 two cases of typhoid fever occurred, due to water drunk from an impure stream. In the same month one boy died. Later in the half-year mumps appeared. In the following half, one case of scarlet fever, three of pneumonia, and nineteen of measles caused unusual anxiety. The next year was practically free from illness, but not so 1889-90 ; a hundred and fifty cases of influenza put a heavy burden on the governor's shoulders. In the same term one of the boys succumbed to a long-standing disease. But the worst was yet to come. After the Christmas of 1891 return to the school was delayed for a week by the damage wrought by frost. Well if it had been delayed longer. In February scarlet fever appeared, apparently brought from home ; when seven cases had occurred, a circular sent to the parents resulted in the withdrawal of thirty-eight boys. For three



THE REV. GEORGE BOWDEN, D.D.  
(circa 1890).



months the school was kept in quarantine; there were nineteen cases, mild but tedious. At length, after three weeks in which no further outbreak occurred, the absent boys were sent for. Immediately a fresh case appeared, and with great promptitude on the next day the school disbanded. In February of that year a death from meningitis occurred.

For some time all went well, till in January 1892 the scarlet fever again appeared, and hung about the place till the middle of May. It is a great testimony to the confidence inspired by Dr. Bowden's previous action during a similar visitation that not a single boy was called home by his parents. It is not surprising that amid all these cares Mrs. Bowden's health gave way—and that so seriously that Dr. Bowden was compelled in 1892 to resign his governorship. No record of Dr. Bowden's governorship ought to be without a reference to the organizing power, the thoughtfulness for and the interest in the boys, the attention to their domestic comforts shown by Mrs. Bowden. On his retirement, Dr. Bowden was publicly presented by C. F. Hunter, the senior prefect, on behalf of the school, with a cheque and a barometer. His connection with the school was happily not entirely severed, for he accepted the post of secretary to the governing body.



THE REV. WESLEY BRUNYATE  
(*circa* 1890).

In 1889 MR. W. P. WORKMAN became headmaster, and in 1892 the REV. WESLEY BRUNYATE was appointed to the governorship. As these are the present occupants of these offices, it seems better to confine ourselves to a record of the more important changes made in recent years. The replacement of the Oxford by the Cambridge Local Examinations has been referred to elsewhere; so also has the fact that the term of residence has been happily restored to its former period of six years. It was found necessary

in 1889 to submit the books in use at the school to a thorough overhauling; their condition was indescribable, and had produced



a very ill effect upon the work ; more than half were unfit for use. A thousand new books were required, and nearly as many required rebinding. Altogether, about four thousand books were in use. To insure their better preservation, a periodical inspection and a system of fines were introduced.

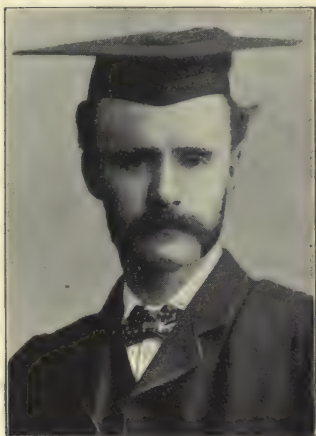
The illness of 1890 had naturally a very detrimental effect. At one time six of the staff were laid aside, and classes of seventy or eighty boys were found to be working under one master ; some boys had less than a fortnight's work in the term. In addition, the external liberties of the school were sadly shortened ; all out-matches were prevented, and the cricket record of the year is a blank. Bath was out of bounds, and the Sunday services were held in the dining-hall. Nevertheless, during this year an improvement of great value was made in the foundation of a physical laboratory. The apparatus was at first somewhat deficient, but this lack was largely remedied by the Crone legacy, and the equipment is now as complete as could be desired. The training made possible by this means opens to Kingswood boys many careers, such as that of engineering, hitherto difficult of access. As an instance of its utility may be mentioned the fact that boys have begun to take the London Preliminary Scientific Examination direct from the school. A part of the chemical laboratory was at the same time set apart for biological work.

In 1892 the gymnasium was opened, and an instructor, Mr. J. T. Pratt, engaged to give lessons to each class half an hour a week. The apparatus was provided by subscriptions collected by the headmaster. In the latter half of 1892 a few cases of fever interfered with the work, and one death (not from fever) occurred. These repeated visitations necessitated a thorough overhauling and remodelling of the drainage, at a cost of about £1000. It was also necessary, at very short notice, to provide separate arrangements for the examination of Kingswood candidates for the Cambridge Locals in December. It was only three days before the examination that they were informed that they would not be allowed to sit with those from other schools.

The year 1893 saw the formation of a reference library and the beginning of a museum in the rooms above the gymnasium. The school already possessed a valuable herbarium, which was carefully arranged by T. M. Lowry. Gifts to the museum flowed in from all sides. The Rev. R. Butterworth provided oak cases, the Rev.



G. B. Richards sent a collection of Australian minerals, the Rev. C. Crawshaw a set of British shells, Mr. C. A. Barber part of his own collection of fossils, and Professor Bragg of Adelaide a box of Australian minerals. Much also was done by the boys themselves in the collection of fossils; three specimens thus discovered are now in the British Museum.<sup>1</sup> In 1895 the late Mr. S. Learoyd, F.G.S., an old Grove boy, sent a most valuable collection of minerals and fossils, and in the same year Mr. C. H. Weston of Lansdown sent four cart-loads of fossils. Among other gifts should be mentioned those of Indian butterflies (the Rev. John Brown), of minerals



MR. W. P. WORKMAN, M.A., B.SC.  
(1889).

(Mr. W. Tutton, of Shrewsbury), of sponges (Mr. F. G. Bowers), and of mounted flowers (Mr. T. M. Lowry). In December 1893 an attack of influenza laid low some hundred and twenty victims, including the governor, the headmaster, ten out of the eleven Senior Locals' candidates, and forty of the juniors. This could not, of course, be without its effects in the examination results — but, after all, examination results in themselves are poor things, and the disappointment felt by candidates who came out lower than they hoped was, if severe, yet temporary. It is gratifying to know that

these repeated interruptions have not destroyed the spirit of diligence and the love of learning.

Among recent changes may be noted the unrepeatable experiment of short Michaelmas holidays in 1894, the institution of a Sunday afternoon instruction for the lower forms by the governor, the custom of once a month holding the Sunday evening service in hall, the starting of a Sunday library for the juniors, the addition of regular lantern lectures at intervals in the gymnasium during the winter half, and the rearrangement of the time-table so as to secure a third half-holiday in the week in summer.

Much has been done by Mr. Brunyate to improve the school

<sup>1</sup> Two Echinoderms new to England, and one new altogether.



dietary, and it may be interesting to compare the following table with those previously given :—

BREAKFAST—Porridge ; coffee, or cocoa, or milk ; bread and butter.

TEA—Tea, or cocoa, or milk ; bread and butter.

To this boys add from the storeroom at their own expense. Eggs, ham, sausages, meat pies, and jam may be bought at trifling cost.

LUNCH—Milk and biscuits may be bought for a penny.

DINNER—

*Sunday*—Cold mutton, beef, or pork ; cornflour with fruit.

*Monday*—Hot roast beef ; rice or hominy.

*Tuesday*—Cold roast beef or hash ; fruit pie or jam sandwich.

*Wednesday*—Hot roast beef ; rice.

*Thursday*—Cold roast beef or hash ; fruit pie or college pudding.

*Friday*—Hot mutton ; rice or tapioca.

*Saturday*—Stewed beef ; cheese or jam.

The topic of school games requires somewhat fuller treatment. Some reference has already been made to occasional out-matches, both cricket and football, in the early seventies. From 1879 to 1883 we find two or three matches every year, but the winter of 1883 is the first when Kingswood can be said to have had a football season, and of the following summer the same remark is true with regard to cricket. In those seasons six football and seven cricket matches were played ; of the former only two were won, but of the latter five. In no year has the number of matches been great, for, with the exception of the Old Boys' Match and a very occasional game with a scratch eleven, the opponents have been almost entirely confined to school teams. One or two specially successful seasons may be noted. In 1890-91 the football fifteen won eight matches out of nine, in 1893-94 eight out of ten, and in three seasons—from 1894 to 1896—the records were nineteen wins, five draws, and only one defeat. Per contra : in 1887-88 six matches were played and lost. Cricket has hardly succeeded so well ; the lack of a good wicket has sadly marred the style of play ; however, from 1879 to 1896, forty-three matches have been won and thirty-five lost.

Games at Kingswood have never been compulsory : many boys have not joined the school clubs—not only those who have



had no inclination for games, but even many zealous cricketers. These latter were in the habit of forming little private clubs among themselves, delighting in fancy names, such as "The United Choktaws," or "The Zulu Wanderers." It was a great gain when in 1893 these private ventures were abolished.

In 1891 a football challenge cup was provided, for which the dormitories competed annually. A great step in advance was taken in 1895 by the introduction of the house system in that modified form which is possible in schools on the hostel plan. The boys were divided into houses according to the dormitories; over each house was appointed a house master, to be the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the boys thus put under his more immediate care. The existing dormitory football competition was replaced by a house competition, and a cricket competition was also started, a challenge shield having been presented by the Old Boys' Union. The rivalry of the houses extends also to the athletic sports—swimming, gymnastics, and other physical exercises. The houses were respectively named School, Hall, Upper, Middle, and Lower; each has its own house captain and committee. At the same time the school games committee was remodelled, and now consists of two masters and the five house captains; the selection of the school teams was taken from the hands of the games committee and put in those of the cricket or football captain, as the case might be.

The athletic sports, in the past a spasmodic occurrence, have become annual, and are carried out with that seriousness and attention to detail which they deserve. Swimming sports have also become an annual occurrence, and a School Four has made its appearance on the river. "Fifth and sixth" is a game indigenous to Kingswood. It is a species of football played with a small indiarubber ball across the breadth of the patch.

Much difficulty was for a long time experienced in obtaining assistant masters who would remain for any length of time. From 1853 to 1867 the normal number of the staff was six, omitting the headmaster. During those fifteen years there were no less than fifty-seven different men who filled these six posts. In 1868 the staff was increased to eight; from 1868 to 1875 we meet with thirty-four names. Altogether, including headmasters, from the opening of New Kingswood till the amalgamation of 1875, ninety-four men appeared on the scene, mostly for a very brief stay. The cause



was partly the insufficiency of the salaries paid. Thus, in the fifties the second master received only from £70 to £80; some of the other masters received as little as £20. At the amalgamation, however, there was a great improvement. Thus, in August 1875 we find five regular assistant masters with an average salary of £152.<sup>1</sup> The harassing details of out-of-school duty no doubt often increased unwillingness to stay at the school; and a sub-committee in 1874 assign another reason: "Though the provision for tuition is confessedly inadequate, the committee is not of opinion that a better class of assistant tutors could be secured by the simple expedient of paying such higher salaries as are within the competency of the school to offer to unmarried masters, who must necessarily be without sufficient interest in an institution to which they would be attached chiefly by monetary and temporary considerations. Any alterations ought to be such as to present to able men a career in connection with the school."

Since 1875, however, changes in the staff have been a much less common occurrence; three years—1879 to 1881—passed without any alteration whatever. Of the staff with which the year 1896 ended, the average length of tenure of office was no less than ten and a half years. Of these, Mr. G. Hobson, the drawing master, has been connected with the school since 1859, and Mr. Priest, the music master, since 1867; five others joined ten or more years ago. In all, from 1748 to 1897, Kingswood has seen two hundred and forty-seven masters, of whom ninety-one have been old boys either of Kingswood or the Grove.

It is impossible to refer to all these by name. Some have been gratefully remembered by their old pupils. We have already referred to the indefatigable manner in which *Mr. George Rowe* fulfilled the duties of headmaster during an interregnum; he was a good disciplinarian and something of a musician. Mr. Woolmer testifies of him in 1858 that "he has had eighteen applications from other schools, but has stuck to Kingswood." Many old boys will remember the excitement of a struggle between Mr. Rowe and J. F. Moulton, consequent on an overheard comment of the latter on Mr. Rowe's taste in hats. *Mr. John Jefferson*, "Long Jeff," by way of distinction from his half-brother, "Little Jeff," was a very prominent and energetic master. He was something of an elocutionist,

<sup>1</sup> Kingswood was then, of course, the senior school; including the Grove, the average was £123.



and fond of organizing entertainments ; on one fifth of November he provided a half-hour's merriment for the school in the guise of a cheap-Jack. He was a man of high character and great practical ability ; he had, however, some quaintnesses. He held a Sunday morning class for the lower forms, when he was wont to remind the youngsters before him that, as it was very improbable that every boy in the room would go to heaven, it was morally certain that some of those to whom he was speaking would be eternally lost. When certain of his colleagues participated in enjoyments which did not command his approval, he was wont to prepare the masters' room that it might greet them on their return with phosphorescent inscriptions suggestive of the fate of ill-doers. Mr. Jefferson died on 3rd February 1865. *Mr. George Moon* is remembered as a "kind and painstaking teacher," *Mr. Eacott* and *Mr. Rogers* as "genial, gentlemanly men," the former a cricketer and racket-player, the latter of musical tastes ; *Mr. Williamson* was "a capable teacher," and *Mr. Killick* "an admirable teacher, with much out-of-the-way knowledge, very stimulating to his scholars." Mr. Killick's moods varied. Sometimes he was so rollickingly jovial as to sing to the boys in night school ; at other times a pointer or walking-stick was in free use. *Mr. J. Jackson*, who subsequently invented a popular system of vertical handwriting, enjoyed fame as a wicket-keeper. *Mr. Elliott* started a drum-and-fife band, and the services of *Mr. Bowers* to the literary society, of *Mr. Sanderson* to the scientific society and the swimming club, of *Mr. Sanderson* and *Mr. Knowles* to the musical society, of *Mr. Maltby* to the band and the reading-room, and of *Mr. R. W. Pordige* to the chess club, ought to be mentioned.

*Mr. Wilton* is described as a man with whom it was a pleasure to be in contact, a downright good fellow, frank, bright, kind, manly, enthusiastic. His career was but brief ; he was lost on Snowdon at a comparatively early age. *Mr. W. G. Dawson*, now in the ministry, and Mr. Wilton formed "a fine pair, whose joint influence was admirable" ; "Billy Daw," as the affectionate familiarity of the time named him, drilled the lower forms very thoroughly in their work, was a capital cricketer, and most diligent in his efforts to benefit the boys. *Mr. Gostick* was a most extraordinary man. He was a very stimulating teacher on irregular lines ; he knew something of a vast variety of subjects—languages, music, science, literature :



some of his tunes were sung in hall. When in a good humour he was a man of kindly spirit, and an afternoon in his classroom, when he would allow himself to be drawn out, was a delightful time. He possessed, however, a little-controlled temper; his language when under the influence of anger was most violent, and so, very often, was his wielding of the cane. Of German literature and metaphysics he possessed a very profound knowledge, and he has published several valuable works. He was educated at the Grove, and died in London seven or eight years ago in great poverty.

The following narrative from the pen of one who wept or laughed, according to circumstances, under Mr. Gostick's rule, will give a clearer idea of the man than any abstract analysis of his character can do:—

Joseph Gostick was a man of about fifty years of age, and a very remarkable individual. Most of my remembrances of him are either comical or agreeable; one or two, however, as in the II— incident, being of a painful character. I well remember his coming to the school as second master. He was corpulent, so that we sometimes nicknamed him “beer barrel,” was clean shaven or almost so, and had somewhat long, curly grey hair. One of his duties was to call us up in the morning. I distinctly call to mind his coming round to the various dormitories at the regulation hour with the words, spoken more as a request than as a command, “Rise, gentlemen, rise,” the word “rise” being pronounced “rice.” But the politeness was lost upon us, and it was not long before his morning call was as likely as not to be—“Now, then, get out, ye nuisances; get out, ye fish-faced goats!” When such words were hurled at us, accompanied by savage gesture, very few took long to wake and turn out of bed; for we all had come to know that there lay coiled up in Gostick's coat-tail pocket the terrible gutta-percha whip of the H— episode, and that it needed only a moment's irritation to call it into play. I have known him, in his passion, threaten that he would thrash us until our flesh hung down about us in ribbons. The said gutta-percha whip would be about two feet long, being as thick as one's thumb at the heavier end, and tapering off almost to a point at the other. For extra-special occasions Gostick used a thin, pliable Malacca cane, which he called “Sweet William”; and when a boy had from him the command, “Go, sir, fetch me Sweet William,” he found the journey a melancholy one and all too short.

One or two bedroom episodes may be noted here. It is well known to old boys that after a more or less reasonable time for dressing had elapsed, we were summoned to stand each at the end of his bed, then told to “Kneel down,” and allowed a short space for devotions before filing downstairs for morning school at seven o'clock. One morning Gostick gave us the order “Kneel down,” and in about five seconds or so he cut short our devotions, and noticed that one youth, Arthur Shipham, was not standing at his bed's end. Striding down the room to Shipham's cubicle, with infinite scorn he addressed the kneeling figure of the boy who dared to “brave the tyrant's ire,” exclaiming, “Come out, my lady; come out, my lady. Your religion's to obey me, and not to stay there upon your knees.” Further devotion was, under the circumstances, out of the question. Shipham came to the end of his bed, and, strange to say, no further punishment was meted out to him.

Another well-remembered bedroom incident was the following: It was the time of the “everlasting days.” The school had retired to bed, but not to rest. In the first bedroom thirty-six of us (out of fifty) were engaged in a fierce pillow fight, when Gostick suddenly bore down upon us, so suddenly that we



were caught *in flagrante delicto*. There was, of course, a rush for our beds and a sudden silence, every heart beating, and each one wondering what would be the next thing, for we knew that Gostick was quite equal to thrashing the whole lot of us, one by one. The gas was turned up, and, notebook in hand, our "natural enemy" moved from bed to bed, until he had all the names of the thirty-six delinquents. Gostick then left the room, and in a few moments we heard him once more approaching. We should have been in no way surprised to have seen him enter brandishing Sweet William in his hand, but instead of that, by some mysterious freak of temper, he brought in a chair, sat down in the middle of the room, and then for quite a long time he delighted us by the narration, one after another, of a series of charming and exciting stories! Most of the boys heard nothing more of the pillow fight, but Gostick had not finished with those of us who happened to be in his class. A somewhat farcical punishment awaited us. The next day our slates were served out to us in the ordinary school time, and we were directed to write a careful composition on the subject of "Getting out of Bed." Whilst we were thus engaged, the others of the class were invited to witness a strange trial of skill. A chessboard was produced, two skilled players were chosen as opponents, whilst a third boy was appointed to make moves at the dictation of Gostick, who did not see the board from beginning to end of the game, but had the moves of his adversaries reported to him as he stood looking out of his classroom window. I am afraid that all of us took too much interest in the progress of the game to give much attention to our essay, and, when Gostick finally checkmated his opponents, he was much too well pleased with himself to be exacting with regard to the task he had set us.

Gostick was given to bestowing nicknames on boys in his class, and by these he would usually address them. For example, J. B. Hellier was known as Anaxagoras; Field, who devoured Euclid, secured the distinction Archimedes, if I remember rightly; J. A. Vanes rejoiced in the sobriquet Buffoon; B. C. Spencer was styled Intelligence; and so on.

Of various funny passages between Gostick and Buffoon, the following is certainly the most striking. Vanes was monitor at the time, and remained behind the rest of the class on one occasion to see that all books, etc., were properly stowed away in the cupboards. Suddenly Gostick, who had not left the classroom (now the prefects' room, I believe), turned to Vanes, and said somewhat as follows: "Buffoon, I feel that a little castigation would be beneficial to me, and I desire you to do me the kindness of administering a thrashing to me." With that he drew out the well-known gutta-percha knout, handed it to Vanes, turned his back to him, and, inclining his shoulders, ordered him to "lay on." Many memories crowding in helped to nerve Buffoon for the task, and for some time he laid on stroke after stroke; then some stimulating remembrance inspired him to increased severity, and, changing ends with the whip, he lustily applied the stock end with such energy that Gostick speedily confessed that Vanes might well desist from his labours. Few indeed are the boys who have thus been permitted the luxury of paying off some of their old scores.

Occasionally Gostick would take a junior class during the time that his own boys were being initiated into the mysteries of calligraphy by Puleston or Butler. On our return to our own classroom, we should perhaps discover on the blackboard the subject which had been studied by the juveniles during our absence. Paragraphs commencing with "*Hoc est domicilium quod Johannes edificavit*," or "*Senex mater Hubbard*," etc., would attract our supercilious attention. One boy once ventured to mutter something about "absurd dog-Latin," and Gostick heard it. Something at once happened which ensured our future abstention from any such comments.

In the register of masters is the record: "1866: Jones (to March)." There is no initial, only "Jones." Poor Jones had a weeping time at Kingswood. A little was more than enough for him. He disappeared soon and suddenly. It was on this wise. After many various troubles, he and Gostick met casually by the masters' lavatory. What was the matter in dispute we never knew, but some of us witnessed the unusual sight of masters hustling one another and exchanging



blows, accompanied by appropriate expletives. As soon as Gostick had cleared off, we surrounded Jones, escorted him to the Glasgow room, expressed our abhorrence of the treatment he was receiving, and exhorted him to run away. We perfected a plan, to which he lent an all too ready ear, and at breakfast time next morning inquiries for Jones were unavailing. He had vanished, and no one ever heard any more about him.

Gostick was a many-sided genius. In matters musical he was an enthusiast. Now and again in school entertainments short and homely comic operas of a mild type were performed, the music, dresses, and play being all arranged by him. One of his musical compositions was a loyal part-song entitled, "*Vivat Regina Victoria*," and another was a somewhat effective setting, for voices and organ, of the Lord's Prayer. For some time the latter was regularly sung by the boys and household at daily prayers.

Not only was Gostick versed in music and in languages, Eastern and Western, ancient and modern, but he was interested also in some matters scientific. When he was in a good humour it was a treat to go for a walk with him. On one such occasion he was discoursing to a few of us, and was emphasising the providential provision suggested by the fact that most poisons are nauseous, and therefore form anything but a temptation to the palate. As he was talking, he said, pointing to a plant in the hedge, "There, for instance, is a poisonous plant which no one would be likely to eat in mistake for wholesome food. Just taste it; a mere taste won't hurt you." Of course we all rushed to pluck a leaf in order to verify his statement, and each one tasted the said poisonous plant. To say that the experiment nauseated us is to use mild language. The horrible taste refused to be dismissed for that day at any rate, and, so far, Gostick's teaching was verified.

Gostick hated the ordinary English subjects of school routine. English history, geography, and English grammar he systematically neglected, and made no secret of his distaste for them. With some epithet of scorn for English history, he would add, "Let us have some *natural* history." He might then, with a few quick and clever strokes of the chalk, draw upon the blackboard a rough sketch of some animal, and proceed at once with a most interesting lecture on its anatomy, habitat, etc. Or he might say, "Buffoon, fetch *Wild Sports of the World* from the library, and we'll read Livingstone's adventure with a lion." Or, in place of one of the other obnoxious subjects, he might regale us with a reading from one of the most exciting parts of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*.

One incident of his time I remember distinctly. The school was assembled for some public act of discipline, Mr. Elton being in charge. The second master (Mr. Gostick) was standing near him, and noticed a boy, H——, smiling. Altogether ignoring the headmaster's presence, Gostick summoned H—— to come to him, and then, with the fury of a demon, he mercilessly thrashed the boy until his legs were literally raw, Mr. Elton standing by pale and helpless, whilst some of the boys could not restrain their tears, so pitiless was the caning that H—— received. As far as we knew, no official notice was ever taken of this strange proceeding, and it is no wonder that, many years afterwards, when Gostick came into a West-End chemist's establishment for a draught of laudanum, the proprietor, who was none other than the same H——, could scarcely refrain from paying off an old score in summary fashion.

*Mr. Way*, an old boy, held the second mastership from 1876 to 1881: He was an admirable teacher, who inspired his pupils with a great love for literature. A lesson in Homer or Horace under Mr. Way was full of charm; he would read his own skilful verse translations of these authors, and encourage the class to imitate them—*haud passibus æquis*.

An allusion is perhaps sufficient to an Irish master of whom it is said, "He would fling boys across the room and land them among



the boots ; he never seemed so happy as when setting the rules of the school to be written out, or with a small boy across his knee " ; or to another son of Erin, who convulsed the school with the cry, " Soilence, soilence ! Now, whin Oi spake, if any other boy spakes, Oi'll mark him ! " or to a certain incapable man who, failing to get order in evening school, would walk up and down muttering, " This is gross impiety, gross impiety."

Another, an ignorant bully, professed to know pretty well every town in which the boys happened to reside. On one occasion a boy, E. M. J —, hazarded a fictitious description of a town and its points of interest, with all the details of which the master professed acquaintance, even to the antiquarian beauties of a supposed pump. When the latter was thoroughly well involved, the whole class being interested, J — confessed the fraud, and the result may be easily imagined.

No master ever inspired more awe than *Mr. Coates*. Who, of those who trembled before him, forgets how, towards the close of night school, always a time of peace when he was there, he would stalk to the end of the room and stand silently facing the school ? All knew what he meant, and for the last three minutes almost respiration was intermitted. But no one ever accused Mr. Coates of injustice, stern though he might be.

The following remarks on Mr. Coates are due to an old boy who remembers him well :—

The causes of the wonderful success of Kingswood School in the seventies are, I suppose, patent to any one exercising ordinary powers of intelligent reflection : a powerful headmaster, wielding a great influence over the mind and will of his boys ; the excellent classification, facilitated as it was by the regularity with which boys came, and stayed, and left ; the absence of parental interference, parents being no longer what they are to many teachers, a " necessary evil " ; the moral earnestness and intellectual seriousness of the homes from which the boys were drawn. In this connection one reflects that the parents had not become *blasé* through surfeit of thought and knowledge at a university, but still in many cases had the enthusiasm of children " picking up shells on the seashore." The Kingswood boy was generally bent on " improving his mind," and knew also that his education was the instrument with which he would have to carve his career.

Prominent among the secondary causes of the success of Kingswood School in the seventies, I should place the Draconian discipline of Mr. Coates. He belonged to the race of despots, now well-nigh extinct in schools, the stepping-stones on which schoolmasters have risen to higher things. Stories might perhaps be told of him that the present generation would hardly believe, or would believe only to condemn. But more than once, when the demon of disorder stalked about the " house " in the evening hours, to work his will on those whom he could not reach in " school " during the day, the grim form of Mr. Coates stood in the way, and the demon skulked back to his lair. Any Kingswood boy worth his salt remembers with respect and gratitude the master who so often saved the discipline on the house side. When I entered Kingswood at



the age of nine, I had two advisers: my father urged me to set my foot on the ground, and vow to become head boy; an elder brother, profiting by experience gained at the Grove, urged me to keep clear of Mr. Coates. I paid good heed to the advice of the latter, but my early attempts were not very encouraging. I remember, in particular, how warily I followed his movements about the schoolroom the first time he was on duty in night school. Suddenly he caught me watching him, and fixed his stern eye upon me. In the fascination of fear I continued to look straight at him. Then the storm burst, and for the rest of the evening it was only by hearing and instinct that I was aware of his nearness or distance, until the sound of the ticking clock and of a falling pin, followed by a brief nasal announcement, marked the termination of night school, and I breathed more freely. But in the bedrooms what a power he was! Could any other man have been omnipresent in those four large rooms, and omnipotent? At one time I slept at the entrance to the second bedroom, and was many a time startled by awareness of a tall dark form at the foot of my bed. Noiseless he came, noiseless he went, like the Furies. I used to lie awake wondering where he was and when he would return, and not till the genial prefect took the reins from him at ten o'clock did I compose myself for sleep; and even now I have hardly lost the habit of lying awake for an hour before dropping off; but that is partly due to the habit I contracted in those days of of saying *ῥῆτω*, or *The Deserted Village*, or some other task to myself as I lay in bed. This habit made me appear cleverer than I was, and I remember how Coates reproached me in class as a lazy boy, who might be easily ahead of all competitors, if I only chose. He was hearing us say *The Deserted Village* right through, and I spouted unfalteringly every time as my turn came round. Needless to say, I resented his imputation. I do not remember that he was a very interesting teacher, but he made us work, and boys "got on" in his classes. Occasionally he would unbend, as when he drew rapidly on the board a picture of a Dutch boer, or gave as a specimen of rhyme—

I saw a man,  
Running away as fast as ever he can

or played the plagiarist with—

When Dido saw that Æneas wouldn't come,  
Wasn't then—di—do—dum?

That was before the days of Way and the "new-fangled" pronunciation. He also enriched our vocabulary of vituperation with such words as "dunder-headed donkey," "numskull," "ninnyhammer," "nincompoop," and of his free use of the word "hypocrite" I will speak anon; but I return for a moment to the stern disciplinarian. His punishments were sometimes unauthorized and a little brutal—a big key swung loose on to the knuckles, forcible application of the knee to the inferior spinal termination, excruciating compression of the flesh and muscles of the arm, seizure by collar and breeches for the purpose of shaking, and I have known him seize a boy by the hair and bump his face upon the desk, but I don't remember whether he drew blood on that occasion. He was an adept in the art of boxing the ears, and in the bedrooms he utilized his slipper and hairbrush on fleshy parts, as doubtless some remember who are now Methodist ministers and headmasters. A few evil-doers hated him, but I think most could pay him the compliment which Archbishop Temple received from the Rugby boy, "He's a beast, of course, but he's a just beast." He was no respecter of persons, and once made a front bench boy of commanding stature, now an incumbent in London, stand throughout night school on the headmaster's stool, not with his back turned to the boys, as a weaker man would have preferred. Such a character could not fail to be a power for good in the school. I have intimated that I do not remember that he gave much intellectual stimulus to his pupils, but directly and indirectly he did much to strengthen their moral character. The stern prophet of work and duty, he startled us once (in the Third Classical) by suggesting that there was a great deal to be said in favour of the man who, finding that he was not able to lead a good and honourable life, resolved to



commit suicide. Above all, he was the deadly foe of false religious fervour, and I hear his harsh nasal tones, as he said, "It's perfectly sickening the way you boys behave. You go to your prayer-meetings and your class-meetings, and read your Bibles in hall when you have done eating, and you go down to the Sacrament, and then you are disorderly and neglect your lessons. You hypocrites, you!" An excellent corrective to a Kingswood boy of a certain type! We liked him in that class, and when Butters and Boyns organized a banquet and entertainment at threepence per head, and asked Coates to be present, we liked him none the less for his gruff reply: "Here! there's the key; I know you don't want me."

Not every master was so successful a disciplinarian. There was one of the weaker spirits to whom it once fell to take his class in the classroom adjoining the common room. Ordinarily, his pupils met him in the schoolroom, where they were more or less under the eye of the headmaster. On this occasion they felt the greater freedom of their situation, and began to crowd round the master's table, ostensibly to ask questions, pinning him against the wall. Then some boy on the outskirts extended the map-pointer between the interstices of the crowd, and began to poke the unhappy man in the ribs. The infuriated victim sprang up, and seized the implement; then ensued a glorious tug-of-war. Suddenly the door opened, and the headmaster entered! Every boy rushed to his place, leaving the unfortunate master standing in the middle of the room, grasping firmly with both hands the wrong end of the pointer.

Nor ought we to forget a foreigner who, when his class were standing in a semi-circle to repeat their lesson, found that the simplest punishment for the talker or trifler was to bid him "go to the foot" of the class. One day, however, the disorder was so general that human nature could stand it no more, and, rising in wrath, he hurled forth the fatal edict—"All go to the foot!" All went. Another master has been thus described: "He was a Welshman, and among his native hills had acquired a fine crimson countenance and hardy frame; but his soul had fed on more economical pastures. He excelled in elocution, though his pronunciation was not fettered by commonly-received maxims. His accents wandered about with true Cymric freedom, and alighted promiscuously on any syllable that was at hand to receive them. None who were present could forget his Shakespearean recital: his locks soaked with fragrant unguent; the piteous whine of Arthur, and Hubert's blatant roar; officials of unimpeached gravity 'slain with laughter.' In respect of discipline, he was energetic but unsuccessful—*vox et præterea nihil*. His fine Keltic organ was



heard booming through the noisy schoolroom, but only added to the tumult. He called order from the vasty deep, but it did not come when he did call. At such times his visage waxed vermilion; his observations passed the limits of a gentlemanly sarcasm, often deepening into unknown gutturals. But peace to his memory, to whom, I fear, we gave but little peace."

*Mr. Paravicini* was a native of Corsica, his family being neighbours and friends of the Buonapartes. He fought in the Franco-Prussian War, in a Turco regiment in the army of the South. He was captured by Bavarians, and carried to Orleans, whence he escaped in a peasant's dress. The story of his adventures may be read in the earlier numbers of the school magazine. He was a capable teacher and a popular man, and an excellent cueist. He would often invite boys to his house in Bath to tea, where the hospitable welcome of Mrs. Paravicini would ensure for them a pleasant time.

*Mr. John Hewson*, an Irishman, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was a master at the Grove in 1872, and at Kingswood 1876-78. Subsequently he was for many years on the staff of the Leys School. The Rev. H. H. Chettle described him as "a fine-spirited man." It was a very just remark. He was characterized by great scrupulosity of conscience, which, if it sometimes seemed to run to an extreme, always commanded respect.

One striking characteristic [says one of his pupils] was his rude, his aggressively rude, health, and the enormous pains he took to preserve it; he was a sort of valetudinarian of the race of the Anakim. I remember his scorn for the poor boys who caught cold. "What business have you to catch cold?" (he would say). "Breathe through your nose, gargle with water night and morning, and let us have no more of this nonsense. Why, when I was staying with my uncle in Ireland, and had scarlet fever, he made me run naked—stark naked, sir! in the snow in his garden. Catch cold, indeed! Why, what you want is to swallow gallons of air, gallons of fresh air, wet or dry." And so he would discourse sometimes during the greater part of a lesson. He used to illustrate his precepts by example. With what delight on a day of pouring rain would he roll down the passages, head and shoulders bent to avoid collision with the roof, and out at the drying-ground door, for a long constitutional, followed by the wondering gaze of the small boys he had scattered on the way! He professed to sleep in winter time with but one blanket to cover him. Perhaps that was the reason why he got up at five o'clock frequently, and clattered through the bedrooms in heavy boots, to the accompaniment of groans and mutterings from disturbed sleepers. His object, he said, when in a moment of friendly conversation some small boys expostulated with him, was to read the New Testament in Greek. His treatment of offenders against discipline was uncertain. On one occasion in class when I laughed too frequently (at him, I am afraid), he turned on me with fury, and raked me fore and aft for nearly twenty minutes. The climax of his passion was reached when he said, "If I had a cane, I would flay you alive—flay you alive, sir!"



On another occasion he was going along the passage, stooping in a manner that was quite unnecessary, for the roof was several feet above his head. Being of small stature myself, I resented a behaviour which I put down to ostentation, and in a moment of awful forgetfulness I pulled him back by his coat-tails. As soon as I realized what I had done, I quaked mightily, with my heart in my shoes; but a gentle, sad reproof was all I received, more effective perhaps than a severe punishment. At times he was quite incapable of compromise. I remember that two of the upper classes used to go to him at the same hour once a week before breakfast, and his custom was to "hear" one class one morning, while the other remained seated during the whole period; next week the classes reversed their position. Well, we were both seated in the classroom one morning, when in came Hewson, marched up to the desk, and said, "Which class comes to me this morning?" Some unlucky wight replied, "We both come to you, sir." In sterner and louder tones he repeated, "Which class, I say, comes to me this morning?" Then many voices repeated in chorus, "We both come to you, sir." He smote the desk, and repeated his question until seven times, and ever louder waxed the chorus, "We both come to you, sir." Then he sat down, and silence reigned till eight o'clock, when the classes were dismissed.

He was often a stimulating teacher, but was apt to be impatient with slowness of thought or deficient power of mental presentation. Thus he would make some haphazard chalk-marks on the blackboard, saying, "Imagine that to be a circle," or "a square," or whatever he might desire for the immediate purpose. He would even describe invisible triangles in the air, and so demonstrate a proposition. Clever boys would learn much from him, but dullards had little chance.

*Mr. John W. Buck* was science master at Kingswood for seven years. He taught well, and concealed a real enthusiasm under a somewhat cynical manner. As stated elsewhere, he founded and ruled a successful Natural Science Society. He was always willing to encourage and assist boys with a taste for science. He kept careful meteorological records, which were periodically posted up on the notice-boards; he also ventured on daily forecasts of the weather; occasionally, to the delight of small boys, he was hopelessly wrong. Probably the part of his work he least liked was that of conducting the "divisions" to chapel on Sundays; on these occasions, having "put on glorious apparel," he would stride along on the other side of the road, endeavouring to appear to have no connection with the "mixed multitude" across the way. He was a very popular man, and judiciously mingled the necessary sternness of the disciplinarian with his own natural kindliness. Why he should have been universally known as "Jim" is an untravelling mystery.

*Mr. A. W. Lockyer* was a brilliant scholar; himself educated



at Kingswood, he held a mastership there for a short time in 1877, and again for a year in 1882-83. As a teacher, "his translations of Vergil were occasionally (we are told) a bit queer. He would talk about Dido 'twigging what Æneas was up to,' and seeing it was 'all my eye.'" He it was who, criticising Homer's expression "mortal men," asked, "Did you ever hear of a man that wasn't mortal?" and received the answer from the humorist of the form, "Yes, sir; Enoch." On leaving Kingswood, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London, and sailed for Panama on 27th December 1883 under the auspices of the South American Missionary Society. On the 7th of the next March he died, a victim to yellow fever, having sacrificed his life by carrying ice to one of his fever-stricken flock. In his last letter home he says, "I nail my colours to the mast, and fight on, leaving the issue to my great Captain."

Corporal punishment was in theory inflicted by only the governor, headmaster, and second master. "Lines" generally consisted of a repetition of the school inscription: *In Gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi et in usum Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ*.<sup>1</sup> This was a long enough line, but there was once a prefect who was accustomed to set the following words as a line:—

Boys will anticipate  
Lavish and dissipate  
All that your busy pate  
Hoarded with care.

That was *one* line! The prefect in question is now able, as a judge, to exercise a similar severity towards ill-doers. Cubes, too, were a favourite and soul-rending device of authority; the boy who received the doom—"Cube 187654 and the next six numbers," groaned bitterly. Mr. Jefferson wisely abolished the punishment of setting portions of the Bible to be learnt by heart. The commonest and easiest method of punishing, however, was by bad marks. Each boy started each week with twenty good marks on the school side, and twenty on the house side; if he lost more than a certain number in the week he suffered divers penalties, such as loss of permit, detention, and, if necessary, bodily pain. The system now is simply to count the *bad* marks.

<sup>1</sup> The present headmaster has forbidden this profane use of the inscription.



## CHAPTER VIII

### ENTERPRISES

O for boyhood's time of June,  
Crowding years in one brief moon;  
When all things I heard or saw,  
Me, their master, waited for.

WHITTIER.

IN September 1879 appeared the first number of the *Kingswood and Grove Quarterly*, issued, as its name implies, four times a year. The first editors laid down their programme in an "Introduction," cleverly modelled on the characteristic preface to Wesley's Hymns. It was to include histories of each of the schools which gave the magazine its title, "good stories" of old times, University letters, and sketches of the principal schools of Methodism. Of these designs the first and the last have been only partially accomplished. Histories of Kingswood and the Grove (as stated elsewhere) were begun but never completed; of other schools, only the Leys received a description in these pages. Old boys' "yarns" and news from the Universities have been more plentiful and constant. Current events at the school have, of course, received due notice, while a fairly successful attempt has been made to supply in each number of the magazine an article on some subject of literary or general interest. Poetry, or what has passed for such, has not been wanting—sometimes indeed from the pen of acknowledged poets of the outer world, such as Mr. Arthur Way and the Rev. W. J. Dawson; sometimes the product of young imagination within the school. The Kingswood boy has always been apt to exhibit a taste for poetry; if the result has, at times, been somewhat turgid, that is a characteristic of youth, which prefers verses that are "gleaming with purple and gold," and has no patience for half-lights and neutral tints.



The *Quarterly* started with about three hundred and fifty subscribers. In September 1883 the relinquishment of the Grove necessitated a change in the title ; at the same time it was decided to alter the period of issue, and thus arose the *Kingswood Magazine*, priced at threepence instead of sixpence as formerly, and issued eight times a year. The large circulation with which the *Quarterly* began was not kept up in subsequent years. The amount received from subscriptions was in the year 1879-80 over £39 ; next year it dropped to £32, in 1889 it was only £25. The issue of successive pages of a school register with the magazine began in 1890, and the subscriptions received that year rose to £34. Now, however, the extent of the circulation of the magazine is hardly in its own control ; the Old Boys' Union supplies it to its members, and other outside subscriptions are so few as to be almost a negligible quantity. The result is that the receipts remain pretty constantly at about £35. The magazine has been able to issue recently three admirable photographs, from Meisenbach blocks, of the school, the gymnasium, and the tower.

From time to time various cyclostyled periodicals have solicited the coppers of the multitude ; of these the most famous was *The Tub*, which for two years regaled its readers with the wit and humour, not to say the gossip and tittle-tattle, of the hour.

The Rev. J. H. Lord was fortunate in possessing musical daughters. In 1881 these ladies lent their valuable aid to the formation of a Choral Society, with the assistance of J. A. Knowles, A. F. Kellett, L. C. James, and other musically-inclined boys. The society made a modest beginning with fifteen members, considerable difficulty being experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of trebles ; this want was, however, remedied in 1883, when the juniors migrated from the Grove to Lansdown, and the membership went up to forty. On the departure of Mr. Lord and his family, Mr. Priest became the conductor and trainer. The first work of any magnitude that was undertaken by this society was the performance of Farmer's *Christ and His Soldiers* on 16th November 1882. Subsequently one or two cantatas were given annually, and the society provided many admirable concerts. L. M. Armstrong, T. H. Barratt, A. W. R. Cole, and others, were among its prominent supporters. On one occasion, at least, original work has been produced, when A. W. R. Cole in 1890 performed an organ piece, to which he had given the title of the *Marche des Préfets* !



Meanwhile, a second musical body had sprung up, under the auspices of Mr. Sanderson, known as The Choir. Its primary purpose was to lead the daily worship in hall, but its ambitions soon took a wider range, and a second and concurrent series of concerts pleased the school. In 1886 the choir performed the first part of the *Elijah*. On this occasion, as on many others, it received a valuable reinforcement in the person of Miss Emily Harper, R.A.M.; the other soloists were Miss Hitchings, Mr. J. W. Baker (an old boy), and Mr. A. Neate. The choir also did excellent work in forming a collection of manuscript hymn-tunes for use in hall.

In 1886 Mr. Maltby's efforts led to the formation of a small band, which rendered effective service both in hall and at the concerts.

On Mr. Sanderson's departure at Christmas 1890, it was felt desirable to amalgamate these three bodies into one, under the name of the Musical Society. Mr. Priest has continued to act as instructor, while various masters, notably Mr. Knowles, have taken the society under their wing. There have, of course, been fluctuations in the degree of merit attained from time to time, but any one who visits Kingswood on one of the great festival days of the year may generally reckon on hearing an excellent concert.

In September 1882 Mr. J. W. Buck took in hand the formation of a Natural Science Society, under his own presidency, with the assistance of W. C. Fletcher and H. S. W. Jones. This society met fortnightly, and for some eighteen months did much good work. Mr. Buck, however, left the school, and for some six or seven weeks there were no meetings. Mr. Sanderson then took the matter up, but his efforts hardly met with due response; after a somewhat languishing life, the society expired in the latter half of 1885. However, in 1887, the existence of the Wesley Scientific Society, of which Dr. Bowden was a vice-president and Mr. Sanderson a local secretary, suggested the formation of a local branch at the school. The beginnings of a library, due largely to Dr. Bowden's generosity, were stored in a temporary cupboard—in point of fact, an old meat-safe; botanical gardens were established in the neighbourhood of the "side entrance"; and the surrounding country was mapped out into districts, and allotted among the members as a field for observations and collections. A small aquarium replaced the jam-pots and pickle-jars of a more rudimentary stage; and various places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as quarries and paper-mills, were visited by the society in a body.



However, the parent society did not prosper, and after 1888 we hear no more of these efforts, till Mr. Pethybridge founded a Scientific Association in 1895. This body began vigorously, but when Mr. Pethybridge left fell into rapid decay. The latest effort has been more modest in its scope, and has restricted its purview to a single branch of scientific research, if such it may be called. There seems no reason why the Photographic Society should not be permanent; there will always be boys who take photographs; a dark room is in



THE MUSEUM AND REFERENCE LIBRARY.

existence, and will always be at their service; and the society is one whose success does not depend on numbers.

The Swimming Club was formed in 1884, Mr. A. R. Stephenson and Mr. A. D. Sanderson lending it their valuable aid. In 1885 we find it with as many as eighty members, and using the Cleveland Baths. It performed a useful duty in awarding swimming certificates, which were accepted by the authorities as a passport to the use of the river. In 1895 its management was taken over by the games committee.

A line must suffice for the mention of the Chess Club (1889) and the Tennis Club (1887), the latter of which found a habitation



in the junior playground. But a longer reference is due to the oldest of Kingswood societies. During the Easter holidays of 1868, three boys—J. M. Lightwood, T. A. Goodwin, and A. H. S. Lucas—agreed on a weekly meeting for the discussion of literary questions. On being invited, the whole of the first class joined them; and the second class, in emulation, set up a similar institution of their own. Before the summer vacation the two were amalgamated, and J. M. Lightwood was chosen president for the few remaining weeks; he was succeeded in that office, after the holidays, by T. A. Goodwin. “The association was popular and successful. It was confined to the first two classes, but all the masters (except the headmaster) expressed a wish to join us, and their presence secured decorum at the meetings.” Thus the origin of the Literary Association was thoroughly democratic; and herein, perhaps, lies the secret of its vitality. It was not due to the initiative, well-intentioned and valuable as that might be, of some energetic and public-spirited master, but it was a spontaneous enterprise on the part of the boys themselves. Indeed, the association was for a long time prone to be very jealous of the influence and even presence of masters; it was always difficult to secure the election of a master to its membership, and only once during its thirty years’ history has a master held any office in the society.

Early in its career the association undertook also the functions of a newspaper club, and it is curious to note that the *Methodist Recorder*, of all papers, found the greatest difficulty in securing a place among the association’s purchases. Thus on 1st August 1870 it was admitted by a slender majority of two; a week later it was discontinued, but again found sufficient supporters on the 29th; on 5th September it preserved its existence against attack by one vote; but, after many fluctuations, not till November did it by a majority of three find a haven of rest. In 1872 the newspaper club became a distinct body, and the Literary Association limited its exertions to the management of its own meetings and the production of a monthly, afterwards fortnightly, manuscript magazine, known as *The Journal*. It also issued an annual printed report. The first of these reports, issued in September 1869, says:—

It is with feelings of no small pleasure that we present this, the First Annual Report of the Society, to the careful examination and, we believe, the approval of its members. In taking a retrospective view of the past, we are satisfied that we can with the greatest confidence assert that the society has never before been in so prosperous a condition. It is now eighteen months since this body was



formed, and on reviewing this period we feel called to remark upon the evident success which has followed its efforts to advance the general knowledge of the association, and to support the first principle laid down : the " Mental and Moral Improvement of its Members." We are pleased to notice that that which has in so large a measure contributed to so striking a success, may without doubt be attributed to the interest at all times manifested by those who have taken part in its proceedings ; added to this, nothing has advanced the well-being of the society so much as the harmony and goodwill which have on every occasion characterized the members. . . . And while we have thus briefly adverted to the success and the various operations of the society during another session, we would also call attention to the fact that many of the most active and influential members are at this time about to leave, and will no longer be able to take part in maintaining the society. Among them may be found those who have had the honour of founding so important a body, and who have up to this time chiefly borne its offices. Seeing that we are shortly to lose our most energetic and able members, we look to those who are about to join us to unite in upholding and advancing the cause and interests of our society. At this very important point of its history, we are anxious to guard against all measures injurious to the welfare of the association ; so that, when they have ceased to be members, it may still remain and flourish. And we would not conclude without saying a word to the newly-made members, that in order to maintain the society in a flourishing condition, strict attention should be paid to the code of laws which have hitherto constituted its leading principles. If you are resolved to benefit by a society of this kind, your highest aim should be always to give it your warmest and most cordial support. If, being thus determined, you carry out and act upon your resolution, we do not hesitate to say that the New Kingswood Literary Association will continue to advance and prosper. The future will be more glorious than the past ; the past will reflect a lustre on the present ; and as years roll by, this association will still form one of the institutions of New Kingswood.

The report then goes on to give a list of the papers and periodicals taken in by the society, a list of the officers and honorary members, a *resumé* of the association's proceedings during the session 1868-69, and a financial statement.

The fortnightly journal deserves notice, not only for its intrinsic interest, but as having paved the way for the issue of a printed school magazine. In February 1877 a proposal was made to purchase a printing-press, in order that the association might not only issue a printed magazine, but might also be its own printer. This scheme, however, not unnaturally proved too bold for the majority of the association, and we hear nothing more of it till in 1878 a proposal was made that a printed journal should take the place of the manuscript one. This proposal failed to secure a majority, but the matter was not allowed to drop, and in September 1879 Mr. Way attended a meeting of the society, and gave particulars of the probable cost and circulation of a school magazine. A committee, consisting of Mr. A. S. Way, Mr. R. W. Jackson, F. W. Kellett, H. B. Workman, and W. P. Workman, was appointed to bring the scheme into actual existence. Mr. Way and Mr. Jackson were to be joint editors. Before the month was ended the first



number was issued. The association seems to have been somewhat exercised from time to time as to the precise relationship between themselves and the magazine committee; the majority seem to have held that, as the association elected that committee, and as the association's journals were freely borrowed from to feed the pages of the magazine, the committee must be considered under their control. In November 1880 the secretaries were instructed to suggest various changes in the management of the magazine. Mr. Way, in reply, recommended the association to take the magazine into their own hands entirely, which, by a vote of twelve to one, they promptly proceeded to do. A committee of five boys was chosen, with the two masters, Mr. Way and Mr. Jackson, as extra members. To these two a veto was given on all articles and contributions, but, to preserve the balance of power, the association also assumed a veto on all decisions of the committee. In August 1881, however, all connection between the association and the magazine was, by the vote of the association, completely severed. The manuscript journals were not discontinued when the school magazine became an accomplished fact, and they form a very useful part of the association's work. They extend sometimes, in their fortnightly issue, to as much as two hundred pages, and are bound in half-yearly volumes, which are preserved in the reading-room. In the session 1879-80 three such portly volumes were produced, a total of two thousand five hundred pages! Young ventures with the pen, of all kinds, find a place within their boards; essays, poems, plays, nothing came amiss. All topics, from "Where is Heaven?" to "Kissing an Art and an Accomplishment," were welcomed. "The Imprecatory Psalms" or "The Body of Moses" were not felt to be too difficult, nor "Woman the oppressed and Woman the triumphant" too delicate, nor "Historical Pigs in Historical Pokes" too recondite for these youthful essayists.

Each of the journals (it has been said<sup>1</sup>) presents the truly Homeric appearance of a train of gallant steeds (the essayists, bards, and what not), wildly plunging along in front of the car (the leading article), on which towers the form of the editor, who unmercifully plies the lash, from which few escape. It is instructive to observe with what *naïveté* he commences by deploring the lack of support the journal receives, or, it may be, congratulates his readers on the bulk and general excellence of "this number," and then proceeds most ruthlessly to criticise, to vivisection, one and all of those who have so generously answered former appeals. He has got *them* at least, and (to change the figure) he hales them captive to his chariot wheels. Their little weaknesses, their favourite tricks of style, their harmless jokes, their flutterings of poetic wings, all, all are

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<sup>1</sup> *Kingswood Quarterly*, No. I. p. 3.



held up to scorn ; and, as they stand ranged before him in the thin disguise of *noms de plume*, he bowls them down like ninepins. It is Saturn devouring his own children. What, then, must have been their enthusiasm for literature, what their immutable confidence in this terrible censor's entire devotion to truth and impartial honesty of purpose, what the depth of their conviction that it was "all for their good," when, fortnight after fortnight, the supply of martyrs was kept up, when

The stubborn penmen still made good  
Their right to roam Parnassus' wood,  
Snapt at the lash the cheery thumb,  
Nor grudged the mental pabulum?

The late Dr. Jowett once expressed his pleasure in receiving Kingswood boys at Balliol, because "they were not all cut to one pattern." Still, a study of the (for the most part) admirably-kept minutes of the Literary Association suggests that the Kingswood boy, at any rate in the field of mental activity, possesses certain distinguishing characteristics. There is, first of all, the fact that that mental activity of his is extremely active. He is of facile pen and fluent tongue. No intricacy of subject deters him, no profundity daunts him. He is prepared to pronounce, at considerable length, an opinion on all things in heaven and earth. In his more leisurely moments he unravels some problem of history, or touches with easy grace the poet's pen ; but his more serious efforts are devoted to the obscurities of metaphysics or the more perplexing questions of theology. Thus on one occasion the doctrine of the intermediate state was exhaustively debated, and the conclusion arrived at that "immediately after death the spirit passes into an intermediate state, the first heaven, which will be immaterial ; and after that will come the judgement, when the spirit will pass in a glorified body to its final destiny." There is nothing so comforting as certainty in these matters ; but, to be sure, it is the prerogative of youth to be certain. The proposition "that animals have a future existence" met with a crushing defeat. The debate seems to have turned mainly on the question as it concerned insects ; but even the argument that certain insects deserved immortality as alone possessing the power of describing a perfect geometrical figure, failed to convince the meeting. The president at this date rejoiced, for easily-conjectured reasons, in the sobriquet of "Legs," and one member seemed to settle the question by remarking that he did not see why P—— (the smallest boy in the school) had not as much right to go to heaven as the president. A debate on the reliability of the Pentateuch led to something of a crisis. The fact that the subject was debated, even though the Pentateuch was saved by a



majority of seven, led some friends of the school, rating too highly the importance and permanence of these youthful audacities, to protest. For some time, at any rate, theological subjects of debate were dropped. Connexional topics excited considerable interest, and in 1876 the society disapproved of the presence of laymen at Conference. Of social topics, various aspects of the perennial woman question secured most attention. Female suffrage met with small support, and one member even doubted the presence of women in the final realm of bliss, and gave as his reason that "there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

The association, while sternly tenacious of its independence and privileges, endeavoured in various ways to benefit the school as a whole. Thus, in 1870, it gave instructions to its librarians to cut out the telegrams from the *Daily Telegraph* and post them up for public edification—a very sensible and kindly act. In 1873 it held the first of a long series of half-yearly "open meetings," at which music and recitations provided an hour or two's pleasure to the school at large. In 1874 it founded a Junior Literary Association, appointing L. W. Posnett as its first president. This body came to a comparatively early end, but when, in 1878, certain boys on their own initiative formed themselves into another Junior Association, the older society sent them a letter of encouragement and good wishes. Two members were appointed to draw up this letter; but at the next meeting it was found that each of them had devised a document, and each thought the other's unsuitable. The meeting speedily selected one of them by a majority of fourteen to one. Shortly after, however, the junior society were able to score heavily on account of this letter; they requested an exchange of journals, but met with the uncompromising reply "we consider that your request touches one of the fundamental and long-established constitutional privileges of the society, and therefore feel bound to refuse it." Then the retort courteous was made possible: "The Junior Literary Association are much obliged to the Literary Association for the interest they profess to take in the Junior Literary Association, but they would have appreciated it much more had the Literary Association been pleased to give the help they asked for. The Junior Literary Association gives its best thanks to those members of the Literary Association who showed that they meant what they said in their letter by upholding the proposal which the Junior Literary



Association sent to them. Signed on behalf of the N.K.S.J.L.A., F. W. Brash"—really a smart reply for "juniors."

In 1881 a third society was founded, under the name of "The Fourth Form Literary Association." This society prospered and grew till it numbered some thirty or forty members, and bade fair ultimately to swamp its rivals. In March 1882 a compromise was arrived at: the officers of the Junior Association, with all members above the Fourth Form, joined the Senior Association; the remainder were attached to the Fourth Form Association. However, at no later date than the next August, another Junior Association sprang into being. It, nevertheless, came to an end next year, and its Fourth Form rival shortly afterwards. The doors of the Senior Association were then thrown open to all boys of the sixth, fifth, and fourth forms who chose to pay the subscription. Both the lower societies have, however, reappeared, the "Junior" in 1890, and the "Fourth Form" in 1891. In connection with the topic of the Junior Literary Association, a curious, somewhat obscure, but richly suggestive paragraph occurs in the minutes of February 1881. It was proposed that the officers of the junior society should be ex-officio members of the senior body. One speaker objected on the ground that "these gentlemen might not know how to behave themselves in a civilized association." What follows is a remarkable commentary on these words. The senior editor thought that as this proposal was tantamount to the election of new members, it would require to be carried, as all elections of members, by a two-thirds majority. He was clearly right, but the president ruled against him. "The senior editor didn't like this, and proposed that we should outdin the president by the noise of a combined association. Three members here clapped lustily, and in a manner that did them credit; but they were not enough, the president having a pretty good voice considering his time of life."<sup>1</sup> Other similar evidences of "civilization" will meet us anon. "The Lit," to use its popular name, has thus been associated in some degree with various other organizations, but with the "Peace Society" it refused to have anything to do. The governor on one occasion, being desirous of interesting the school in the work of this body, suggested that the Literary Association should take it up. The society seized its opportunity, and by a large majority resolved: "That this association, recognizing its duty to oppose

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the Literary Association.



war and to further peace, humbly represents to the governor that drilling is detrimental to the propagation of peaceful principles, and therefore should be discontinued in a school so zealous in the good cause of peace."

The society always exhibited an independent spirit. In 1873 a member, unauthorized, took it upon himself to collect a considerable sum of money in the school to defray the expenses of an "open meeting" recently held; the society at once declined to receive assistance from any but its own members.

Politics, as was to be expected, have occupied a considerable portion of the society's eloquence. Grave problems, that have vexed the brains of generations of statesmen and diplomatists, have been settled off-hand with a most effective thoroughness. What, for instance, could be simpler, and at the same time more complete, than the remedy for the Eastern Question proposed by that member who suggested that "all the Turks should be turned into Sahara, and that then that great desert should be flooded?"

The manner of these debaters and essayists is everywhere marked by confidence; there is nothing tentative, nothing hesitating. "*Hypotheses non fingo*" is, in a sense, their motto. Upon an obscure problem they do not cast a feeble glimmer of light by suggesting a possible theory; they flood it at once with radiance by stating its solution. They move in an atmosphere of intellectual superiority; the feebler efforts of others provide material for a caustic jest; they are skilled in sarcasm; the critical spirit dwells in them.

Yet, with all this, how extraordinary is this literary bias in these schoolboys. Read their essays: the ideas, of course, are crude, but there are ideas; the style is often unpolished, sometimes grotesque, but there is style. They themselves delight in literature; the best work of the best authors they read with avidity.

The critical spirit, to which reference has been made, found scope for its exercise partly in the raising of nice points in connection with the association's rules. At one time the society was plunged into a long conflict over a proposition, that no one should be proposed for election to membership by members of less than half a year's standing. These latter were numerically some six or eight in number, no small proportion, and were thus able to make a fight of many weeks over the matter. At length a compromise was offered: W. A. Slater proposed that candidates for election



might not be nominated by members of less than six months' standing, but should be balloted upon by the whole association. Then, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, he referred to a rule of the society which said that no member might vote on a motion in which he was personally concerned; therefore (he said, naming those six or eight members of insufficient status), none of these may vote on this proposition. F. Spencer, the spokesman of the opposition, in rejecting the compromise, pointed out that, according to the wording of the motion, "the whole association" was personally concerned, and that, therefore, no vote could be taken at all! To evade this difficulty, at the next meeting Slater proposed that "Spencer, Hastling, E. E. Kellett, Mason, Boyns, and Maillard, until they have been in the association six months, be not allowed to propose any new member." E. E. Kellett at once retorted with a proposition that "Slater, Simpson, Jackson, W. P. Workman, and H. B. Workman be not allowed to propose, second, or vote upon any motion whatever"! Slater's proposal was carried,—by a majority of one!—and the members mentioned in it at once shook the dust of the meeting off their feet, and left the room. Stirring times were these! Next week harmony was restored by the repeal of the obnoxious rule.

From its very origin the society seems to have revelled in conflicts of this kind—so much more exciting than a formal debate. In 1871 the president said that "there was one member, who always seemed to show an utter contempt for the society, and who never did anything but behave in an extremely babyish manner during the meetings; if that member did not improve, he should feel it his duty to move for his expulsion." During the next year we read that "on account of the great disturbance that was going on, Mr. Jones left the room in the middle of his speech." Repentance, however, was welcomed and promptly rewarded. In March 1872 one of the ringleaders "expressed his regret that his past conduct had brought the society into difficulties. His apology was accepted, and he was made vice-president"!

In 1875 the society arranged itself as a Liberal party in power, under the premiership of the president, and a Conservative opposition led by the vice-president. This led to difficulties. In December of that year the vice-president, on the ground that the opposition had not, according to agreement, been allowed a turn in the choice of subjects for debate, declined to call on any of his



followers to speak, as the rules required him to do. The president proposed a vote of censure upon him, saying that this was not the first time the vice-president had tried to get them all under his thumb. The vice-president retorted in kind, proposed the censure of the whole Liberal party, put it to the meeting, and declared it carried. He then stated that the Liberal members could not be considered to belong to the association, and proposed the adjournment; his followers voted ay, and forthwith adjourned. The president and his friends remained, and proceeded formally to expel all those who had just left the meeting. Some of these were subsequently re-elected, but the vice-president never returned.

The independence of "the Lit" has been shown, not only in its attitude towards other bodies, but in the opinions it has expressed in debate, on questions which might almost have been expected to be foreclosed among Methodists. "Ritualism," indeed, received its *quietus*, but only by the president's casting vote; theatres were condemned by a majority of one; the Salvation Army found only eight supporters in a meeting of twenty-two. Methodist reunion was hopelessly lost.

The same freedom is shown in the handling of school topics. A debate on corporal punishment gave evidence of the healthy and natural spirit of the school by the preponderance of voices in its favour. The consideration of the best way of giving the school effective control over its various committees gave one speaker the opportunity to say, that in his opinion there should be no such control, "most of the school, through the lack of mental training, being incapable of controlling anything." On another occasion, the general opinion was that the school hours were too long; but it was great magnanimity that suggested the shortening of the hours for the younger boys, and the giving of extra work to the seniors. Compulsory games and the admission of laymen's sons met, as a rule, with little favour.

Besides the journal, which at one time took the form of a weekly cyclostyled production, the methods employed by the association were such as are usual in debating clubs — debates, lectures, "sharp practice," recitations, the reading of plays, and, of course, banquets. But in 1872 we hear of debates conducted in French, and it seems worth while to chronicle the admirable manner in which, on 9th March 1891, the association celebrated



the centenary of John Wesley's death by a series of short papers on the following topics :—

The Social and Religious Condition of England	
before Wesley . . . . .	L. E. REAY.
"The Holy Club" . . . . .	L. D. HOLLAND.
First Years of Wesley's Work . . . . .	H. S. ALLEN.
Methodist Doctrine . . . . .	MR. F. G. BOWERS.
Wesley and the Church of England . . . . .	J. WATERHOUSE.
Wesley's Hymns . . . . .	A. W. R. COLE.
Methodist Organization . . . . .	G. T. DICKIN.
Early Methodism in America . . . . .	C. F. HUNTER.
Methodism since Wesley . . . . .	H. E. WRIGHT.

The continuous existence for thirty years of the Literary Association is a fact of which Kingswood boys may be proud. Amid all the difficulties which have arisen from time to time from the presence of cantankerous members, from personal quarrels, from individual apathy, from temporary lack of debating power, it has never been suffered to collapse. At times it has seemed to be in a state of rapid decline, but it has always confounded prophets of evil by arising from its sickbed in restored and vigorous health. It has been of great value to those who have taken part in its proceedings; if it has perhaps given undue opportunity for immature criticism, it has also stimulated thought, loosened unready tongues, and cultivated taste. Amid all its expressed opinions, youthful, onesided, rash as they may sometimes have been, there is nothing on the side of what is mean or third-rate or vulgar; it has always "loved the highest when it saw it"; its instinctive bias has always been towards the best. Such a fact is a most convincing testimony to the inherent excellence of the character of the Kingswood boy.

It is not only, however, at the school that Kingswood societies have flourished. The allegiance of old boys to their *alma mater* has drawn them, or some of them, together into a Union, about which a few words must be said.

In 1875 a resolution of Conference directed that all former pupils subscribing to the Schools' Fund should be enrolled as "Associates." These Associates had the right of electing one of their number annually to serve for three years on the governing body of the school.

On 13th July 1877 the first meeting (and dinner) of this body of Associates took place, the Rev. J. H. James, D.D., being in the chair. At that meeting the Rev. Dr. Moulton and Mr. Clarence



Smith were elected secretaries, and a large and influential committee was appointed. By the end of the year 298 names were enrolled. That, however, proved to be the high-water mark.

The second annual dinner was held in 1878 under the chairmanship of Mr. T. P. Bunting. Nominations were then made for the Associates' first representative on the governing body. A poll was taken by post, and the Rev. G. G. Findlay, B.A., headed it. At the same dinner the then burning question of the admission of laymen's sons to the school was discussed, but no resolution was put.

Next year the Rev. J. H. Lord presided, and Mr. Clarence Smith was nominated as representative.

In 1880, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Ingle, a fund was started for the purposes of founding a scholarship tenable at one of the universities and of improving the school libraries. About £25 was raised at the dinner. Mr. F. C. Maxwell was added as a third secretary.

There was no meeting in 1881, but in 1882 Mr. Ingle again presided. The Association was now showing signs of weakness. A meeting was held at Mr. Clarence Smith's house to discuss the situation. In that year only ten votes had been given from among the whole of the members in the election of a representative.

About this time pressure of other work necessitated Mr. Clarence Smith's relinquishment of the post of secretary.

In 1890 the Rev. F. W. Kellett, M.A., became secretary in place of Mr. Maxwell ; next year he was succeeded by Mr. W. P. Workman, M.A., B.Sc., headmaster of the school. Mr. Workman formulated a scheme for the future management of the Association, of which the main feature was the appointment of local representatives in various parts of the country, each of whom should be a link between the secretary and the old boys of his own district. Mr. Workman, however, found it impossible to combine the labour of the headmastership of the school with that of the secretaryship of the Old Boys' Association. To the latter office Mr. W. Addington Willis, LL.B., succeeded, and this gentleman was in at the death. In 1894 Conference decreed the dissolution of the Association. Despite the energetic efforts of successive secretaries, it had entirely failed ; the numbers dwindled and interest evaporated. The causes of this were manifold. The system was from the first most un-business-like. By the terms of its original creation, members were



free to pay their subscriptions, if they preferred it, among the annual subscriptions collected in any one of the 780 circuits of the Connexion. Most of them did so; only a few paid through the secretary of the Association, who was thus in ignorance of the names of the members till the publication of the Conference report!

The secretary possessed no money for expenses of management; the subscriptions paid to him were to be handed over intact to the Schools' Fund. Consequently, he had no means of maintaining the interest of old boys in the school or of promoting mutual acquaintance among them. "We never hear of the Association except when you ask for subscriptions," was the constant and justifiable complaint.

From the ashes of the Association rose, in 1894, "The Kingswood and Old Grove Union," of which Mr. W. Addington Willis is the secretary. This new body has prospered and done good work. Its finances are in its own hands, and therefore it is able to assign its funds to such purposes as it thinks fit. During three years it has devoted nearly £150 to purposes connected with the school; and it has successfully maintained the annual old boys' dinner, which function is required by the Rules of the Union to be held "as early as possible in May." It inherits, by permission of Conference, the power of electing three representatives to the governing body. It also supplies all its members with the school magazine, and from time to time arranges for provincial gatherings in various centres of population.

Some mention must also be made of the Kingswood Club, a body which meets for social purposes on certain days at Anderton's Hotel in Fleet Street. This society was founded in 1883, with Mr. H. Hillard as its secretary. Mr. Hillard still holds that office, and has kept alive, by the exercise of much zeal and energy, a club, which is not as well supported as it ought to be. The Kingswood Club deserves well of old boys, if only because, at the time of the great weakness of the Association, it stepped into the breach and determined that the annual old boys' dinner should not be allowed to drop.



## CHAPTER IX

### CONCLUSION

For brass I will bring gold,  
And for iron I will bring silver,  
And for wood brass,  
And for stones iron :  
I will also make thy officers peace,  
And thine exactors righteousness.  
Violence shall no more be heard in thy land,  
Wasting nor destruction within thy borders ;  
But thou shalt call thy walls Salvation,  
And thy gates Praise.  
The sun shall be no more thy light by day ;  
Neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee :  
But the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light,  
And thy God thy glory.  
Thy sun shall no more go down,  
Neither shall thy moon withdraw itself :  
For the Lord shall be thine everlasting light,  
And the days of thy mourning shall be ended.  
Thy people also shall be all righteous,  
They shall inherit the land for ever ;  
The branch of My planting,  
The work of My hands,  
That I may be glorified.  
A little one shall become a thousand,  
And a small one a strong nation :  
I the Lord will hasten it in his time.

ISAIAH.

SUCH was the text from which John Wesley preached on the first foundation day of Kingswood, 7th April 1746. The history which we have traced in these pages justifies the faith that selected that text. We have seen the fulfilment or the beginning of the fulfilment of almost every one of these inspiring prophecies. We have seen the rudeness and discomfort of the earliest domestic arrangements give place to a more civilized and refined life, and equipment and appliances increased and improved. We have seen tyranny and harshness superseded by a rough-and-ready justice, and that again by the law-abiding and self-governing spirit that befits a great school.



We have seen cruelty and ill-treatment of the weak disappear, and healthier traditions take root and grow up. We have seen the steadier and more persistent light of a high moral tone take the place of the startling but intermittent coruscations of sudden emotion. We have seen the poor little building of 1748, with its handful of scholars, transformed into the present large and handsome edifice, with nearly ten times as many inhabitants. It is not difficult to see how these changes follow almost verse by verse the majestic utterances of Isaiah, which, great as they were, were not too great for John Wesley's faith. Surely the history of Kingswood gives us the right to apply to the school the titles which Isaiah gave to his own nation; it is a branch of the Lord's planting, a work of the Lord's hands. Ought we not also to have the right to expect that no merely financial stress shall ever be permitted to tear off or to injure this branch, and to destroy or to damage this work, or to hinder the fulfilment of that line of the prophecy which says, "They shall inherit the land for ever"?

The history of Kingswood is the history of a magnificent venture of faith. The stones of its walls are an abiding witness to countless self-denials. It was begun, it has been supported, it has been increased, during the greater part of its life, by the contributions of a people not rich in this world's goods, but rich in love; and, whenever the supply thus secured fell short of its need, those who came to its succour were the very persons whom it was intended to relieve, pitifully small though their incomes often were. This feature alone makes the history of Kingswood a remarkable one.

But, apart from this, the history of any school overflows with interest. However ill it may be told, it can never entirely lose its pathos, its triumph, its rejoicing. Within the school-walls has been collected an ever-renewed supply of plastic material; and the moulders have been there also, often cunning workmen, who have wrought shapes of wondrous beauty; sometimes, alas! mere bunglers and botchers, who have left only shapeless lumps of clay.

Consider any one day in the life of a school; how full it is of adventures, not only of those incidents which seem trivial in later years, but are so important and exciting in boyhood, but also of real adventures in the arena of moral conflict. Tiny impulses, unknown, unnoted, mere "unconsidered trifles," have produced the bias, the trend of years. In secrecy and silence, powers are at war in a boy's heart, and battles are often fought and won, unseen by



any onlooker, sometimes unnoticed by the boy himself. Who can tell what little thing it is that has turned the tide of victory to either side? Surely it can only be with fear and trembling that a man can dare to attempt to guide the mysterious forces of such a life as this.

These things make the real history of a school, and they cannot be told on any printed page. Yet to those who understand, the story of that which can be seen and known is ever suggesting them in all their beauty or in all their sadness. To tell the history of a school, as far as it can be told, is to describe a landscape which is the battlefield of good and evil for the soul of a boy; but it is not to describe the battle. It is possible to show how the nature of the ground, and the disposition of stream or hill or wood, may give advantage to that army or to this; but it is not possible to depict the movements of the forces, to trace the varying fortunes of the day, or always to state the issue of the fight. But each who sees such a landscape may recall the part he once played in it, of victorious advance or of shameful retreat, and therefrom he may learn sympathy for his comrades on the same field, whether of yesterday or to-day.

It has been our fortunate lot to picture a field whereon, we are bold to believe, the greater part of the young warriors have fought a good fight. If it were not so, then indeed Kingswood, for all her intellectual triumphs, for all her growing athletic prowess, would have failed. But we do not think Kingswood has failed. We think that her sons ought to be proud of her, true to her. We think that she merits, that she has won, that she will retain a lustrous name. We think that the landscape of her hundred and fifty years is rich with those acts of chivalry and generosity that are natural to British boyhood; with patient and sympathetic and self-denying toil on the part of those who have borne rule within her borders; with the birth and the strong growth of honour and high principle in individual lives; with the memories of many sterling souls trained there, who have nobly "served their day and generation, ere by the will of God they fell on sleep." By these things she has justified her dedication, and has done her work "in gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi."



## APPENDICES

### I. LETTERS.

LETTERS from T. SIMPSON, M.A., Headmaster, to Mrs. CAPITER.

*Kingswood, July 3, 1773.*

DEAR MADAM,—Mr Baynes informs me of his intention of visiting Lincolnshire, and desired me to draw out your son's account, which is as follows :—

<sup>1772.</sup>			
Sept.	6.	To a ribbon, 6d. ; Pair of Stockings, 1s. 3d.	0 1 9
Nov.	5.	To a pair of Thickset Breeches . . . . .	0 7 4
		To Making a Coat and Waistcoat . . . . .	0 6 8
<sup>1773.</sup>			
Jany.	1.	To Cloaths Mending . . . . .	0 1 4
March	20.	To Shoes Mending, 1/9. Cloathes Mending, 9d. . . . .	0 2 6
April	10.	To a pair of Buttons . . . . .	0 0 1
July	3.	To Cloaths Mending . . . . .	0 1 3
		To Hair Cutting 5 times . . . . .	0 0 10
		To Pocket Money from 26th Aug. to 3rd July . . . . .	0 4 0
		To a Suit of Cloaths . . . . .	1 6 6
			2 12 3

Your little son improves very well considering his age. I hope time and application will make him a good scholar. I pray that divine grace may make him a good Christian. He remembers his love and duty to you.

I am, Dear Madam,  
Your sincere Friend and Servant,  
THOS. SIMPSON.

To M<sup>rs</sup> CAPITER. Favour of the Rev. Mr. BAYNES, Lincolnshire.

*Kingswood, April 12th 1776.*

DEAR SISTER,—Your letter I received with the £10 Bill enclosed, for which I have given you credit. I shall desire Tommy to write a few lines at the bottom as I believe he could not yet write a letter. He continues to enjoy a good state of health, and desires his duty to you



and love to all his friends. With my sincere desire for your prosperity in the best things, I am,

Your sincere friend and Brother,  
THOMAS SIMPSON.

HOND. MOTHER,—I send you this as a specimen of my writing  
“Bounty Creates Esteem”

Your dutiful son,  
THOMAS CAPITER.

*Kingswood, March 20, 1779.*

DEAR MADAM,—I yesterday received your letter enclosing a Bill for £10, 16s which is placed to Account. There will be no difficulty to get your Son to London at Conference, either by the Stage Coaches or the Stage Waggons. I expect to be at London in the time of the Conference, but it is possible I shall come on Horse-back. Your son is of a very saving disposition, and when I had told him that it will cost near 20/ more to go by the Coach than the Waggon, he readily chose the cheapest way. However, I shall follow your direction. Tommy does not want for sense, and I have reason to think, as he has promised to me, he will be studious to behave himself so as to gain our esteem more and more. Mr. Wesley left Bristol last Monday to go for the North. You will probably see him this summer. All our family, thro' divine mercy, are well. My Wife joins me in best wishes for your happiness in every respect.

I am, Dear Madam,  
Your sincere Friend and Servant,  
THOS. SIMPSON.

P.S. Tommy desires his duty to you.

LETTER from A. H. ROBERTS to Rev. R. SMITH.

*Beaumont, July 27th 1827.*

DEAR SIR,—As I find that I am not to return to Kingswood I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure to thank you and dear Mrs Smith for all your kindness and attention to me while under your care and although I shall be at a great distance from you I shall always remember it with gratitude and affection and I hope that when I come home for the holydays you will Find I am improved in every thing. May I trouble you dear Sir to give my love to the Miss Smiths and thank them for all their kindness to me nor must I omit to thank the Masters for all the pains they have taken with me. I am sorry I did not attend more to their instructions but I hope to be more attentive for the future and so make up for the time I may have lost. I am sorry I did not know when I left Bristol that I was to remain in Ireland for I should then taken leave of your family for indeed Sir I love you all very much and I should be very ungrateful if I did not always respect and love you. Will you be so kind as to give my love to Mrs and the Miss Smiths and believe me to be

Your affectionate pupil  
A H ROBERTS.

(In the School Register, Mr. Smith has appended to this boy's name the remark, “a lovely boy.”)



LETTER from the Rev. JAMES JONES to the Rev. R. SMITH.

*Portsmouth, 24 May 1830.*

DEAR SIR,—I feel it to be really my bounden duty to acknowledge to you and to Mrs Smith, and to Mr. Griffith and the rest of the Masters of the School, the personal obligation which I am under to every one of you for the great pains which you have taken in the education of my son ; and I only wish that your labours had been more successful.

I am fully aware that you must have found him to be an unprofitable subject and a difficult boy to manage ; for the obstinacy of his spirit is such as I have found it to be extremely difficult to overcome ; and yet I begin to hope that by the blessing of God, I shall be able by and by to manage him with advantage and success.

The management of untoward children is, however, an exercise, which must always afford to us an ample opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of human nature in its degenerate condition, of exercising the important duties of forbearance and self-command, and it is highly adapted to show to us the great forbearance of God in the government of the world ; and I am therefore willing to hope, that under present circumstances, I may acquire a more competent degree of these very important acquisitions.

I have been induced to address this note to you, not only from the grateful feelings of my own mind ; but likewise from a sense of public duty, as I think that the public servants of the Connexion, when they discharge their duties with such commendable fidelity, as do the present agents of the Kingswood School, deserve something more from us than a silent and implicit acknowledgement of their services.

I am,

My dear Sir,

Your affectionate Son in the Gospel,

JAMES JONES.

From the Rev. JOHN WATERHOUSE to the Rev. R. SMITH.

*Dudley, October 20th 1830.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just rec<sup>d</sup>. your Letter which has greatly surprized and pained me. I never heard the *whisper* of a complaint against my son when at the Grove but I greatly regretted his not improving in learning as I could wish ; indeed he never could equal his Brothers and I considered him *dull* as to learning. His general conduct must have been good, when he left the School and for some time before he was a member of Mr Adam's Class, so that I was altogether unprepared for hearing such an account. If I had supposed it at all probable that he would have done so, he should never have left my house. He well knows what awaits him if he return home, as I never did, and never will, allow any Child of mine to transgress and escape with impunity.

I am not sure that my taking him home would either serve *him* or the *Institution*. I think it would rather encourage other boys to decamp if they thought by so doing they could free themselves from Tasks etc. I think it much the best to give him SEVERE punishment in the presence of the boys *i.e.* if he return to school ; if he should find his way home



then I must of course consider whether it would not be best for me to send him to work in a Coal Pit for a few months. I certainly shall adopt some method of severe punishment, if he return home.

Please to let me know by return of Post if he has returned to School, if so, he is in your hand, only spare his life, and I will write him my mind on the subject forthwith. Tell him how much I am displeased.

In haste

Yours affectionately

JOHN WATERHOUSE

The Rev. SAMUEL LEAR to his sons at Kingswood.

Dudley, Octr. 27th 1830.

MY DEAR BOYS, . . . I suppose the Conduct of Waterhouse and Sugden greatly *astonished* and *grieved* you all at school. The *trouble* and *distress* it gave their Parents is indescribable. Last Friday Morning Mr. Waterhouse and I took a gig and went over to Stourbridge to Mr. Sugden's, and finding that he went off the day before to Droitwich, to see if the two boys had found their way to Mrs Sugden's Mother's, we went in the same road and met him, but he had heard nothing of them. On Saturday Morn'g., we heard that a coachman had seen two such boys the Evening before, this side Worcester, in the Kidderminster road. We again took a gig and set off, and two miles beyond Stourbridge we met them. Mr. Sugden had met them two miles farther on. We took them up and drove back to Mr. Sugden's. I assure you, my dear Sam., such was the condition in which we found them, that had it been you or Thom., I think the sight of you would have broken my heart. At Mr. Sugden's I was shut up with them for some time to get all out of them that I could. After charging them solemnly to tell me the truth only, I said, "Why did you run away from the School? Were you not treated with the greatest kindness by Mr Smith and family? Yes Sir. Did the boys vex you in any way? No Sir. Then had you been punished at the school? No Sir. Why then did you leave? We found we could not get our lessons." That was the only reason they assigned for leaving. Then, my dear Samuel and Thomas, I told them of the *disgrace* they had brought on themselves, how they had *distressed* the kind family at the School, almost *broken the hearts* of their *Parents*, and what was worse than all, had *greatly offended the Lord*. They say they thought to run behind the coaches and get home in one day. They came a few miles this side Bristol the first day and slept at night under some rushes. The next day they travelled about 23 miles, when, finding night come on and being *tired* and *hungry*, they thought of the *school*, of their *homes*, and of what they had done, and *sat down and wept*. Then they fell to sleep under a hedge. After that they proceeded slowly and with difficulty, as poor Sugden's feet became very sore. They had no money and only brought two pieces of bread from the School. They say a man threw them twopence half penny from a cart. With this they bought some bread, and ate the last of it on Friday Morn'g. So they had eaten nothing but blackberries from Friday Morn'g till Saturday near noon. They travelled nearly 80 miles, slept out of doors 5 nights, and had scarcely anything on which to subsist. I think another night or two would have cost them their lives, and all brought on themselves by their *wicked conduct* in running away from School. Thus my dear boys you see sin does not go unpunished. I have too much confidence in



you to suppose that either of you would take such a step on any consideration. Your characters now stand very high at the School for good behaviour, and your Father and Mother pray, and I hope you both pray, that you may never disgrace yourselves by any wrong act.

Your aff<sup>e</sup>. Father  
SAM<sup>L</sup>. LEAR.

Rev. JAMES BAKER to Rev. R. SMITH.

*Aylesbury, June 11th 1831.*

MY DEAR BRO., . . . I am very sorry you should have any difficulty in making my son a hard student. I think he has not that capacity to learn as some boys, and of this I fear those lads who are placed over him and set him tasks to learn are not capable of judging and therefore give him more to do at a time than he is able, this makes him dislike his book rather than love it. I understand he has been kept in sometimes for nearly a week and not allowed to be out with the other boys, this being the case he has a very great aversion in coming back to School—Of Mr and Mrs and family he makes no complaint, nor of his living or anything else; but those young lads who the other day were scholars and now masters, perhaps you are not aware of the manner in which my son, and I suppose others are treated by them. I understand when they go to say their lessons and are not perfect in them they frequently have a rap on their head with their knuckles, and their Hair and Ears pulled, My James tells me has frequently had a violent pain in the head through it. I am aware that boys need correction but I think this correction ought not be given by such youths who the other day were their playfellows— I do not wish to give heed to all that school children may say of their Teachers, but I thought I would mention these few things to you— If you think you cannot make a scholar of James I would rather keep him at home than he should be treated unkindly by those lads who I think are not capable of judging of the capacity of a child and therefore set him more to do than he is capable of doing.

I remain  
Yours  
JAMES BAKER.

LETTER from the Rev. J. BAKER to the Rev. R. SMITH, Governor.

*Aylesbury, June 19th 1831.*

MY DEAR BRO.,—I am not dissatisfied with the discipline of our School at Kingswood any further than I have thought those youths who are employed as Teachers are not (as I have said) capable of judging of the capacity of a child and therefore may appoint a boy more to do than he is able.

It appears from your letter you entertain an idea that my boy has been talking unkindly and telling untruths of you and your family, for you say, "Myself and wife and Daughters are so devoted to promote the boys comforts that a boy must be perfectly devoid of every principle of gratitude and truth that could speak unkindly of us." Now I can



ashure you this is not the case with my boy, for he speaks of you and your's in the highest terms ; he neither manifests ingratitude for your kindness nor has he said a disrespectful word of you ; but quit the reverse. All that he complains of is, that he has been kept in for nearly a week together and at the pleasure of these young Teachers.

I say nothing against the abilities, or goodness of the characters of these Teachers, nor would I do anything to bring our School at Kingswood into *disrespect*. I hope as a Methodist Preacher I feel interested in the support of both our Schools. In the note you sent home with my boy you informed me that he had "behaved well" (this afforded me pleasure, but on the other hand I was sorry to find he was not "a hard student") but now you say he is "truly lazy" (I am sorry he should have this character). this I think is no proof of his having behaved well, for if he is "truly lazy" he must have been very disobedient to the commands of those who "wish to make the boys under their care wise and good scholars." You inform me you have "never corrected my son," I realy wish you had, I should have been thankful (especially has he is "truly lazy") he might have been much more diligent.

I was not aware by sending my boy a few presents that it would have been such an injury to him, in making him think more "about his belly than his mind." I should think I am not the only Parent who send presents to their children at school. With respect to "sharp advice" (you think I ought to have given my boy instead of sending him "cakes and other nice things") I no doubt should have given him such advice had I been aware of his laziness ; this is the first time I have heard of it. As it relates to myself, there is no man who entertains an higher opinion of Mrs Smith and family, of your suitableness to fill the situation you now occupy, with your dear Wife and Daughters. I am fully satisfied, and cannot doubt for a moment that concern you feel relating to the boys comforts. I have frequently said to my James—should you like to have another governor ? No, father, he has said, we all like Mr and Mrs Smith, and I hope there will never be another governor while I am at school, so say I, and I hope please God you may yet live to watch over and take care of our children. I hope after what I have stated in this letter, should my boy live to returne to school no unpleasant feeling will be entertained towards him. In writing to you I had no intention to offend. I am much obliged for your kind offer relating to Mrs B—— she joines in love to Mrs S—— and family.

I remain

Your affectionate

J. B——

*P.S.* The last letter you sent had neither wax nor wafer. I suppose you did not intend to send it open.



## II. PRIZE POEM.

BY AQUILA BENNETT BARBER.

On the fall of a Sycamore at Kingswood School on 26th January 1842.

O Phœbe, cœptis annue nunc meis !  
 Nunc tende chordas, O Polyhymnia !  
 Parnassides, audite carmen !  
 O Heliconiades, adeste !

Tristissimum casum memoro arboris,  
 Vastante nimbo et turbine dirutae ;  
 Caelum arbori Lethum imperavit,  
 Et statuit cecidisse lignum.

Lignum tuum, arbos, praemia carminis  
 Alcaici sunt discipulo anxio,  
 Formam tenens parvi canistri :  
 Musa, igitur, mihi copiam da

Verae poesis, praemia tollere  
 Rivalibus, Phœbi auxilio haud dato ;  
 Hi sunt quibus pars est Minervam  
 Aut Venerem canere, aut tonantem

Patrem Deorum ; sed placet arboris  
 Cantare casum carminibus meis,  
 Vesleique amplam tabellam,  
 Turbinibusque agitata tecta.

Nimbus videtur ; nec rabies Noti  
 Longe remota est, nec furor Africi  
 Aedemque totam quassat Euris ;  
 Aggrediuntur aquae fragore.

Nunc arbor ex alto cadit in solum,  
 Nunc clamor auditur domibus Jovis ;  
 Clamore nunc motatur orbis,  
 Omnia nunc tumide intuentur.

Conatus hortos intrahere arborem  
 Terra iacentem, sed digitos meos  
 Conata sunt ingrata ligna  
 Pondere suppressere, adiuvantes.

Servandane arbos ? Lignave quomodo  
 Servanda nobis ? seu data margini  
 Magnae tabellae Vesliensi  
 Gratius omnibus intuenti ?

Condenda seu pilae monumentave  
 Felice decasae arboris in loco  
 Dictura lignum seminatum  
 Tristiaque arboris aeva casae ?

[There was also an English prize poem by the same author, which is not here quoted. The juvenile poet was but fourteen.]



### III. QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE BOYS AT KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

#### FIFTH AND SIXTH DIVISIONS.

1. What is arithmetic? What are numbers?
2. How many digits are there?
3. What are notation and numeration?
4. What are sum, difference, product, and quotient?
5. Write in figures ninety-six millions and ten.
6. Write in words 4076023568.
7. Explain an unit and number.
8. Required the sum of 812, 6, 72, 807, and 94.
9. Add £86, 18s. 2d., 15s. 9d., £96, 14s., and 9½d.
10. From 64 cwt. 1 qr. take 37 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.
11. Required the product of 837602 and 503.
12. Multiply 37068 by the sum of 96 and 88.
13. Multiply 1286 yds. 3 qrs. 2 na. by 87.
14. Divide £876, 18s. 8d. by 376.
15. What will 34½ cost at 5 for 15s. 6d.?
16. If 4 lbs. of soap cost 19d., what will 24 lbs. cost?
17. If 18 men do a job in 30 days, in what time will 24 men do it?
18. The tax on £1400 is £100, what is it per £1?
19. If 209½ lbs. cost £15½, what will 81 lbs. cost?

#### FOURTH AND FIFTH DIVISIONS.

20. At 3s. 4d. per pair, what cost 17 dozen and 4 pair?
21. How much shaloon 3 qrs. broad will line 3 yds. 2 qrs. of cloth 1¾ yds. broad?
22. What must be given for a piece of silver weighing 73 lbs. 5 oz. 15 dwts. at 5s. 9d. per oz.?
23. What quantity of hops may be bought for £68, 18s. of which 8 bags cost £21, 4s.
24. Reduce  $\frac{1416}{6424}$  and  $\frac{96}{314}$  to their lowest terms.
25. Reduce  $\frac{3}{4\frac{2}{3}}$  and  $\frac{32\frac{2}{3}}{12\frac{5}{6}}$  to simple fractions.
26. Reduce  $16\frac{1}{2}$  and  $6\frac{2}{3}$  to improper fractions.
27. Reduce  $\frac{64}{9}$  and  $\frac{7483}{27}$  to mixed numbers.
28. Reduce  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $3\frac{1}{3}$  of  $5\frac{1}{5}$  to a simple fraction.
29. Reduce  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{8}$  to a common denominator.
30. Add  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of  $\frac{1}{21}$ .
31. From  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{4}{5}$  take  $\frac{3}{10}$ .
32. Multiply  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\frac{5}{9}$ ; and divide  $1\frac{2}{3}$  by  $\frac{9}{10}$  of  $\frac{3}{22}$ .
33. How much per year at £14, 16s. for 16 weeks?
34. What principal will gain £262, 10s. in 7 years at 5 per cent. per annum.
35. Add  $20a + 13c + 32d + 25b$ ,  $11c + 18a$ , and  $43b + 14d + 18c$ .
36. From  $3\frac{1}{2}x - 10y$  take  $5\frac{2}{3}x - 20y$ .
37. Multiply  $4\frac{1}{2} - y$  by  $4\frac{1}{2} + y$ .
38. Divide  $\frac{3(x^2 - y^2)}{a}$  by  $\frac{6a(x - y)}{z}$ .



## THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

39. Demonstrate the 4th and 8th propositions (Euclid, Bk. I.).  
 40. Demonstrate the 47th, Bk. I., and 4th, Bk. II.  
 41. Divide  $a^4 + 4a^2b^2 + 16b^4$  by  $a^2 + 2ab + 4b^2$ .  
 42. Divide  $a^{m+n} - a^mb^n + a^nb^m - b^{m+n}$  by  $a^m + b^m$ .  
 43. Find the square root of  $x^4 - 2ax^3 + (a^2 + 2ab)x^2 - 2a^2bx + a^2b^2$ .  
 44. Find the greatest common measure of  $x^2 + 2x + 1$  and  $x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1$ .  
 45. Find the sum of  $x - \frac{2xy}{x+y}$  and  $x + \frac{2xy}{x-y}$ .  
 46. From  $\frac{5a-2x}{2a-9x}$  take  $\frac{a+x}{3a-2x}$ .  
 47. Divide 140 a. 2 r. 26 p. by 112.  
 48. What is the sum of  $\pounds\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{5}{9}$ s.  $\frac{2}{3}$ d.?

## SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS.

49. Demonstrate 35th proposition (Euclid, Bk. III.).  
 50. Given  $x - \frac{x-2}{3} = 5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x+10}{5} + \frac{x}{4}$ , to find  $x$ .  
 51. Given  $(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{na}{(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ , to find  $x$ .  
 52. What number when multiplied by 4 exceeds 30, as much as it is now below 30?  
 53. A, B, and C together have  $\pounds 600$ , A, B, and D  $\pounds 720$ , A, C, and D  $\pounds 900$ , B, C, and D  $\pounds 1020$ , what sum has each?  
 54. Given  $\left(\frac{3x}{x+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{x+1}{3x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$ , to find  $x$ .  
 55. Required the compound interest of  $\pounds 450$  for 5 years at 4 per cent. per annum.  
 56. Required the discount of  $\pounds 500$  due in 10 months at 5 per cent.  
 57. The common stock of three merchants is  $\pounds 2000$ , A gains  $\pounds 200$  in 8 months, B  $\pounds 168$  in 12 months, and C  $\pounds 240$  in 6 months, what was each man's stock?  
 58. The extremes of a geometrical series are 5 and 885735 and the ratio 3, required the sum of the series and the number of terms.  
 59. The base of a triangle is 1374 and its perpendicular 217 links, how many acres does it contain?  
 60. The diameter of a circle is 128, what is its area?

## FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

61. Demonstrate the 4th of Euclid's 6th Book and the 9th of the 11th Book.  
 62. The axis of a cone is 400, divide it into two parts by a plane parallel to the base in the ratio of 2 to 3.  
 63. The sides of a triangle are 100 and  $200\sqrt{3}$  and the contained angle is  $60^\circ$ , what are the other angles and side?  
 64. The sines of two angles of a triangle are 33 and 44, the side opposite the first is 420, what is the side opposite the other?  
 65. Find the equation to a straight line passing through a given point and through the origin of the co-ordinates.



66. Find the equation to a straight line passing through a given point and parallel to a given line.

67. What are the differentials of  $x^m y^n$ ,  $3x^5$ ,  $ax^2y - x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^3$ ,  $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $\sin x$ ,  $\ln x$ , and the 2nd differential of  $x^n$ ?

68. Find the equation to the ellipse.

69. Find a fraction such that the difference between its  $m$  and  $n$  powers shall be a maximum.

70. A rectangular cistern contains 240 gallons of water, what are its dimensions if lined with lead at the least expense?

71. A cylindrical tankard holds a quart of ale, what are its dimensions when made of the least quantity of silver of a given thickness.

72. Trisect a cone by planes parallel to its base.

73. The sides of a triangle are 33, 44, and 55, what is its area?

74. Prove that the sum of the circles described on the sides of a right-angled triangle are equal to the circle described on the hypotenuse.

[*Note.*—This is one of Mr. Exley's papers. It was the regular recurrence of question 2 in his papers that gave him his nickname of "Digits." The boy, whoever he was, that once used this copy, was apparently in the Third Division. He marked with a cross certain questions, presumably those to which he supplied more or less correct answers; they were 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60. It will be observed that he shied at the old friend Euclid, I. 47.

Algebra seems to have been commenced in the Fifth Division; Euclid in the Fourth; yet Euclid's Third Book appears at the same time as Simple Equations (questions 49 and 50). The absence of problems and riders is noteworthy; the nature and wording of the questions are indeed all in favour of rule-of-thumb working.]

#### IV. THE MIGRATION OF 1851.

[The following extract from Braine's *History of Kingswood Forest* shows an amusing misconception of both facts and motives.]

Why the Wesleyan body, after having been so successful in this place for so many years, should have shifted off all their educational machinery to the neighbourhood of Bath one cannot understand. Certainly they have grown very much richer than they formerly were, and may have needed a more elegant school to meet the advanced taste of the age. But people who grow rich do not always grow wise, and there are not wanting indications, I think, in their movements in this respect, to believe otherwise than that they have acted somewhat if not altogether, wisely in this matter. Whitefield and Wesley both planted their churches in the darkest corners of the land. Their object was to Christianise and elevate the "benighted" masses. Hence, whatever means would tend towards this end was adopted. For this purpose, the foresight of Wesley is clearly seen in placing a school of this kind in Kingswood. Its effect would be twofold: the sons of ministers would become early acquainted with the deep degradation and misery to which men could sink—the picture was



before them ; whilst the school's opposite effect for good would be powerfully and continually felt.

Indeed, this was afterwards greatly experienced. The neat and orderly appearance of the boys had a marvellous effect on the rough collier lads and their parents. The contrast which education and religion made preached far more powerful sermons than many ministers could have done, and induced a decent respect to what was said where all other means would have failed. The school thus became an institution so highly esteemed by the people in the neighbourhood that its removal was looked upon as a sad loss, and not a few persons, especially the poor, were deeply grieved about it. "Could not a site be found in all Kingswood?" said a native one day, adding also the following remark: "It is sometimes sneeringly said—of course there is no truth in it—of this great and growing body that for 'a certain sin' they are frequently guilty, although the sin of 'begging' is now punished by common law." If this be true, then the old adage "that all beggars go to Bath" receives another verification in the above event ; and the spot near Bath may be exquisitely chosen to train the young ministry in the higher branches of that art.

## V. RULES OF KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

Three sets of rules are appended. The first set consists of the latest rules in force at Old Kingswood, the second of the earliest at New Kingswood ; these are printed in parallel columns. The third set is taken from a manuscript copy made at some time in the late sixties or early seventies.

### GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

#### I.

##### OF KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

1. The governor must be satisfied that all persons in the establishment are at their respective duties in time.

2. No inmate of the establishment shall leave the premises without the knowledge of the governor.

3. No holidays or half-holidays shall be given without the consent of the governor.

4. The headmaster shall be responsible for the good order and internal management of the school.

#### II.

##### OF THE NEW KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

1. The governor must be satisfied that all persons belonging to the establishment are at their respective duties in time.

13. No tutor or servant in the establishment shall leave the premises without the knowledge of the governor.

10. No holidays or half-holidays shall be given without the consent of the governor.

7. The headmaster shall be responsible for the good order and internal management of the school.



5. The headmaster shall see that the tutors are at their respective duties in school hours, and shall report to the governor all cases of repeated irregularity.

6. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted, but under the direction of the governor or headmaster.

7. All the tutors shall be present with the boys at public worship on Sundays and week-days, and shall walk with them to and from chapel, except when the governor, for good and sufficient reason, shall grant leave of absence.

8. Two of the tutors shall assist the governor or (in his absence) the headmaster in catechising and in imparting religious instruction to the boys, at such time on the Sunday as the governor shall appoint. On the week-day afternoon devoted to religious reading and instruction, all the tutors shall assist the headmaster as he shall direct.

9. During the intervals of public worship, on Sundays, one of the tutors shall be present with the boys when in the schoolroom, and when walking in the playground.

10. The hours of study are: from seven A.M. to eight—from a quarter-past nine to eleven—from a quarter-past eleven to a quarter before one P.M.—from half-past two to a quarter before five—and from seven to eight. In the winter months—November, December, January, and February—the afternoon school hours shall be from half-past two to half-past four.

11. On Saturdays all school exercises shall cease from twelve till seven P.M., but on this day the interval from eleven to a quarter-past eleven shall be spent in school.

12. The head master shall be in the schoolroom during school hours, except from seven to eight A.M. and from seven to eight P.M.

8. The headmaster shall see that the tutors are at their respective duties in school hours, and that they devote their undivided attention to the improvement of their respective classes. In the absence of the headmaster the management of the school shall devolve on the second master. All cases of repeated irregularity to be reported to the governor.

9. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted, except under the direction of the governor or headmaster.

12. All the tutors shall be present with the boys at public worship on Sundays and week-days, and shall walk with them to and from chapel.

11. Two of the tutors shall assist the governor or (in his absence) the headmaster in catechising, and in imparting religious instruction to the boys, at such time on the Sunday as the governor shall appoint. On the week-day afternoon devoted to religious reading and instruction, all the tutors shall assist the headmaster as he shall direct.

3. The hours of study are: from five minutes to seven A.M. to eight—from a quarter-past nine to eleven—from a quarter-past eleven to a quarter before one P.M.—from half-past two to a quarter before five—and from seven to eight.

4. On Saturdays all school exercises shall cease from twelve till half-past six P.M., but on this day the interval from eleven to a quarter-past eleven shall be spent in school.

5. The head master shall be in the schoolroom during school hours, except from seven to eight P.M.



13. The tutors shall be in the school-room during school hours, except from seven to eight P.M., when one or, if needful, two tutors shall be present.

14. Each boy shall have his face and hands washed, and be in all other respects clean in his person and clothes, before he enters the schoolroom. To secure attention to this regulation, one of the tutors shall be present in the morning when the boys wash.

15. One or, if needful, two of the tutors shall be with the boys on the playground.

16. On one afternoon in each week, under the direction of the headmaster, each tutor shall take his pupils out to walk. This regulation does not include the afternoon of Saturday, nor the afternoon devoted to religious instruction; and it shall cease during unfavourable weather.

17. All the tutors shall be present in the hall to assist the governor in superintending the behaviour of the boys at their meals, and during family worship.

18. Two tutors shall superintend the boys when going to bed. Each tutor shall be responsible for the behaviour of the boys in the bedroom under his special superintendence, from the time he enters the room till the boys leave the dormitories in the morning.

6. The tutors shall be in the school-room during school hours, except from seven to eight P.M., when one or, if needful, two tutors shall be present.

16. The tutors are required to superintend the lavatories of their respective dormitories in the morning; and also to see that the boys, at all times, present themselves in their classes with their hands and faces well washed, and their persons neat in every particular.

14. One or, if needful, two of the tutors shall be present with the boys on the playground, and under no pretence shall the boys, at any time, be left without, at least, one tutor.

15. Two tutors shall superintend the boys when going to bed. The tutors shall be severally responsible for the behaviour of the boys in the dormitory under his special superintendence.

2. The school shall be opened every morning with singing and prayer.

### III.

[These rules were in force up to 1875.]

The second master is the next authority, in all *extra-school* matters and times, to the governor, in whose absence he is responsible. In governor's absence, he conducts family worship. He is held responsible to and by the governor for the general maintenance of the RULES, and of order and discipline, among—

#### I. MASTERS.

The second master is responsible for the efficient discharge of *extra-school* duties by the other masters, and is expected to report to the governor any repeated *neglect of duty, lateness, or other irregularity*.



He is expected to keep the mark-book and to see that each master enters up his marks, and that the totals are made up for public announcement by the governor on Saturday morning. Also punishment-book for Mondays and Thursdays.

DUTY is taken in rotation by the six other masters, week by week,—two masters being engaged each week. It is divided into *Nominal Duty* and *Duty proper*.

*Nominal Duty*.—To be down and take charge of boys before morning school, ringing the bell for assembly a few minutes before seven.

To be in schoolroom during playtime *after tea*, to preserve *general order* (talking is of course allowed). When weather is wet and playground closed, the schoolroom is always open, and the nominal man in attendance. On holiday afternoons the schoolroom is opened at four P.M., when he must be present; or if the boys go to the field, he is expected to share the charge of them with the duty master.

To take charge of boys in bathroom on Wednesday and Saturday evenings during washing, and every other Monday, when strict silence and despatch is to be enforced.

To be in the hall for every assembly.

To be present in the bedroom every evening as the boys come up to bed, taking charge of the whole till the duty master comes up, when the nominal takes charge of the 1st and 3rd Bedrooms, and the duty 2nd and 4th.

To be in the changing room every Monday and Thursday after breakfast, to enforce rules.

*Duty proper*.—To take charge of boys during all playtimes in the playground and piazza (playground to be closed at dusk and during rain), to keep boys out of passages, and to oblige *all* to go out during the following playtimes: after breakfast, at the quarter, after dinner (allowing at *this* time access to schoolroom for tasks, letters, etc.).

To ring in at two or three minutes before each schooltime, viz. at 9.15, at 11.15 (the two or three minutes does not apply here), at 3.0, and at 7.0 P.M.; to get boys into *class* places, and into silence, for the headmaster and other masters.

To maintain silence and order between bells, before meals, and then to send boys on in order of tables, fourth first.

To maintain the *strictest silence and order* in evening school, abstaining himself, *as much as possible*, from speaking *aloud* to any boy.

After sending on boys to bed, to follow them and take charge of 2nd and 4th Bedrooms, seeing every boy in bed before leaving the room.

To be present at supper with boys on Sunday evening.

To lock up by 10.10 and bring keys to the slab.

The *Nominal* and *Duty* are never to be performed by *one* man; there must always be a substitute if one be absent.

*Chapel*.—On Sundays two masters are expected to take King Street, and two Walcot boys. The division has usually been thus: two out of third, fifth, and seventh to King Street, two out of fourth, sixth, and eighth to Walcot.

*Sundays*.—The schoolroom is open all day, and the nominal master is, of course, on duty. At four o'clock the boys are all rung in, when the duty master takes charge of them till the bell rings (an hour's reading in silence).

*Combing*.—On Saturday before dinner in Glasgow room. Boys



remain after *school* in schoolroom with nominal to go on in school order to be combed, as required, and thence into playground. Duty master in charge of Glasgow room.

## 2. BOYS.

The second master is expected to enforce the *Rules*; to see the boys out of hall after meals, in conjunction with the governor; to call up masters and boys at 6.30 A.M., turn on water, give order for prayer, etc., and dismiss in order from dormitories.

No boy is allowed to go beyond the folding-doors, either to the workroom or dormitories, without a master's leave. No loitering allowed in workroom.

Every boy is to show his cap on Monday morning as he goes out of hall.

Every boy is to show his pocket-handkerchief<sup>1</sup> on Saturday evening as he goes out of hall.

No boy to leave the premises *at any time* without the governor's permission, or, in his absence, the second master's.

No boy to enter the dormitories with his boots on.

The second master is expected once or twice a week, during some playhour fixed upon at his own convenience, to sell to those boys who have money in white-book, stationery, etc., charging them with same.

Also to give out pocket-money on Saturdays, and to pay the monitors.

## 3. MONITORS.

To report all cases of talking and disorder in hall or bedrooms to second master. Punishment by marks or tasks. The pupil teacher and extra-year boy to maintain order and silence in passages as boys go to and from hall, and on the stairs as boys go to bed.

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<sup>1</sup> These were of red cotton and belonged to the school.



## VI. SCHOLARS, MEDALLISTS, ETC.

## EXTRA-YEAR BOYS: KINGSWOOD.

The extra year, given first in 1808, appears not to have been awarded every year. Perhaps it was not always taken up. Still the following list cannot pretend to absolute completeness.

1808. J. Crowther.	1845. J. Slater.
1810. J. G. Riles.	1846. R. Mainwaring.
1812. J. Lomas.	1847. J. Mowat.
1813. W. Entwistle.	1848. W. Davies.
1814. Joseph Horner.	1849. R. Meadmore.
1817. E. Shaw.	1850. J. Lowthian.
1818. D. W. Vipond.	1851. W. Rowland.
R. Treffry.	1852. W. D. Killick.
C. H. Greenly.	1853. J. W. F. Cox.
1819. W. M. Bunting.	1854. H. Bythway.
1820. J. Morley.	1855. T. Lowthian.
J. E. Moulton.	1856. T. S. Smeeth.
1828. F. Graham.	1857. T. D. Anderson.
1833. G. Morgan.	1858. A. Appleby.
H. Hayman.	1859. G. D. Lowthian.
1839. F. W. Greeves.	S. J. Hooley.
1842. A. B. Barber.	1860. J. F. Moulton.
1843. G. W. Olver.	1861. C. W. Appleby.

## EXTRA-YEAR BOYS: WOODHOUSE GROVE.

1819. G. B. Macdonald.	1850. ——— <sup>2</sup>
1823. W. Coultas.	1851. E. Rigg. <sup>3</sup>
1840. J. V. B. Shrewsbury.	1852. A. W. Turner.
1841. W. M. Woolsey.	1853. W. Jubb.
1842. J. M. Raby.	1854. J. B. Firth.
1843. J. B. Shrewsbury.	1855. S. Simpson.
1844. Joseph Roberts.	1856. S. Fiddian.
1845. W. Gibson.	1857. ———
1846. A. Levell.	1858. E. W. Nye.
1847. T. Dickin.	1859. J. A. Hartley.
1848. F. F. Rigg. <sup>1</sup>	1860. F. J. Rowe.
1849. W. F. Moulton.	1861. W. Fiddian.

<sup>1</sup> The honour boards give T. B. Rowe, but the minutes of the Grove Committee give F. F. Rigg. According to the Grove governor's register, Rowe left in 1847, and Rigg in 1849.

<sup>2</sup> The honour boards give F. F. Rigg, but see preceding note. According to the minutes the year was offered to John Beaumont, but declined. It was then to be offered to W. H. Greenwood, or, as second choice, to T. M. Hocken. Apparently both declined, for the governor's register states that they left in 1850.

<sup>3</sup> An extra year was also given to J. C. Joll, as "monitor." In 1852 the committee appointed J. S. Keeling monitor, in 1854 H. Parkes, in 1855 F. Neale (J. Richardson second choice), in 1856 W. F. Robson, in 1857 John W. Winterburn.



## CONFERENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

## KINGSWOOD.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1862. A. S. Way.       | 1869. R. M. Thomas.    |
| 1863. T. L. Taylor.    | 1870. Ll. W. Jones.    |
| 1864. R. G. Moulton.   | 1871. F. H. Kirk.      |
| 1865. R. W. Moss.      | 1872. C. J. Prescott.  |
| 1866. T. C. Lewis.     | 1873. A. Hillard.      |
| 1867. J. M. Lightwood. | 1874. W. T. A. Barber. |
| 1868. A. H. S. Lucas.  | 1875. A. J. Gaskin.    |

## THE GROVE.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1862. H. Chettle.    | 1869. E. H. Sugden.  |
| 1863. C. A. Clulow.  | 1870. R. N. Hartley. |
| 1864. G. G. Findlay. | 1871. T. P. Walker.  |
| 1865. R. W. Portrey. | 1872. W. H. Findlay. |
| 1866. S. F. Harris.  | 1873. G. B. Chettle. |
| 1867. B. Fletcher.   | 1874. A. W. Ward.    |
| 1868. R. G. Smailes. | 1875. R. W. Evans.   |

## KINGSWOOD.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| June 1876. E. H. Hare. | June 1887. H. A. Naish.   |
| A. J. Davidson.        | W. H. Thorp.              |
| 1877. A. D. Sanderson. | 1888. H. H. Piggott.      |
| T. S. Simpson.         | P. Coleman.               |
| 1878. E. P. Gaskin.    | 1889. W. O. Williams.     |
| F. W. West.            | G. B. Lambert.            |
| 1879. F. W. Kellett.   | Dec. 1890. L. D. Holland. |
| W. P. Workman.         | L. E. Reay.               |
| 1880. W. E. Hoare.     | 1891. H. S. Allen.        |
| S. A. Vane.            | T. M. Lowry.              |
| 1881. A. C. Dixon.     | 1892. T. P. Thompson.     |
| W. C. Fletcher.        | R. Kidman.                |
| 1882. A. E. Hillard.   | 1893. S. Smith.           |
| J. V. Thompson.        | A. T. de Mouilpied.       |
| 1883. W. E. Brunyate.  | 1894. A. W. Thompson.     |
| T. C. Piggott.         | C. W. Parkes.             |
| 1884. S. N. Hoare.     | 1895. P. M. Orton.        |
| A. E. Taylor.          | 1896. G. S. Brett.        |
| 1885. W. R. B. Gibson. | L. Smith.                 |
| R. H. Colwell.         | S. S. Fairbourn.          |
| 1886. E. G. Wilkinson. | 1897. B. W. Baker.        |
| Ll. M. Penn.           | A. W. Greenwood.          |



## JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP

Founded by subscription at the Jubilee of the Grove ; transferred to Kingswood, 1875. For Mathematics.

## THE GROVE.

June 1862. A. J. Palmer.<sup>1</sup>  
 1863. C. S. McLean.  
 1864. J. J. Hartley.  
 1865. T. E. Vasey.  
 1866. E. S. Woolmer.  
 1867. J. H. Morrison.  
 1868. R. Foster.  
 1869. J. H. Cleminson.  
 1870. R. O. West.

June 1871. Ll. R. Hughes.  
 1872. A. Dilks.  
 1873. { T. Parsonson.  
           { J. G. Exton.  
 1874. { W. M. Cannell.  
           { R. J. J. McDonald.  
 1875. { S. Rhodes.  
           { W. B. Simpson.

## KINGSWOOD.

June 1876. H. Hillard.  
 1877. L. W. Posnett.  
 1878. R. H. Figgott.  
 1879. A. L. Gaskin.  
 1880. A. McAulay.  
 1881. G. E. Blanch.  
 1882. T. T. Brunyate.  
 1883. A. L. Dixon.  
 1884. T. P. Kent.  
 1885. O. T. Jones.  
 1886. F. T. Dixon.  
 1887. S. Pearce.

June 1888. C. R. Smith.  
 1889. F. E. Sandbach.  
 Dec. 1890. C. F. Hunter.  
 1891. E. S. Coleman.  
 1892. P. M. Wright.  
 June 1893. R. Butterworth.  
 Dec. 1893. R. M. Hooper.  
 1894. A. R. Gardner.  
 1896. { J. P. S. R. Gibson.  
           { J. L. Ratcliffe.  
 1897. A. L. Cooke.

## MORLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded at the Grove, one by G. Morley, Esq., of Leeds, and one by the subscribers to the Jubilee Fund ; each of £25. Transferred to Kingswood in 1875. From 1862-90 awarded in June, from 1890-96 in December.

## THE GROVE.

1862. T. F. Moorhouse.<sup>1</sup>  
       M. T. Male.  
 1863. J. W. Whitehead.  
       G. T. Lewis.  
 1864. J. A. Harris.  
       G. O. Turner.  
 1865. A. E. Booth.  
       N. H. Dawson.  
 1866. C. S. Crosby.  
       W. T. Radcliffe.  
 1867. F. W. Ward.  
       H. A. Davison.  
 1868. C. F. Findlay.  
       J. P. Fiddian.

1869. W. E. B. Ball.  
       A. T. Wilkinson.  
 1870. G. W. Blanchflower.  
       J. W. Piercy.  
 1871. C. H. Cattle.  
       S. R. Chettle.  
 1872. W. Foster.  
       J. P. Bate.  
 1873. E. W. Cattle.  
       J. W. Winterburn.  
 1874. C. L. Ball.  
       A. E. Joll.  
 1875. J. J. Findlay.  
       T. R. Smith.

<sup>1</sup> The honour boards assign the Jubilee Scholarship of 1862 and the first Morley Scholarship of the same year to Palmer and Moorhouse respectively, as in these lists ; the Grove headmaster's register reverses this, and makes Moorhouse, Jubilee Scholar, and Palmer, Morley Scholar ; the Grove governor's register describes Moorhouse as Jubilee Scholar, with no note to Palmer's name.



MORLEY SCHOLARSHIPS—*continued.*

## KINGSWOOD.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1876. J. J. Findlay.<br>C. P. White.      | 1888. { A. E. Rigg.<br>W. E. Lowry.                    |
| 1877. A. J. Davidson.<br>W. A. Slater.    | 1889. P. Coleman.<br>A. G. Rodwell.                    |
| 1878. T. S. Simpson.<br>R. W. Pordige.    | 1890. (June) A. Y. Greenwood.<br>J. Waterhouse.        |
| 1879. W. N. Tetley.<br>H. B. Workman.     | 1890. (Dec.) G. B. Lambert.                            |
| 1880. W. P. Workman.<br>A. J. Moulton.    | 1891. L. D. Holland.<br>{ W. H. Fuller.<br>P. C. Gane. |
| 1881. W. E. Hoare.<br>R. H. Jenkin.       | 1892. { H. S. Allen.<br>T. M. Lowry.<br>G. G. Cocks.   |
| 1882. A. C. Dixon.<br>H. S. W. Jones.     | 1893. { T. P. Thompson.<br>R. Kidman.                  |
| 1883. J. V. Thompson.<br>P. Armstrong.    | F. J. Cleminson.                                       |
| 1884. W. E. Brunyate.<br>L. M. Armstrong. | 1894. F. J. Cleminson.<br>F. R. Barratt.               |
| 1885. S. N. Hoare.<br>J. E. Langley.      | 1895. { A. W. Thompson.<br>C. W. Parkes.               |
| 1886. W. R. B. Gibson.<br>G. H. Hunter.   | P. J. Cooling.   |
| 1887. Ll. M. Penn.<br>T. H. Barratt.      | 1896. P. M. Orton.<br>A. L. Dixon.                     |
| 1888. H. A. Naish.                        | 1897. L. Smith.<br>B. R. de Mouilpied.                 |

## FERNLEY EXHIBITION.

Founded by a legacy of the late Mr. John Fernley ; originally a scholarship held at the school, but from 1876 an exhibition for two years, tenable at some place of higher education.

## KINGSWOOD.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1874. A. B. Shaw. | 1875. J. G. Ridsdale. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

## THE GROVE.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1874. W. W. Holdsworth. | 1875. J. T. Gardiner. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|

## KINGSWOOD.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| June 1876. W. T. A. Barber.              | June 1887. J. B. S. Barratt.                              |
| 1877. A. J. Gaskin.                      | 1888. W. R. B. Gibson.                                    |
| 1878. A. J. Davidson.                    | 1889. Ll. M. Penn.  |
| 1879. A. D. Sanderson.                   | 1890. P. Coleman.   |
| 1880. E. P. Gaskin.                      | 1891. A. W. R. Cole.                                      |
| 1881. { F. W. Kellett.<br>E. O. Barratt. | 1892. G. B. Lambert.                                      |
| 1882. E. E. Kellett.                     | 1893. H. S. Allen.  |
| 1883. { A. C. Dixon.<br>W. C. Fletcher.  | 1894. T. P. Thompson.<br>{ H. C. Hocken.<br>R. M. Hooper. |
| 1884. A. E. Hillard.                     | { C. W. Parkes.   |
| 1885. P. Armstrong.                      | 1897. { S. Smith.<br>F. J. Cleminson.                     |
| 1886. { S. Mason.<br>S. N. Hoare.        |   |



## LIGHTFOOT SCHOLARSHIP.

Of £30; founded by the late Mr. J. E. Lightfoot, of Accrington. For Divinity.

June 1879. T. R. Maltby.	Christmas 1890. H. Pearce
1880. W. H. Willey.	1891. P. D. Hunter.
1881. J. T. Waddy.	1892. W. A. Robinson.
1882. S. W. Scadding.	1893. N. Gane. <sup>1</sup>
1883. S. Stephenson.	A. R. Fuller.
1884. T. K. Brighthouse.	1894. Ll. C. Evans.
1885. A. P. Cummings.	1895. E. O. Appleby.
1886. M. Pearson.	1896. R. G. Lawn.
1887. W. P. Fuller.	1897. ———
1888. A. W. R. Cole.	
1889. J. C. Kidman.	

## POCOCK SCHOLARSHIP.

From 1883–85 given to enable fifth-year boys to remain a sixth year; from 1886–88 given as an entrance scholarship.

From 1883–85 and in 1889 awarded in June; from 1890–96 at Christmas.

June 1883. G. E. Andrews.	June 1888. S. Smith.
1884. C. H. Simpson.	1889. R. W. Harding.
1885. J. C. Hargreaves.	Dec. 1890. A. C. Coleman.
1886. P. D. Hunter.	1891. J. F. Parkes.
P. C. Gane.	1892. W. T. Lambert.
W. G. Morgan.	1893. G. F. T. Pearson.
1887. E. H. G. Duncan.	1894. S. L. Hosking.
T. P. Thompson.	1895. H. L. Bishop.
W. P. Wray	1896. J. H. Jagger.
1888. D. Hopper.	1897. R. W. Wamsley.
W. A. Robinson.	

## JOHN CANNINGTON (FORMERLY FIELD) SCHOLARSHIP.

Christmas 1891. H. Peet.	Christmas 1895. C. M. Wenyon.
1892. F. Raw.	1896. F. D. Winston.
1893. C. C. Mayes.	1897. A. L. Dixon.
1894. R. Butterworth.	

## JOHN CANNINGTON (FORMERLY FIELD) EXHIBITIONS.

Christmas 1893. A. R. Fuller.	Christmas 1895. H. H. Raw.
1894. A. R. Fuller.	1896. G. Renton.
G. F. T. Pearson.	1897. R. G. Lawn.
1895. A. H. Clogg.	

<sup>1</sup> N. Gane was drowned in the course of the year, and the scholarship passed to A. R. Fuller.



## BUNTING MEDAL.

A silver medal given by the late Mr. John Chubb, of London, in memory of the Rev. Jabez Bunting, D.D., and awarded to the Head of the School.

June 1861. W. T. Davison.  
 1862. A. S. Way.  
 1863. T. L. Taylor.  
 1864. R. G. Moulton.  
 1865. R. W. Moss.  
 1866. J. M. Lightwood.  
 1867. J. M. Lightwood.  
 1868. A. H. S. Lucas.  
 1869. J. H. Heeley.  
 1870. R. M. Thomas.  
 1871. Ll. W. Jones.  
 1872. F. H. Kirk.  
 1873. C. J. Prescott.  
 1874. W. T. A. Barber.  
 1875. W. T. A. Barber.  
 1876. A. J. Gaskin.  
 1877. A. D. Sanderson.  
 1878. T. S. Simpson.  
 1879. { F. W. Kellett.  
       { W. P. Workman.

June 1880. A. C. Dixon.  
 1881. A. C. Dixon.  
 1882. A. E. Hillard.  
 1883. W. E. Brunyate.  
 1884. S. N. Hoare.  
 1885. W. R. B. Gibson.  
 1886. E. G. Wilkinson.  
 1887. H. A. Naish.  
 1888. H. H. Piggott.  
 1889. W. O. Williams.  
 Dec. 1890. L. D. Holland.  
 1891. H. S. Allen.  
 1892. T. P. Thompson.  
 1893. { C. W. Ingram.  
       { S. Smith.  
 1894. { A. W. Thompson.  
       { C. W. Parkes.  
 1895. L. Smith.  
 1896. G. S. Brett.

## WESLEY HALL MEDAL.

For Divinity ; founded by Mr. John Wesley Hall, of Bristol.

June 1865. J. Fison.  
 1866. A. Sutch.  
 1867. A. H. S. Lucas.  
 1868. J. A. Vanes.  
 1869. R. M. Thomas.  
 1870. A. Shipham.  
 1871. Ll. W. Jones.  
 1872. C. J. Prescott.  
 1873. C. J. Prescott.  
 1874. A. B. Shaw.  
 1875. A. B. Shaw.  
 1876. A. J. Gaskin.  
 1877. A. D. Sanderson.  
 1878. F. Spencer.  
 1879. F. W. Kellett.  
 1880. W. P. Workman.

June 1881. E. E. Kellett.  
 1882. A. E. Hillard.  
 1883. A. E. Hillard.  
 1884. A. E. Taylor.  
 1885. A. E. Taylor.  
 1886. J. B. S. Barratt.  
 1887. T. H. Barratt.  
 1888. C. R. Smith.  
 1889. G. B. Lambert.  
 Dec. 1890. H. S. Allen.  
 1892. C. F. Hunter.  
 1893. C. W. Ingram.  
 1894. S. Smith.  
 1895. S. Smith.  
 June 1897. L. Smith.



## MEEK MEDAL.

A gold medal for Divinity ; founded at the Grove by Mr. Thomas Meek, of Preston. From 1876 to 1883 it continued to be awarded at the Grove, though that had become the Junior School. In 1884 it came to Kingswood.

## THE GROVE.

June 1865. G. G. Findlay.  
1866. R. W. Portrey.  
1867. S. F. Harris.  
1868. J. G. W. Sykes.  
1869. R. Foster.  
1870. E. H. Sugden.  
1871. R. N. Hartley.  
1872. T. P. Walker.  
1873. W. H. Findlay.  
1874. G. B. Chettle.

June 1875. A. W. Ward.  
—  
1876. G. Osborn.  
1877. E. O. Simpson.  
1878. L. A. Baine.  
1879. S. B. Gregory.  
1880. H. B. Brown.  
1881. A. H. Williams.  
1882. W. T. Garrett.  
1883. A. E. Taylor.

## KINGSWOOD.

June 1884. S. Mason.  
1885. S. Stephenson.  
1886. A. E. Taylor.  
1887. E. G. Wilkinson.  
1888. A. E. Rigg.  
1889. H. A. Naish.  
1890. A. W. R. Cole.

Dec. 1891. L. D. Holland.  
1892. P. C. Gane.  
1893. T. P. Thompson.  
1894. R. Butterworth.  
1895. S. Smith.  
1896. L. Smith.  
1897. B. W. Baker.

## WELSH MEDAL.

Also known as the Evans Medal ; founded by Mr. S. Evans of Bath, in memory of his father, the Rev. S. Evans ; for Arithmetic.

June 1866. J. T. Hillard.  
1867. J. T. Hillard.  
1868. Ll. W. Jones.<sup>1</sup>  
1869. W. W. Jones.  
1870. Ll. W. Jones.  
1871. R. H. Chope.  
1872. R. H. Chope.  
1873. C. J. Prescott.  
1874. W. T. A. Barber.  
1875. L. W. Posnett.  
1876. W. P. Workman.  
1877. A. L. Gaskin.  
1878. A. L. Gaskin.  
1879. A. L. Gaskin.  
1880. A. C. Dixon.  
1881. W. C. Fletcher.

June 1882. A. C. Dixon.  
1883. W. L. Bunting.  
1884. W. E. Brunyate.  
1885. T. P. Kent.  
1886. G. H. Hunter.  
1887. G. H. Hunter.  
1888. H. H. Piggott.  
1889. P. Coleman.  
1890. T. P. Thompson.  
Dec. 1891. { T. M. Lowry.  
              { T. P. Thompson.  
1892. T. P. Thompson.  
1893. T. P. Thompson.  
1894. R. M. Hooper.  
1895. R. M. Hooper.  
June 1897. A. E. Brown.

<sup>1</sup> Won by J. T. Hillard, but given to Jones, Hillard having already received it twice.



## BEDFORD MEDAL.

Given to the "most proficient out-going boy" at the Grove. Founded by F. W. Bedford, Esq., LL.D., a former master.

1857. S. Fiddian.	1867. E. S. Woolmer.
1858. W. L. Ward.	1868. B. Fletcher.
1859. E. W. Nye.	1869. R. G. Smailes.
1860. J. A. Hartley.	1870. E. H. Sugden.
1861. T. H. Grose.	1871. R. N. Hartley.
1862. W. Fiddian.	1872. T. P. Walker.
1863. T. F. Moorhouse.	1873. W. H. Findlay.
1864. G. T. Lewis.	1874. G. B. Chettle.
1865. G. G. Findlay.	1875. A. W. Ward.
1866. R. W. Portrey.	

## LANE MEDAL.

At the Grove ; for modern languages ; given by Mr. J. C. Lane of Doncaster, till 1868 ; in 1869 and 1870 by Mr. T. Dewhurst of Bradford ; in 1873, 1874, and 1875 by Mr. J. W. Winterburn of Huddersfield.

1857. S. Fiddian.	1867. E. S. Woolmer.
1858. R. A. Watson.	1868. B. Fletcher.
1859. A. P. Fiddian.	1869. J. P. Fiddian.
1860. J. A. Hartley.	1870. R. N. Hartley.
1861. T. H. Grose.	1871. —
1862. W. Fiddian.	1872. —
1863. A. J. Palmer.	1873. W. H. Findlay.
1864. G. G. Findlay.	1874. G. B. Chettle.
1865. J. A. Harris.	1875. A. W. Ward.
1866. A. E. Booth.	

## FARMER PRIZE.

Two prizes for English essays on some subject connected with the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. Founded by Mr. Thomas Farmer in 1850. Up to 1875 the prizes were awarded for the two best essays on the same subject ; the list of winners is unobtainable ; among them were R. G. Moulton, T. A. Goodwin, A. V. Harding, F. H. Kirk, Ll. W. Jones, C. J. Prescott, W. T. A. Barber, A. Knowles, G. S. Tyack. After the amalgamation in 1875, two subjects were set, one for a Senior prize, the other for a Junior.

The list of winners is appended, omitting years in which there was no award.

## SENIOR.

June 1876. J. G. Ridsdale.	June 1885. A. H. Williams.
1877. J. J. Findlay.	1887. H. G. C. Webb.
1878. A. D. Sanderson.	1888. Ll. M. Penn.
1879. F. W. Kellett.	1890. C. R. Smith.
1880. H. B. Workman.	Dec. 1891. P. C. Gane.
1881. E. E. Kellett.	1892. N. Gane.
1882. A. E. Hillard.	1893. N. Gane.
1883. T. M. Taylor.	1894. R. Butterworth.
1884. J. A. Jones.	June 1897. G. S. Brett.

## JUNIOR.

June 1876. F. B. Greeves.	June 1883. R. B. Morgan.
1877. S. J. Wray.	1884. T. B. Male.
1882. { O. V. Hughes.	Dec. 1892. J. W. Sowerbutts.
{ Ll. N. Tyack.	1894. A. W. Keeley.



## DIX PRIZE.

For good conduct ; founded by Mr. Thomas Dix.

June 1869. J. W. Payne.	June 1884. J. B. S. Barratt.
1870. Ll. W. Jones.	E. D. Jackson.
1871. J. F. W. Turtle.	1885. S. N. Hoare.
1872. F. W. Harding.	1886. L. Parry.
1873. A. Hillard.	1887. W. H. Thorp.
1874. W. T. A. Barber.	1888. A. R. H. Ingram.
1875. T. S. Smith.	1889. G. T. Dickin.
1876. W. M. Cannell.	1890. F. T. G. Jones.
1877. W. P. Workman.	Dec. 1891. W. A. Robinson.
1878. F. B. Greeves.	1892. R. Kidman.
1879. J. F. Smith.	1893. N. D. Thorp.
1880. R. H. Jenkin.	1894. E. H. Scott.
1881. A. J. Moulton.	1895. J. W. E. Sommer.
1882. A. B. Thorp.	June 1897. N. C. Ingram.
1883. S. Mason.	

## GABRIEL PRIZES.

The foundation for these is a sum of £200, given in 1872 by Mr. C. T. Gabriel, of Streatham, "for the encouragement of studies on the Modern Side." In recent years this bequest has been used for the encouragement of Natural History, especially Botany and Geology. The following are the winners of the Senior Prizes under these conditions :—

June 1882. N. W. Raw.	Dec. 1892. F. Raw.
1884. A. F. Morrow.	H. H. Raw.
1886. H. W. Lawton.	1893. F. Raw.
1887. R. I. C. Rodgers.	H. H. Raw.
1888. Ll. M. Penn.	1894. C. D. Choate.
1889. T. M. Lowry.	S. V. Sansom.
Dec. 1890. T. M. Lowry.	L. Smith.
1891. T. M. Lowry.	June 1897. C. M. Wenyon.

## THE PUNSHON PRIZE.

Founded by the Rev. W. O. Punshon, LL.D., in 1876, to be awarded after a public competition in Reading.

June 1876. T. S. Smith.	June 1887. C. W. Posnett.
1877. S. Rhodes.	1888. J. L. Holland.
1878. L. W. Posnett.	1889. J. L. Holland.
1879. G. Osborn.	Dec. 1890. A. Y. Greenwood.
1880. T. C. Piggott.	1891. H. S. Allen.
1881. L. C. James.	1892. —
1882. T. T. Brunyate.	1893. —
1883. A. E. Hillard.	1894. A. R. Fuller.
1884. H. A. Naish.	1895. F. R. Barratt.
1885. H. A. Naish.	1896. —
1886. J. B. S. Barratt.	1897. J. S. M. Hooper.



## SENIOR PREFECTS.

Aug. 1875. W. T. A. Barber.	Aug. 1887. W. R. B. Gibson.
1876-7. A. J. Gaskin.	1888-9. W. H. Thorp.
1878. A. D. Sanderson.	1890-1. G. T. Dickin.
1879. E. P. Gaskin.	Jan. 1892. G. B. Lambert.
1880. F. W. Kellett.	Aug. 1892. C. F. Hunter.
1881. E. E. Kellett.	Apr. 1893. H. S. Allen.
1882. W. C. Fletcher.	Aug. 1893. C. W. Ingram.
1883. A. E. Hillard.	Nov. 1894-6. S. Smith.
1884. P. Armstrong.	Jan. 1897. S. L. Hosking.
1885. S. Mason.	Nov. 1897. G. S. Brett.
1886. J. B. S. Barratt.	

## THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

## PRESIDENTS.

May 1868. J. M. Lightwood.	Mar. 1884. T. T. Brunyate.
Aug. 1868. T. A. Goodwin.	Aug. 1884. W. E. Brunyate.
1869. A. H. S. Lucas.	1885. S. Mason.
1870. A. V. Harding.	1886. T. P. Kent.
1871. Ll. W. Jones.	1887. E. W. Thompson.
Mar. 1872. F. H. Kirk.	1888. Ll. M. Penn.
Aug. 1872. W. T. A. Barber.	1889. W. H. Thorp.
1873. W. T. A. Barber.	Jan. 1890. C. R. Smith.
1874. W. T. A. Barber.	Aug. 1890. H. E. Wright.
1875. W. T. A. Barber.	1891. L. E. Reay.
1876. A. D. Sanderson.	1892. H. S. Allen.
1877. A. D. Sanderson.	1893. C. W. Ingram.
1878. A. D. Sanderson.	1894. C. W. Ingram.
1879. H. B. Workman.	Oct. 1894. C. C. Mayes.
1880. W. P. Workman.	Jan. 1895. S. Smith.
1881. E. E. Kellett.	Aug. 1896. F. J. Cleminson.
1882. A. E. Hillard.	Nov. 1896. S. L. Hosking.
1883. A. E. Hillard.	Oct. 1897. G. S. Brett.

## CAPTAINS.

## CRICKET.

Aug. 1878. T. S. Simpson.	May 1888. W. R. B. Gibson.
May 1879. T. S. Simpson.	1889. Ll. M. Penn.
Aug. 1879. F. W. Kellett.	1890. W. H. Thorp.
May 1880. F. W. Kellett.	June 1890. G. T. Dickin.
1881. F. W. Kellett.	1891. —
Aug. 1881. W. C. Fletcher.	1892. —
May 1882. W. C. Fletcher.	May 1893. C. W. Ingram.
1883. W. C. Fletcher.	1894. C. W. Ingram.
1884. P. Armstrong.	1895. G. F. T. Pearson.
1885. P. Armstrong.	1896. G. F. T. Pearson.
Aug. 1885. L. M. Armstrong.	June 1896. A. H. Clogg.
May 1886. L. M. Armstrong.	Aug. 1896. S. Smith.
Aug. 1886. T. P. Kent.	May 1897. L. Smith.
May 1887. T. P. Kent.	



CAPTAINS—*continued.*

## FOOTBALL.

Jan. 1879. A. D. Sanderson.  
Oct. 1879. E. P. Gaskin.  
1880. F. W. Kellett.  
1881. W. C. Fletcher.  
1882. W. C. Fletcher.  
Dec. 1882. P. Armstrong.  
Oct. 1883. P. Armstrong.  
1884. P. Armstrong.  
1885. L. M. Armstrong.  
1886. T. P. Kent.  
1887. Ll. M. Penn.  
1888. Ll. M. Penn.

Oct. 1889. W. H. Thorp.  
1890. G. T. Dickin.  
1891. G. T. Dickin.  
1892. H. Pearce.  
1893. W. T. Lambert.  
Feb. 1894. C. C. Mayes.  
Oct. 1894. C. C. Mayes.  
Feb. 1894. G. F. T. Pearson.  
Oct. 1895. A. R. Gardner.  
1896. S. Smith.  
Feb. 1897. L. Smith.



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# REGISTER.

1748-1897.

*“Puer non res est, sed spes.”*

CICERO.



“And hath that early hope been blessed with truth?  
Hath he fulfilled the promise of his youth,  
And borne unscathed through danger's stormy field  
Honour's white wreath and virtue's stainless shield?”

F. W. FARRAR.

“As birds of passage on some mid-sea isle,  
From divers lands and bound on divers ways,  
In company assembled for a while,  
Then lose each other in the ocean haze:  
So we are parted when are done the days  
Of our brief brotherhood within this pile;  
The world grows wider then; new hopes beguile;  
And from new lips we look for blame or praise.  
No lifeless page is this, that bears enrolled  
Names once familiar, and bids reappear  
Forgotten faces. One has climbed to fame  
In law or letters: one proved greatly bold  
In battle: one—it may be the most dear—  
Just does his life's work well and is the same.”

*Journal of Education*, May 1891.

“Werde Mann, und dir wird eng die unendliche Welt.”

SCHILLER.



THE Register which follows is an attempt, not entirely successful, to chronicle the name of every boy educated at Kingswood or the Grove. Whenever possible, notes have been added indicative of the more salient points in the boy's subsequent career.

The sources of information are briefly as follows : From 1808 down to the present day a Register has been kept by the Kingswood Governor for the time being. This is nearly complete in respect of surname and date of admission ; less complete in respect of date of departure ; and, except in recent times, not at all complete in the matter of Christian names. The earlier Governors contented themselves as a rule with giving only one Christian name. This has sometimes rendered identification difficult ; sometimes perhaps it has prevented it altogether. The corresponding Grove Register dates from the opening of the school in 1812. It exhibits up to about 1850 a considerable number of inaccuracies and omissions. The names have up to that date been apparently copied from earlier lists, and are all in the same handwriting. Subsequently, boys' names seem to have been entered as they arrived.

Previous to 1808 information is fragmentary. Old bill-books and day-books have supplied the greater portion of such names as have been discovered ; the earliest of these books is dated 1766. Some of the early Minutes of Conference contain the names of preachers' sons admitted each year, but not always, it would seem, with accuracy. Passing allusions in Wesley's Journals supply a few other names.

This Register consists of three parts. The first part is a Register of Kingswood boys. When a boy has been *also* at the Grove, the fact is indicated by dates in brackets with the letter G. The second part consists of boys who were at the Grove *only*. This has been added, partly for completeness' sake, the two schools having been virtually only two branches of the same institution, and partly because the list in Mr. Slugg's *Memorials of Woodhouse Grove School* is both in many points now out of date, and was also unfortunately never very accurate. The third part consists of a list of masters at both schools. In this list an asterisk denotes that the name will be also found in Part I., and a dagger that it will be found in Part II.



The first two parts contain the names of 4669 boys. Of these the subsequent career of 2623 has been more or less completely traced. A classification of these is added. It may be of interest to compare this classification and the details which follow with a statement that occurs in the Report of the Grove Committee of 1830. They say: "It is not likely that many of these youths will be called to the higher walks of life. In some rare instances, indeed, it may occur that individuals educated in our seminaries should attain to eminent and exalted stations; but in all reasonable anticipation the great mass of our pupils are destined to a happier lot, to tread the paths of middle life, and to amalgamate with those numerous and important sections of our population whose general designation is that highly honourable one of the yeomanry of Britain."<sup>1</sup>

Other prophets were even more pessimistic; thus the Rev. J. H. James, D.D., speaking in 1871, said, "While the ministers are in their present financial position, I apprehend that nearly all the boys must become retail tradesmen." It is appropriate to note that of the forty-seven boys who entered the school in that year, eleven proceeded to one of the older universities.

As far as Kingswood is concerned, the work of compiling the Register has been done in great detail for the period 1869 to 1889 by Mr. W. P. Workman. This has been published in connection with *The Kingswood Magazine*. The compiler of the present Register desires to record his most sincere thanks to the very numerous old boys and others who have assisted him by furnishing information. It is impossible here to record all their names. Many of them have been at great pains to supply a very large mass of facts. He has also had the advantage of the assistance of Mr Daniel Hipwell, of London, an expert in such matters.

A. H. L. H.

<sup>1</sup> An allusion to this statement is made in the next year's Report; "If cleanliness will promote their health, it reigns within the walls of Woodhouse Grove School, as surely as pure air and beautiful scenery amongst its surrounding hills and vales. If good plain food be adapted to train the dear lads for hardy English yeomen (for to this class the last Committee say they are generally destined), here it is furnished in abundance. The accommodation for exercise also, if it be not such as to gratify their unquenchable desire for play, is, however, quite sufficient to promote their health without exposing their morals."



I.—KINGSWOOD.

*“In via recta celeriter.”*



## SUMMARY.

### 1. TOTAL NAMES RECORDED :—

At Kingswood only	.	.	.	.	.	2627
At the Grove only	.	.	.	.	.	1354
At both schools	.	.	.	.	.	688
						<hr/> 4669

### 2. SOMETHING IS KNOWN OF THE SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF 2623, AS FOLLOWS :—

Business	.	.	.	.	.	689
Wesleyan Ministry	.	.	.	.	.	470
Education	.	.	.	.	.	271
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	221
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	203
Holy Orders	.	.	.	.	.	113
Banking	.	.	.	.	.	96
Law	.	.	.	.	.	94
Engineering	.	.	.	.	.	91
Government Service	.	.	.	.	.	90
Farming	.	.	.	.	.	40
Accountants	.	.	.	.	.	38
Architects and Surveyors	.	.	.	.	.	34
Journalism	.	.	.	.	.	34
The Sea	.	.	.	.	.	27
Art, Literature, Drama, Music	.	.	.	.	.	27
Ministers of other Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	24
Dentists	.	.	.	.	.	22
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	29

### 3. MASTERS :—

At Kingswood	.	.	227, of whom	77 were old boys.
At the Grove	.	.	152	" 58 " "
At both schools	.	.	23	" 15 " "
			<hr/> 402	<hr/> 150



## REGISTER OF NAMES

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**Abraham, Edward** (G. 1878-81), 1881-2. Chemist, 79 Abbey Road, N.W.

**Adams, Frederick**, 1846-52.

**Adams, John Hughes**, 1840-2. Engineer ; drowned at sea.

**Adcock, Arthur**, 1897- .

**Addison, George Henry Male**, 1866, 1869-70 (G. 1871-3).  
Architect, Brisbane. ✓

**Aikenhead, John**, 1821-7. M.D., Edin. ; M.R.C.S., Edin. Physician to the Manchester Penitentiary. Dead.

**Ainsworth, William Gallard** (G. 1881-3), 1883-4 ; *d.* 1890.

**Akerman, James**, 1827-33.

**Akerman, John William**, 1837-9. Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, 1859 ; M.L.C., 1862-92 (Speaker, 1880-92) ; J.P., F.R.C.I., F.I.L., K.C.M.G., 22 Uxbridge Road, Ealing.

**Albrighton, George Robert**, 1883-8. Timber trade ; Condley, West Bromwich.

**Aldington, Harold Arthur John**, 1894-7. Builder, Chatham.

**Aldington, Hubert Edward**, 1894-7.

**Aldis, James William**, 1852-6. Head clerk in a corn merchant's office ; *d.* 1879.

**Aldis, Robert Browne**, 1852-6. Dentist ; *d.* 1869.

**Aldom, John Wesley**, 1832-5. M.A., Dublin and Oxford ; Holy Orders, 1855 ; Vicar of Thornton Hough, Cheshire, 1867 ; *d.* 1897.

**Aldom, Joseph Rufus**, 1832-6. M.A., F.C.P., private school master, Leytonstone ; *d.* 1885.

**Aldom, William Onesiphorus**, 1828-32. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; *d.* 1888.



**Alexander, James**, 1816-22.

**Alexander, John Bird**, 1819-25. Wesleyan minister, 1835.

**Algar, Joseph**, 1795- (?). Wesleyan minister.

**Alger, Bertram Archbutt Morris**, 1884-9. Clerk, 20 Denmark Hill, S.E.

**Allen, Charles Herbert** (G. 1877-81), 1881-2. Photographer, Cornhill.

**Allen, Clifford Birkbeck** (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Formerly Assistant-secretary of the Kingswood Club ; clerk in City Bank, Threadneedle Street.

**Allen, Edgar Johnson** (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. B.Sc., London ; received Royal Society's Grant for Research, 1893 ; director of Plymouth Laboratory, 1895.

**Allen, Ernest Lupton** (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Art-master, Redditch Schools.

**Allen, Harold Newman**, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-81. B.Sc., London. Assistant Professor of Physics, State University, Nebraska, 1889.

**Allen, Herbert Stanley**, 1886-93. B.Sc., London ; B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (10th Wrangler, 1896 ; first class in Natural Science, 1897). Lecturer, University College, Aberystwyth.

**Allen, James**, 1831-7. Wesleyan minister, 1846 ; *d.* 1873.

**Allen, James**, 1839-45 ; *d.* 1846.

**Allen, John Sutcliffe** (G. 1873-6), 1876-9. Wesleyan minister, 1889.

**Allen, Joseph Bawden**, 1861-6. Wesleyan minister, 1876. ↓

**Allen, Richard Watson**, 1842-6. Wesleyan minister, 1859 ; Secretary of Army and Navy Sub-committee.

**Allen, Walter**, *circa* 1766.

**Allen, William**, 1856, 1858-62.

**Allen, William George** (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. Wesleyan minister, 1891.

**Allen, William Osborne**, 1891-6. G.W.R. Works, Swindon.

**Allin, John Wesley**, 1854-60. Doctor, Islington ; *d.* 1875.

**Alston, Alfred Edmund**, 1857-63. Engaged in china manufacture ; *d.* 1891.

**Alston, Bernard Bourne**, 1856-62. Captain in Merchant Service.

**Alston, James Wardle**, 1860-5. Holy Orders, 1882 ; Vicar of Cobridge, 1895.

**Alton, Frank Edward**, 1878-81.



- Anderson, Charles S., 1828-30 (G. 1830-4). Died at Madras, 1844.
- Anderson, John Henry, 1850-6. Wesleyan minister, 1862 ; *d.* 1880.
- Anderson, Theophilus David, 1851-8. Master at K. S., 1859-61 ; W.H.G., 1862-3. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1865.
- Anderson, William Jenkins Webb (G. 1881-3), 1883-6.
- Andrews, Charles William (G. 1872-3), 1874-9. B.A., London ; B.D., St. Andrews. Wesleyan minister, 1885.
- Andrews, Frederick Neville (G. 1870), 1874-7. Chemist.
- Andrews, Frederick William (G. 1875-8), 1878-80. Hatter, Fleet Street.
- Andrews, George Ernest (G. 1878-80), 1880-5. B.A., London ; master at K. S., 1894- .
- Andrews, Henry Edgar (G. 1879-82), 1882-4. Wesleyan minister, Australia.
- Angold, Henry Francis, 1895- .
- Angwin, Charles Ashley, 1887-93. Civil engineer, Taff Vale Ry., Cardiff.
- Angwin, George, 1892-4 ; *d.* 1894.
- Angwin, James Thibou, 1889-91. Craigmores College, Bristol.
- Appleby, Albert, 1852-9. Master at K. S., 1860-1. Banker.
- Appleby, Charles Wesley, 1856-61 ; *d.* 1864.
- Appleby, Ernest Osborn, 1892-6.
- Appleby, George Henry, 1860-5. Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- Appleby, John Payne James, 1861-7. Clerk, Weston Road, Gloucester. ✓
- Appleby, Joseph, 1849-54. Grocer.
- Appleby, William Lawton, 1849-53. Wesleyan minister, 1859.
- Appleyard, Edwin William, 1824-30. B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford ; Holy Orders, 1844 ; headmaster of Burnley Grammar School, 1845-51 ; Vicar of Prestolee, 1862 ; *d.* 1888.
- Appleyard, John Whittle, 1823-9. Wesleyan minister (S. Africa), 1838 ; *d.* 1874. Translated the Bible into Kaffir, wrote a Kaffir grammar. Corresp. Mem. Ethnological Society.
- Armett, William, 1842-4.
- Armstrong, Ernest William, 1872-7. Civil Service (War Office). Egyptian medal, 1881 ; *d.* 1893.



- Armstrong, Lawrence McKnight** (G. 1879-81), 1881-6. M.A., Queen's College, Oxford; master at Brasted, Kent.
- Armstrong, Percy** (G. 1878-9), 1879-85. M.A., Jesus College, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1889); headmaster elect, Middle Class School, Scarborough.
- Armstrong, Sidney Joseph**, 1874-5 (G. 1875-6). M.R.C.S., Eng. and L.K.Q.C.P., Ireland. Doctor on Inman Line; *d.* 1889.
- Arundell, Richard**, *circa* 1766.
- Ashton, Thomas**, 1822-8. Master at K. S., 1828-34.
- Atkins, James Frederick Gannaway**, 1861-8. Star Life Assurance Society, Moorgate Street.
- Aver, William**, 1814-20. Chemist; *d.* about 1837.
- Back, Frank Charles**, 1896- .
- Back, James Nance**, 1891-5.
- Bacon, William**, 1829-34. Draper, now retired, 1 Bloomsbury Square.
- Badcock, Henry Southgate Robertus**, 1872-8. Chemist, London Ophthalmic Hospital, E.C.
- Baddeley, Arthur William**, 1862-6. Printer and stationer, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- Bailey, Clement Heeley**, 1882-4. G.W.R. Works, Stafford Road, Wolverhampton.
- Bailey, Reginald**, 1897- .
- Bailey, Thomas Harold**, 1897- .
- Baine, Laurence Augustus** (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. M.D., B.S., Durham; D.P.H., Cantab., F.C.S.; 36 Waller Street, Luton.
- Baker, Alfred Francis**, 1871-7. Chemist; *d.* 1885.
- Baker, Arthur William**, 1893- .
- Baker, Benjamin Wood**, 1892- .
- Baker, Charles Main**, 1872-8. American provision trade, Liverpool.
- Baker, Frederick Norman**, 1893-7.
- Baker, James**, 1828-31.
- Baker, John**, 1823-9. Stationer, Gloucester.
- Baker, John**, 1789-90.
- Baker, John William** (G. 1866-8), 1869-72. Chemist, 14 Arley Hill, Bristol.



- Baker, Joseph Herridge, 1842-7. Willersley House, Wellington Road, Old Charlton.
- Baker, Reginald Walter, 1893-7.
- Baker, Robert Macfarlane, 1869-75. Tea trade ; *d.* 1893.
- Baker, Stanley Henry, 1897- .
- Baker, Thomas, 1833-6 ; *d.* 1861.
- Baker, Thomas Beecroft, 1844-9. Grocer, Bath ; *d.* 1873.
- Baker, William, 1828-30. In business at Bridgewater ; dead.
- Ball, Harold Stead (G. 1874-7), 1877-80. Draughtsman, Chubb's Safe Works, London, S.E.
- Ballingall, Charles Edward, 1836-40. Copestake, Moore, & Co ; *d.* 1860.
- Ballingall, Robert Williamson, 1834-8. Draper, 85 Tudor Street, Oldham.
- Ballingall, Thomas McAllum, 1830-6. Draper ; *d.* 1890.
- Balshaw, George Bowden (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Draper, Toronto.
- Balshaw, George Herbert (G. 1878-9), 1879-81. In S. Africa.
- Bambrough, Wilfrid Ernest, 1888-92.
- Bamford, George Highfield, 1886-91. Adelphi Bank, Castle Street, Liverpool.
- Bamford, John Henry (G. 1875-7), 1877-82. M.A., London. Master at W. H. G., 1885-7 ; *d.* 1891.
- Banham, Charles Proctor (G. 1878-82), 1882-5. Electrical engineer (A.I.E.E.), Table Bay Harbour Works.
- Banham, Sidney Marshall, 1889-95. Medical student.
- Banks, Joseph Edwin (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.
- Banks, Richard, 1824-30.
- Bannister, Edward Fox, 1856-61. Captain, Merchant Service.
- Bannister, James, 1788-90.
- Bannister, Samuel Garle, 1849-55. In America.
- Bannister, William, 1852-8. Draper ; dead.
- Barber, Alfred, 1846-51. Wesleyan minister, 1859.
- Barber, Aquila Bennett, 1837-43. Master at K. S., 1844-5 ; drowned at Bristol, 1846.



- ✓ Barber, Charles Alfred, 1871-7. M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, F.L.S. Superintendent of Agriculture, Antigua, 1891; Lecturer on Botany, Cooper's Hill, 1896.
- Barber, Charles William (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Wesleyan minister, 1889; *d.* 1897.
- Barber, Edward, 1844-9. Wesleyan minister, 1859; went to New Zealand, 1881.
- Barber, Edward Gethyn, 1869-75. Commission agent, 16 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
- Barber, Frank Bennett, 1888-90. Civil Service (Post Office Savings Bank), 10 Chapel Place, Long Lane, E.C.
- Barber, Frederick, 1849-51 (G. 1851-3). Wesleyan minister, 1860.
- Barber, Henry Martyn, 1889-90. Merchant's clerk, 10 Chapel Place, Long Lane, S.E.
- Barber, William, 1839-44. Wesleyan minister, 1852; Ceylon, 1853-8; S. Africa, 1859-70.
- ✓ Barber, William Theodore Aquila, 1869-76. M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (27th Wrangler, 1880). B.A., London; B.D., Dublin. Wesleyan minister, 1882; China, 1884-92. Missionary secretary, 1896; headmaster, Leys School, 1898.
- Barker, David, 1819-25.
- Barker, Francis Burton, 1854-6 (G. 1856-9); *d.* 1868.
- Barker, George, 1766- (?). Schoolmaster, Wandsworth.
- Barker, Jonathan, 1821-4; *d.* 1831.
- Barker, Ralph Heathcote, 1893-96.
- Barker, Samuel, 1825-31.
- Barley, Bunten Archibald Hurd, 1888-94. Engineer.
- Barley, David Henry (G. 1870-5), 1875-8. M.D., Durham; M.R.C.S., Eng.; Grove House, Burmantofts, Leeds.
- Barley, Frederick Thomas Murray, 1862-3; *d.* 1863.
- Barley, Henry Alexander Hurd, 1885-90. Wesleyan minister (India), 1896.
- Barley, Maurice Arthur Hurd, 1887-9. Chemist.
- Barnley, Arthur Nathanael (G. 1872-3, 1874-5), 1875-7. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Medical officer, Blaby Union. Surgeon captain, Medical Reserve. The Manor House, Great Wigston, Leicester.
- Barr, John, 1843-6.



- Barratt, Ernest** (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. LL.B., London. Solicitor ;  
*d.* 1890.
- Barratt, Ernest Osborn**, 1879-81. M.A., Emmanuel College,  
Cambridge. Wesleyan minister, 1889-95. Master at Loughton  
Grammar School, Essex.
- Barratt, Frederick Russell**, 1888-96. Schoolmaster.
- Barratt, John Bernard Steinlen**, 1882-7. M.A., Corpus Christi  
College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1893.
- Barratt, Robert Mead**, 1874-5 (G. 1876-7), 1877-81. Braid  
manufacturer, 104 Great King Street, Macclesfield.
- Barratt, Thomas Hugh** (G. 1882-3), 1883-9. B.A., London.  
Wesleyan minister, 1894.
- Barrett, Charles Alfred**, 1859-65. Civil Service (Inland Revenue),  
73 Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, N.
- Barritt, John Wesley**, *circa* 1806. Wesleyan minister, 1817 ; *d.* 1861.
- Barritt, Wesley** (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Chemist, Newton Heath.
- Barron, William Arthur**, 1895- .
- Barrowclough, William** (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Draper, Caledonian  
House, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
- Barry, Edward**, 1790- (?).
- Barry, Isaac**, 1783- (?).
- Barry, James**, 1781- (?).
- Barry, John**, 1779- (?).
- Barry, Samuel**, 1786- (?).
- Barry, —** 1773- (?).
- Bartholomew, Charles**, 1852-8. Civil engineer, Great Trunk  
Railway, Canada.
- Bartholomew, John**, 1861-7. Cotton broker, Bootle.
- Bartholomew, Thomas Cornock**, 1854-60. Printer, and Editor of  
*Norwich Gazette*, Ontario.
- Barton, Frederick James** (G. 1881-3), 1883-4. Farmer, Pincher  
Creek P.O., Alberta, Canada ; *d.* 1897.
- Barton, Henry Frederick** (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Ironmonger.
- Bastable, Solomon**, *circa* 1764.
- Bastable, William**, (?) - 1767.
- Batchelor, George Arthur**, 1867-72. M.D., M.S., Aberdeen ;  
M.R.C.S., Eng. ; Burghersdorp.



- Batchelor, Henry Thomas**, 1864-6; M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Queenstown, Cape Colony. Mayor of Queenstown, 1896.
- Batchelor, Peter**, 1854-6 (G. 1856-8).
- Bate, Arthur Macaulay**, 1866-70. Chemist, Bewdley.
- Bate, Henry Vipond**, 1873-6. Civil Service (Bankruptcy Office), 55 Addison Gardens, W.
- Bate, John Henry** (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Druggist. Abroad.
- Bate, William Pope**, 1879-81. Farmer, Saskatoon, N.W. Canada.
- Bateman, George**, 1893-7.
- Bateman, John Robert**, 1895-7.
- Batten, Edward Bennion**, 1828-31. M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.
- Batten, Thomas**, 1830-3. Wesleyan minister, 1845; *d.* 1857.
- Batten, William**, 1824-30.
- Baugh, George Inglelew** (G. 1879-82), 1882-4. California.
- Baugh, John William Mahanoora** (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Chemist, Bexley Heath.
- Baugh, Robert Spence Hardy** (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. California.
- Beal, Philip**, 1830-4. Doctor; dead.
- Beal, Samuel**, 1834-40. B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Holy Orders; chaplain, R.N.; afterwards rector of Wark, Northumberland. Dead.
- Beal, William**, 1824-30. LL.D., Trinity College, Cambridge; F.S.A. Headmaster of Tavistock Grammar School; Holy Orders; Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk. Dead.
- Beard, James Collins** (G. 1857-9), 1859-63. Chemist. Drowned at Nagambie, Australia, 1894.
- Beard, Joseph Benson** (G. 1858-9), 1859-64. Chemist; *d.* 1870.
- Beard, Samuel Robert Richard Hardwidge**, 1890-3.
- Beard, Samuel Wesley**, 1850-6. Wesleyan minister, 1865.
- Beard, Vincent**, 1840-3. Bookbinder.
- Beard, William**, 1768-9.
- Beard, William John** (G. 1854-9), 1859; *d.* 1864.
- Beaumont, Joseph**, 1803-8. M.D., Edinburgh; Wesleyan minister, 1813; *d.* 1855.
- Beaumont, Joseph**, 1840-1. Barrister-at-law. Chief Justice, British Guiana, 1863-8.



- Beaumont, Thomas, 1806-9. Doctor; Alderman of Bradford; *d.* 1859.
- Beaumont, Thomas, 1851-5.
- Beckett, William James, 1895- .
- Beckwith, George M., 1849-53.
- Beckwith, Henry J., 1846-52.
- Beckwith, William John, 1841-4 (G. 1844-7). Clerk, N.E.R., Darlington. Dead.
- Beeson, John, 1873-5 (G. 1875); *d.* 1875.
- Beeson, William Henry, 1872-7. Cashier; *d.* 1892.
- Beet, William Ernest, 1882-6. B.A., London; Wesleyan minister, 1892.
- Bell, Arthur Hamilton, 1869-72. Joyful News Dépôt, Rochdale.
- Bell, Edwin, 1837-44. Holy Orders. Held Bishop Colenso's licence.
- Bell, Herbert Edwin (G. 1874-7), 1877-9. Draper, 4 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.
- Bell, John Henry (G. 1872-6), 1876-7. Chemist, Beaufort West, Cape Colony.
- Bell, John Robinson, 1835-9. Woollen draper.
- Bell, Leopold William, 1892.
- Bell, Richard Wright, 1887-9.
- Bell, Robert, 1841-4. Commercial traveller, Hyde, Manchester.
- Bell, Thomson (G. 1831-2), 1832-4.
- Bell, Walter Wakefield (G. 1874-8), 1878-9. Ocean Insurance Company, Bath.
- Bellman, Lewis Dysart, 1885-1891. Chemist.
- Bellman, Robert James, 1886-92. Dentist.
- Bellman, Stanley, 1895- .
- Bennett, Charles Ewart, 1893-7.
- Bennett, George, 1887-91.
- Bentham, Augustus Lanson, 1847-51. M.R.C.S., Eng.; Southsea.
- Bentley, Ernest John, 1887-91. Draper, 13 Oldham Street, Manchester.
- Bentley, Vivian Macaulay, 1886-91. Clerk.
- Berry, Samuel Robert (G. 1875-9), 1879-81. Leather trade, Newark, New Jersey.



- Berry, Thomas Blaydes (G. 1878-82) 1882-4. Commercial traveller, Yarm, Yorkshire.
- Bersey, John D., 1830-2; *d.* 1842.
- Bersey, Thomas, 1828-31. Holy Orders; *d.* 1859.
- Bersey, William Davey, 1826-9. B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; second master, Wesley College, Sheffield; *d.* 1840.
- Bestall, Albert Henry Arthur, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. Wesleyan minister, Burma, 1887.
- Bestall, Charles Edward Stephenson, 1867-72. Planter and J.P., Ida, Xalanga, Cape Colony.
- Bestall, William John Gregory, 1868-73. Wesleyan minister, 1881.
- Bevan, William Olphert, 1897- .
- Bewley, George Edward, 1845-51.
- Bicknell, William, 1757-1760. Schoolmaster, Tooting; *d.* 1825.  
See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* (*s. v.* Elkanah Bicknell).
- Bingant, Thomas Kempster (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. Timber trade, Reading.
- Bird, Mark Desprès, 1890-3. 52 Whitmore Road, Small Heath.
- Birley, John, 1828-34.
- Biscombe, Leonard Webster, 1892.
- Biscombe, Thomas Parnell, 1892.
- Bishop, Bernard Osborn, 1896- .
- Bishop, Collins Howell, 1887-92. In a foundry at Poole.
- Bishop, Edward de Jersey, 1883-8. Master at K. S., 1894- .
- Bishop, Herbert Louis, 1892-7.
- Bishop, Norman Millett, 1895- .
- Bishop, Stanley, 1897- .
- Bishop, William Webley (G. 1871-5), 1875-8; *d.* 1879.
- Bissell, John N., 1846-50. Formerly headmaster of Penrith Grammar School.
- Blackett, James, 1821-6. Commercial traveller; *d.* 1875.
- Blackett, William R. (G. 1820-1), 1821-2; *d.* 1822.
- Blair, William, 1794- (?).
- Blair, William Andrew, 1796-1803.



- Blake, George Millsom, 1860-5.
- Blanch, George Ernest (G. 1876-7), 1877-82. M.A., Christ Church, Oxford (first class in Natural Science, 1886); B.Sc., London. Master at Sydney Grammar School.
- Blanchflower, George William, 1864-6 (G. 1867-71). B.A., London. Master at W.H.G., 1874-6; headmaster, York Castle School, Jamaica, 1886-8. ✓
- Bleby, Henry Moore, 1882-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister (India), 1895.
- Bleby, Henry William, 1840-6. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1852-3. Barrister, 5 Paper Buildings, Temple.
- Bleby, John L., 1852-8. Wesleyan minister, 1862; *d.* 1882.
- Bleby, Richard H., 1853-9. Wesleyan minister, 1864; *d.* 1891.
- Bleby, William Henry Farmer, 1867-73. Wesleyan minister, 1876. ✓
- Boddily, John, *circa* 1765-8.
- Bogie, —, 1803- (?).
- Bogie, James, 1811-3.
- Boggis, Arthur Ranyell, 1885-91. B.A., London. Schoolmaster.
- Bolton, James Arthur Henny, 1889-93.
- Bond, Charles Ireson Macaulay, 1891-3. Ironmonger.
- Bond, Frederick, 1845-51.
- Bond, John, (?)—1766.
- Bond, John, 1837-42. Wesleyan minister, 1852; Secretary, Extension of Methodism (1886), Metropolitan Chapel Building (1881); Treasurer, Home Missions.
- Bond, John Samuel, 1883-8. Chartered accountant.
- Bond, Robert Arch (G. 1861-3), 1864; *d.* 1886.
- Bond, William Morgan, 1843-9.
- Bone, Charles William, 1897- .
- Bonham, Francis John, 1887-9.
- Bonner, John, 1832-5; *d.* 1835.
- Bosward, George Gooderick, 1888-90. Chemist.
- Bosward, Walter James, 1886-90; *d.* 1890.
- Boulter, Alfred Hilton, 1888-93.
- Boulter, Dennis Roberts, 1886-90.



- Boulter, John, 1886-91.
- Bourke, Daniel, 1767- (?).
- Bourke, John, 1778- (?).
- Bourne, Arthur Percy, 1894- .
- Bowen, James, 1769- (?).
- Bowers, Henry (G. 1827), 1829-30. Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford. Tutor, Government High School, 1843-52; Lecturer in English Literature, Presidency College, 1853-63; Government Inspector of Schools, 1863-74; all in Madras.
- Bowes, Joseph, 1811-7.
- Bowes, Philip, 1809-15.
- Box, Alfred A., 1863. Artist.
- Box, Edward G., 1855-61. Merchant.
- Box, Frederick Charles, 1857-63. Publisher, *South Birmingham News*, Balsall Heath.
- Box, James Bromley, 1845-51. Merchant, 26 Tredegar Road, Bow, E.
- Box, Wesley Coke, 1844-9. Holy Orders, 1863. Rector of Polebrooke, Northamptonshire.
- Box, William George, 1842-8. M.A., Durham. Holy Orders, 1857.
- Boyd, John Rice, 1835-41. Chemist; *d.* 1890.
- Boyd, William N., 1839-45. Commercial traveller; *d.* 1864.
- Boyns, Nicholas Holman (G. 1872-5), 1875-9. B.A., LL.B., London. Solicitor, 1 Alexandra Villas, N.
- Brackenbury, Albert Blackwell (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Commercial traveller.
- Brackenbury, Arthur Elliot (G. 1873-7), 1877-9. Civil Service, Newington, New South Wales.
- Brackenbury, Charles Ernest, 1884-9. Engineer, Darlington.
- Brackenbury, Frank Herbert (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Clerk, Orient Line, Sydney.
- Brackenbury, Henry Britten (G. 1876-8), 1878-82. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Royal Hospital, Soho.
- Bradburn, George, 1792- (?).
- Bradford, Joseph, 1792-9.
- Bradley, Charles H., 1883-8.



- Bradnack, Frederick, 1824-30. Died young.
- Bradnack, Samuel Wesley, 1828-32. Private school master, Folkestone; *d.* 1895.
- Brailsford, Alfred Walton, 1857-9 (G. 1859-62). Manufacturer, Manningham, Bradford.
- Bramfitt, George Neville, 1894- .
- Bramley, James, 1872-9. B.A., London. Schoolmaster; *d.* 1890.
- Bramley, John, 1868-73. M.A., London. Headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton.
- Bramwell, George, 1796-1802.
- Bramwell, George, 1799- (?).
- Bramwell, William, 1799- (?). M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon to H.M. Sick and Wounded Seamen, North Shields. Dead.
- Brandreth, John, 1834-40. Draper, 192 York Road, Bristol.
- Branston, Edward Penny, 1851-2; *d.* 1853.
- Branston, Joseph Ellis, 1854-9. Clerk in Railway Clearing House, London; *d.* about 1866.
- Brash, Alexander Denholm, 1886-9. On the staff of "*Who's Who?*" (A. & C. Black). 241 Elgin Avenue, W.
- Brash, Frank Wilson (G. 1874-6), 1876-8. Actor.
- Brash, John Bardsley, 1883-9. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. 24 St. Domingo Street, Liverpool.
- Brash, William Bardsley, 1891-5. Stead Bros., Liverpool.
- Braune, Henry, 1789- (?).
- Braune, John, *circa* 1789.
- Brett, George Sidney, 1890- .
- Brewer, Charles Curtis, 1892-3. Ironmonger.
- Brewer, Frederick Jones, 1894- .
- Brewer, James Herbert, 1883-8. Marine engineer, 9 Northcote Avenue, Sunderland.
- Brewer, John Waldron, 1894- .
- Brewins, Albert Ernest (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Grocer, Doncaster.
- Brewins, William Bennitt (G. 1877-80), 1880-3. Stationer, Castleton Hill, Rochdale.
- Brewster, Charles Henry, 1866-8. Merchant, America.



- Brewster, Frederick William, 1867-8. Merchant, America.  
 Brewster, John Edward, 1865-8. Merchant, America.  
 Brice, Alfred, 1855-7. Wesleyan minister, 1868.  
 Brice, Charles Wesley (G. 1852-4), 1854-7. First officer, Merchant Service, Japan. Drowned, 1872.  
 Bridge, Thomas Everard, 1896-7.  
 Bridgnell, Samuel, 1825-8 ; *d.* 1835.  
 Brigg, Frederick Keir, 1886-9.  
 Brigg, Henry Oswald, 1885-9. Wesleyan minister (Mashonaland), 1897.  
 Brigg, John Teasdale, 1889-91 ; *d.* 1891.  
 Briggs, William Milburn, 1858-64. Wesleyan minister, 1871.  
 Brighthouse, Alexander Davidson (G. 1874-7), 1877-80. B.A., London. Solicitor, Leeds.  
 Brighthouse, Thomas Keetley (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. M.A., London. Lecturer in Classics and French, Aberystwyth, 1894.  
 Brisco, Thomas, 1781-9.  
 Britten, Charles, 1835-40. Printer, 78 High Street, Birmingham.  
 Britten, John Isaac, 1844-6. Wesleyan minister, 1859.  
 Britten, Thomas Candy, 1840-6. Holy Orders. Vicar of Somerby : *d.* 1881.  
 Britton, Herbert Edward, 1892-6.  
 Britton, Joseph, 1824-30 ; *d.* 1830.  
 Britton, Joseph Willis, 1856-62. Wesleyan minister, 1871.  
 Britton, Maurice Wingrave, 1845-50. Business ; *d.* 1895.  
 Britton, Maurice William Willis, 1889-94.  
 Broadbent, Arthur, 1883-8 ; *d.* 1893.  
 Broadbent, Arthur Stratton (G. 1875-8), 1878-82. Farmer, Olympia, Washington Territory, U.S.A.  
 Broadbent, Edwin Paul, 1895- .  
 Broadbent, Ernest Theophilus, 1887-92. Shorthand writer, Wesley Street, Waterloo, Liverpool.  
 Broadbent, Frederick John (G. 1880-2), 1882-6. Carpenter, Liverpool.  
 Broadbent, George Thomas, 1883-7.



- Broadbent, Percy Augustus Leopold, 1886-91. In a shipping office.
- Broadbent, Samuel Winn (G. 1829), 1830-4. M.R.C.S., Eng.; *d.* 1896.
- Broadbent, Wilfrid Lawson (G. 1881-3), 1883-8. Wesleyan minister, West Indies, 1897.
- Broadhead, Archibald Corderoy, 1896- .
- Broadley, Alfred Reyward, 1892-5. Outfitting business, Derby.
- Broadley, Benjamin, 1891-3. Dixon & Parker, outfitters, Nottingham.
- Broadley, George Herbert (G. 1882-3), 1883-5. Outfitting business, East Grinstead.
- Broadley, John Harrison (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Outfitting business, East Grinstead.
- Brocklehurst, Charles Lavender, 1833-6.
- Brocklehurst, George H., 1867-71. B.Sc., Glasgow. Schoolmaster. ✓
- Brocklehurst, George Marsden, 1829-33. Accountant; *d.* 1894. ✓
- Brocklehurst, Herbert, 1864-9. Clerk.
- Brocklehurst, James Shilton, 1836-40. Printer; died at Victoria, British Columbia, 1893.
- Brocklehurst, Joseph, *circa* 18 1. Doctor; drowned at Northampton.
- Brocklehurst, Theodore Percy, 1863-9. Master at W. H. G., 1873-8. M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1892; Vicar of South Merstham, 1897. ✓
- Brocklehurst, Thomas, 1835-8. Grocer.
- Brocklehurst, William, 1826-9. Died at the close of his apprenticeship to a chemist.
- Brooks, Frederick Morley, 1895-7.
- Brooks, William Garrett, 1894-6.
- Brothwood, Joseph, 1840-4. Teacher of drawing.
- Brothwood, Thomas Griffiths, 1849-52. Chemist; *d.* 1863.
- Brown, Alexander Herbert (G. 1876-80), 1880-2.
- Brown, Arthur Ernest, 1895- .
- Brown, Arthur Turtle (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Printer, 47 Owen Street, Tipton.
- Brown, Cecil Norman, 1895- .



- Brown, Charles, 1838- (?).
- Brown, Charles, 1767- (?).
- Brown, Edmund, 1839- (?).
- Brown, Ernest William (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Gresham Life Assurance Society.
- Brown, Frederick Leighton (G. 1882-3), 1883-6 ; *d.* 1896.
- Brown, Harold Cowell, 1883-8. Commercial traveller, U.S.A.
- Brown, Henry Brooke (G. 1878-81), 1881-5. B.A., London. School-master.
- Brown, Hugh Charles, 1894-6. London and Midland Bank.
- Brown, Hugh Lynton, 1886-90.
- Brown, Isaac, 1783- (?).
- Brown, John, 1840-5.
- Brown, John, 1768- (?).
- Brown, Joseph Norwood Higgins (G. 1878-82), 1882-3. Clerk, Australian Banking Company, S. Australia.
- Brown, Lewis Atkins, 1895- .
- Brown, Reginald Duncan, 1886-8. Stockbroker, London.
- Brown, Robert, 1811-3.
- Brown, William, 1840- (?).
- Brown, William Arthur (G. 1882-3), 1883-5. Colliery clerk.
- Brown, William Barlow, 1897- .
- Brown, William Kilner, 1887-9.
- Brown, William P., 1853-5.
- Browne, John Henry, 1870-5. City Bank, London.
- Browne, Richard Trevenen (G. 1876-8), 1878-81. In Star Life Assurance Society, Moorgate Street.
- ✓ Browne, William Arthur, 1868-75. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1883.
- Brownell, John B., 1810-3 (G. 1813- ?). Wesleyan minister, 1826 ; *d.* 1863.
- Brownell, Thomas, 1809-13 (G. 1813- ?). Went to Tasmania.
- Brumwell, Charles Wesley, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Chemist, Notting Hill.



- Brumwell, Frederic Herbert, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. School-master.
- Brumwell, Percy Middleton, 1895-7.
- Brunyate, James Bennett (G. 1882-3), 1883-5. Trinity College, Cambridge; Indian Civil Service (N.W.P.).
- Brunyate, Thomas Tombleson (G. 1876-8), 1878-84. M.A., M.D., Christ Church, Oxford. 46 Maidstone Road, Rochester.
- Brunyate, William Edwin (G. 1878-9), 1879-85. M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (2nd Wrangler, 1888); B.A., London (Scholarship in Mathematics, 1888). Barrister, Lincoln's Inn.
- Bryan, James A., 1823-6.
- Bryan, John W., 1821-3.
- Bryant, James, 1834-9. Chemist.
- Bryant, John Dyer, 1828-33.
- Buckley, Henry, 1810-2 (G. 1812-?). Wholesale druggist, London.
- Buckley, James, 1810-2 (G. 1812-?).
- Buckley, James Fraser, 1862-9. LL.B., London. Master at W. H. G., 1870. Solicitor; *d.* 1891. ✓
- Buckley, John Daniel, 1865-71. Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester. ✓
- Buckley, John M., 1819-25. Captain, Transport Service; *d.* 1854.
- Buckley, William Marcus, 1816-7; *d.* 1818.
- Bumsted, Daniel, 1768- (?).
- Bunting, Herbert William, 1882-4. Wesleyan minister, 1891; *d.* 1892.
- Bunting, Thomas Percival, 1818-24. Solicitor; *d.* 1886. Author: *Life of Jabez Bunting*.
- Bunting, Wesley Lightfoot (G. 1878-80), 1880-4. B.Sc., London. Broad Oak Calico Print Works, Accrington.
- Bunting, William Hartley (G. 1878-82), 1882-5. M.B., C.M., Edinburgh; F.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Formerly House Surgeon, Blackburn Infirmary. Penge Road, South Norwood.
- Bunting, William Henry (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Wesleyan minister, 1895.
- Bunting, William Maclardie (G. 1813-6), 1816-20. Wesleyan minister, 1824; *d.* 1866.
- Burchell, Leonard Rosewarne, 1887-8. Colour printer.



- Burchell, William Mead, 1885-7. Master at Truro College.
- Burdon, Vincent (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Koster Brothers, Cloth merchants, Bradford.
- Burdsall, John, 1821-2; *d.* 1822.
- Burgess, James Lambert (G. 1874-6), 1876-8. S. Africa.
- Burgess, William Pennington, 1799-1805. Wesleyan minister, 1814. M.A. Headmaster of K. S., 1832-3; Secretary of Schools' Fund, 1836-7; *d.* 1868. Author: *Wesleyan Hymnology*.
- Burgstrom, John, 1769- (?).
- Burnett, Thomas Gregory, 1889-93. Master, Trowbridge High School.
- Burrell, Alfred George, 1862-4. Wesleyan minister, 1878.
- Burrell, Charles William, 1861-3; *d.* 1863.
- Burrell, Samuel James, 1861-4. Wesleyan minister, 1873.
- Burrows, Arnold Hayes, 1895- .
- Burrows, George Bamford, 1891-5.
- Burrows, I., 1852-8.
- Burrows, Thomas, 1851-6.
- Burrows, Wilfrid Edgecumbe, 1894- .
- Burton, Arthur Angell, 1879-85. B.A., LL.B., London. Solicitor, Huddersfield.
- Burton, Henry Kingsley, 1885-9. Manager, Holywell Flour Mills, Ashby.
- Burton, Howard Norley, 1895- .
- Burton, Percy Ezekiel, 1889-94. Shorthand clerk and type-writer.
- Butcher, George Scales (G. 1873-5), 1875-9.
- Butcher, William Fowler (G. 1871-5), 1875-7; *d.* 1877.
- Butters, Joseph Bendall (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. B.Sc., London.
- Butters, Joseph Ellis (G. 1871-2), 1872-7.
- Butterworth, Raymond, 1887-95. Messrs. Downing & Handcock, solicitors, Cardiff.
- Butterworth, Richard Lanyon, 1887-92. London and Provincial Bank, Cardiff Docks.
- Button, George Peacock, 1818-24. M.D., Aberdeen; M.R.C.S., Eng. Physician, Dorset County Asylum; *d.* 1851.
- Button, John Wesley, 1808-12. Wesleyan minister, 1821; *d.* 1879.



- Buzza, Charles Kessen, 1883-8. Cloth designer, Huddersfield.
- Byron, William, 1808-14.
- Bythway, Edward, 1850-5. Solicitor, Manchester.
- Bythway, Henry, 1850-3. Solicitor, Pontypool; clerk to Trevethin School Board and to Llanvrechva School Board.
- Bythway, Herbert, 1853-8; *d.* about 1880.
- Bythway, John Edward, 1840-5. B.A., London. Drysalter, Didsbury.
- Bythway, Montagu, 1851-7. Merchant, Manchester.
- Bythway, Thomas T., 1844-8. Retired merchant, Southport.
- Bythway, William, 1841-7. Retired merchant, Llanelly; Hon. Volunteer Major.
- Cade, Ernest William, 1885-91. Surveyor, Tiverton.
- Caley, John James Henry (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Engineering draughtsman, Lincoln.
- Callier, Percy Myrddyn, 1892- .
- Callier, William George, 1892-4. Draper, Newport.
- Calvert, James, 1863-6. Stockbroker, 120 Bishopsgate Street.
- Camborn, Thomas, *circa* 1766.
- Campbell, Alexander, 1827-31.
- Campbell, Daniel, 1819-24.
- Campbell, R. John, 1810-5.
- Campbell, William, 1820-3.
- Cannell, John Hilton (G. 1875-9), 1879-81. Goldsmith, Melbourne.
- Cannell, Robert Holmes (G. 1874-7), 1877-80. Leather trade, 52 Whitefriargate, Hull.
- Cannell, Thomas Beecham (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. M.A., London; Master at Wesley College, Sheffield.
- Cannell, William Morrison (G. 1868-75), 1875-6. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1882 (West Africa, 1882-8). Author: *Fanti Grammar*.
- Capiter, Thomas, 1772-9. Yeoman-farmer, Grimsby; *d.* 1856.
- Cardy, William T. S., 1845-51. Paper-box manufacturer, Chelsea, Mass., U.S.A.



- Carr, Henry Lascelles, 1850-1 (G. 1851-5). Part proprietor and Editor of *The Western Mail*. J.P., Cardiff. Author: *Yankeeland and the Yankees*.
- Carr, James William Hay, 1857-61 (G. 1861-2). Holy Orders, 1869; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hull, 1884; *d.* 1892.
- Carr, William, 1790- (?).
- Carrick, W., 1769.
- Carter, Charles Frederic, 1852-6. Manager, Coal, Salt, & Tanning Co., Grimsby; Member of the Central Council, Royal Provident Society for Sea Fishermen; formerly Town Councillor, Cleethorpes.
- Carvosso, Benjamin, 1834-5; *d.* 1836.
- Carvosso, William Banks, 1831-5; *d.* 1842.
- Cass, Arthur Morgan (G. 1875-9), 1879-82. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Gloucester.
- Cass, Robert Jones, 1859-64.
- Cass, Valentine, 1865-8 (G. 1868-71). Civil Service (Inland Revenue), Leeds.
- Castle, Adam Cottam (G. 1864-6), 1868-70. Solicitor, Bristol.
- Castle, Frederick Arthur (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. Draper, 7 Clyde Park, Redland, Bristol.
- Castle, Henry Charles, 1855-62. Trechman & Co., shipbrokers, W. Hartlepool.
- Catlow, James, 1766- (?).
- Catterick, George W., 1846-50.
- Catterick, Thomas B., 1828-32; *d.* 1849.
- Cattle, Arthur Nightingale (G. 1871-4), 1875. Drowned at Amsterdam, 1878.
- Cattle, Frederick (G. 1876-8), 1878-83. B.A., London. Solicitor, Ilkeston.
- Cave, Fawcett (G. 1871-5), 1875-6. Glass and china merchant, 35 Lord Street, Southport.
- Chalker, John Robert Evelyn, 1893- .
- Chambers, Albert Ellis (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Commercial traveller, 16 Alma Villas, Driffeld.
- Chambers, George Percival, 1867-9 (G. 1869-71). Engineer; *d.* 1893.
- Chambers, Heber Hamilton, 1864-9. Bookseller, Hall Lane, Liverpool.



- Chambers, John Alexander (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. Reckitt & Sons, Gerken Building, West Broadway, New York.
- Chambers, Thomas, 1884-8. F.C.S., A.I.C. Analyst, Parazone Co., Glasgow.
- Chambers, Walter Edwards (G. 1860-2), 1862-6. Surveyor; *d.* 1883. ✓
- Champness, Charles Seymour, 1882-6. Evangelist, China.
- Champness, Thomas Kilby, 1891-3. Joyful News Mission.
- Champness, William Weldon, 1886-8. Carpenter.
- Chapman, Charles, 1852-5. Civil Service, Jamaica.
- Chapman, Edward, 1821-7.
- Chapman, Frederick Wilson, 1883-8. Furnishing business, London.
- Chapman, Philip E., 1849-53. Administrator-General and Stamp Commissioner, Jamaica.
- Chapman, William, 1830; *d.* 1830.
- Charles, Gerald Percy, 1891-5.
- Charles, Reginald Alfred, 1884-9.
- Charlesworth, Edward Shirley, 1897- .
- Charlesworth, Harold Jesse Lowe, 1897- .
- Cheesman, John, 1854-60. B.A., LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin; Holy Orders, 1869; Vicar of Brampton Bierlow, Rotherham.
- Cheesment, Robert, *circa* 1765-8.
- Cheeswright, James Henry, 1840-2. Master at W. H. G., 1851; Wesleyan minister, 1853; *d.* 1856.
- Chesters, Eric Horsefall, 1894- .
- Chesters, Frank, 1893- .
- Chesters, Walter, 1889-95.
- Chettle, Ebenezer, 1826-31; *d.* 1866.
- Chettle, Henry Hulbert, 1818-24. Master at W. H. G., 1825-31; Wesleyan minister, 1832; governor of W. H. G., 1868-76; *d.* 1878.
- Chettle, John, 1813-9.
- Chettle, William Morgan, 1815-21; *d.* 1861.
- Child, Joseph, 1788-92.
- Child, William, 1791-3.
- Choate, Alfred Rodwell, 1888-92. With Mr. W. J. Morley, architect, Bradford.



- Choate, Arthur Samuel, 1885-90. Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.
- Choate, Christopher Denis, 1889-94. With Law, Russell, & Co., merchants, Bradford.
- Choate, Matthew Francis Stephen, 1894-
- Choate, Robert Pearson, 1897-
- Choate, Thomas Arnold, 1893-
- Chope, Albert Edward, 1872-3 (G. 1873-7), 1877-8; *d.* 1881.
- Chope, Richard Henry, 1865-73. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1885-
- Clark, Albert Fisher, 1863-4.
- Clark, William Chadwell, 1862-5; *d.* 1865.
- <sup>1</sup> Clarke, Adam, 1782. Wesleyan minister, 1782. M.A., LL.D., Aberdeen; M.R.I.A., F.G.S., F.A.S. President of the Conference, 1806, 1814, 1822; *d.* 1832. Author: *Commentary on the Bible*, *Christian Theology*, *Bibliographical Dictionary*, etc.
- Clarke, Arthur, 1859-64. B.A., London.
- Clarke, John, 1851-5.
- Clarke, Norman, 1861-6. Dead.
- Claxton, John Marshall, 1814-9. Solicitor; *d.* 1849.
- Claxton, Marshall, 1821-7. Artist.
- Claxton, William, 1820-4. Stationer.
- Cleaver, Arthur Linton (G. 1882-3), 1883-6.
- Cleaver, Joseph Charles Carleton, 1867-70. M.R.C.S., Eng.; M.D., Kingston, Canada; *d.* 1894.
- Cleaver, Percival Dillon, 1883-6. Draper.
- Cleaver, William Fidler, 1863-9. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- Clegg, George William Brough, 1888-93. Draper, Hounslow.
- Clegg, James Barlow, 1889-94. With Woolright & Co., silk mercers, Liverpool.
- Clegg, Stanley, 1884-90. Electrical engineer.
- Clement, John Radford, 1852-8. Chemist, Egremont, Birkenhead.

<sup>1</sup> Adam Clarke entered for the academical course as a student in theology.



- Clements, John Hall, 1884-8. Surgeon, 4 Claremont Road Handsworth, Birmingham.
- Cleminson, Arnold Russell, 1894- .
- Cleminson, Frederick John, 1891-6. Caius College, Cambridge.
- Cleminson, Henry Millican, 1897- .
- Cloake, John, 1826-31.
- Clogg, Arthur Henry, 1892-6.
- Clogg, Ernest Harold, 1893- .
- Clogg, Herbert Sherwell, 1885-92. Medical student.
- Clogg, William Edgar, 1885-91. Solicitor.
- Close, John Wesley, 1833-9. Wesleyan minister, 1847. Dead.
- Clulow, William, 1768-9. Attorney.
- Coates, Henry, 1838-44.
- Coates, John, 1825-30. Bookseller, Loughborough.
- Coates, John George, 1853-8. Solicitor; *d.* 1895.
- Coates, William, 1832-8. Chemist. Dead.
- Coates, William Henry, 1853-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames.
- Cocker, Alfred, 1859-64.
- Cockill, Thomas Treffry (G. 1876-8), 1878-83. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P. Lond. Hanley.
- Cockill, William Baron, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-81. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Hon. Surgeon, Kendal Hospital, 1888.
- Cocking, Charles Thomas, 1870-76. Wesleyan minister, Canada (Japan, 1884-91).
- Cocks, George Gower, 1888-93. Schoolmaster, Queenstown, S. Africa. B.A., Cape University.
- Cocks, James Dingle, 1884-8. Wesleyan ministry.
- Cole, Alfred William Richardson, 1883-91. B.A., Merton College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service.
- Cole, Arthur Walter, 1889-95. Auctioneer, Frome.
- Cole, Ebenezer Vincent, 1885-90. Law clerk.
- Coleman, Arthur Charles, 1885-91. Electrical engineer, Elswick Works.
- Coleman, Edwin Sydney, 1885-92. Chartered accountant, 59 Elms Road, Clapham Common.



- Coleman, Percy, 1883-90. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1894). Master at Owen's School, Islington. Assistant Secretary of Kingswood Club.
- Coley, Samuel Ernest, 1894- .
- Collet, Richard, 1768- (?).
- Collier, Charles, 1821-5.
- Collier, John, 1813-9. Wesleyan minister, 1829 ; *d.* 1870.
- Collier, John Adams (G. 1845-8), 1848-51. Chemist, Bute Docks, Cardiff.
- Collier, Joseph, 1817-23.
- Collier, Thomas, 1815-21.
- Collier, Wesley, 1849-53.
- Collins, Joseph, 1781- (?).
- Collins, Joshua, 1782-9.
- Collins, William, *circa* 1789.
- Collins, William, 1766- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1787.
- Colwell, Charles, 1842-7. Wesleyan minister, 1855 ; *d.* 1866.
- Colwell, John William (G. 1877-8), 1878-81. Wesleyan minister, 1889.
- Colwell, Joseph Cullis, 1876-9. Wesleyan minister, 1888.
- Colwell, Richard Harold (G. 1879-83), 1883-6. 57 Isledon Road, Finsbury Park. Formerly minister, M.E. Church.
- Condy, George, 1799-1804.
- Condy, Richard, 1800-6.
- Cook, Edward Boyer, 1845-51.
- Cook, John Thornhill, 1845-50. Artist.
- Cooke, Albert Lionel, 1893- .
- Cooke, Alfred, 1859-64. Wesleyan minister, 1871 ; *d.* 1890.
- Cooke, Alfred Ernest, 1890-3. Grocer.
- Cooke, Arthur J. R., 1851-5.
- Cooke, Corbett Johnson, 1827-30. M.R.C.S., Eng.
- Cooke, Frederick Howard, 1891-5. Draper, Redditch.
- Cooke, James, 1846-52. Wesleyan minister, 1859.
- Cooke, James Wesley, 1860-3 ; *d.* 1863.



- Cooke, Robert S. (G. 1859-60), 1860-5.
- Cooke, William, 1851-6.
- Cooling, Frank Norton, 1891-7.
- Cooling, Percy John, 1891-6. Owens College, Manchester.
- Cooper, Bertram, 1882. Wesleyan minister, 1890.
- Cooper, Charles, 1788-93.
- Cooper, Edward Staple Foxen, 1884-9. Engineer, Dartford.
- Cooper, Francis, *circa* 1792.
- Cooper, George J., 1853-5.
- Cooper, James, 1788-93.
- Cooper, James Sidmouth, 1883-7. Wesleyan minister, 1895.
- Cooper, Richard, 1843-9. Wesleyan minister, 1857 ; *d.* 1859.
- Cooper, William S., 1853-5.
- Cope, Carlton Baynes (G. 1876-9), 1879-82 ; *d.* 1882.
- Cornforth, Athelstane, 1872-7. Stockbroker, 4 Queen Victoria Street, London.
- Cornforth, Harold, 1862-7.
- Cornforth, John Moore Wilson, 1863-5. Went to America.
- Cotton, Arthur Sparks, 1887-93. Civil Service. 59 Elms Road, Clapham Common.
- Cotton, Harry Thomas, 1886-92. Civil Service. 29 Connaught Road, Harlesden.
- Cotton, John Ebenezer Hynde, 1851-5. B.A., London. Private tutor, 3 Church Grove, Lady Well, S.E.
- Cotton, Leonard Candy, 1897- .
- Cotton, Neville Stuart, 1897- .
- Cotton, Stanley Frank, 1895- .
- Cotton, Wesley Gaite, 1891-6.
- Coward, John, 1768-9.
- Cowell, Arthur Corlett, 1895- .
- Cowell, Harold Lee, 1885-90. Surveyor.
- Cowell, Wilfred Lee, 1886-91. Surveyor.
- Cownley, Joseph M., 1766- (?).



- ✓ Cox, Charles Arthur, 1869-75. India-rubber trade, Llanishen.
- Cox, Henry Martyn Hill, 1856-9.
- Cox, James William Conrad, 1839-44. B.A., London. Clerk in Bank of England ; afterwards went to America.
- Cox, John Wesley Fraser, 1850-4.
- Cox, Nathaniel G., 1850-5.
- Cox, Theophilus P., 1854-8. West Indies.
- Crake, John Hampden (G. 1879-82), 1882-4. Printer, Wilkinson & Co., Pendleton, Manchester.
- ✓ Crake, William Arthur (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Engineer, Douglas, Lapraik, & Co., Hong Kong.
- ✓ Crankshaw, Alfred Hubert, 1871-4. Went to sea.
- ✓ Crankshaw, Charles H., 1862-7. Cashier, Clifton, Bristol.
- ✓ Crankshaw, John Frederick William, 1868-74. In America.
- Craven, Arthur Herbert (G. 1877-8), 1878-82. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, France, 1890.
- Craven, Henry Ernest (G. 1874-6), 1876-9. Chemist, Whitby.
- Craven, Walter Joseph, 1881-4. Chemist, Whitby.
- Crawshaw, Arnold (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Wesleyan minister 1889.
- Crawshaw, Charles John, 1850-5. Private schoolmaster, Halifax.
- Crawshaw, Charles John, 1892-5.
- Crawshaw, Edward Clegg, 1849-50 ; *d.* 1850.
- Crawshaw, James Edward, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. Wesleyan minister, 1886.
- Crawshaw, Livingstone, 1887-92. Stationer and photographer, 12 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Crawshaw, Watson, 1883-8. Schoolmaster, Jamaica.
- Critchison, John Bickerdike, 1892-3.
- Crofts, John H., 1837.
- Crone, Thomas, *circa* 1766.
- Crosby, John, 1800-3.
- Crosby, John Hawke, 1858-64. B.A., London. Holy Orders, 1879 ; Minor Canon of Ely, 1882 ; Precentor, 1895.
- Crosby, Thomas Harold (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Maudslay & Field, engineers, Westminster.



- Croscombe, William, 1827-31.
- Cross, Conyngham Peters, 1895- .
- Cross, Pembroke Henry, 1895- .
- Crouch, Richard Halford Winterly, 1894- .
- Crowe, John, 1839-44.
- Crowther, Jonathan, 1803-9. Master at W. H. G., 1814-6 ; head-master of K. S., 1823-6 ; Wesleyan minister, 1823 ; *d.* 1856.
- Crowther, Robert, 1806-10.
- Crowther, Thomas, 1797-1803.
- Crozier, Forster, 1885-90. Manchester and Liverpool Bank.
- Crozier, John Hallimond, 1886-90. Westminster Training College.
- Crozier, Norman Greener, 1888-93. Appleby & Wood, accountants, Manchester.
- Crump, Edward Cornelius, 1883-7. Bank clerk.
- Crump, Frederick William, 1850-6.
- Crump, John Arthur, 1893-5.
- Crump, Stanley Trefusis, 1889-94. Leech, Harrison, & Forwood, cotton merchants, Liverpool.
- Crump, Thomas G., 1844-9.
- Crump, Thomas Robert, 1883-8 ; *d.* 1895.
- Culcheth, Ebenezer, 1858-64 ; *d.* 1866.
- Culcheth, John Wesley, 1851-2 ; *d.* 1852.
- Culcheth, J. J., 1851-6. Indian Civil Service.
- Culcheth, Joseph Benson, 1855-60 ; *d.* 1861.
- Culcheth, William Wood, 1847-53. Civil engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal.
- Cullen, Richard, 1845-51.
- Cullen, Thomas, 1841-7.
- Cullen, William, 1838-44.
- Culley, Robert John, 1886-90. Chartered accountant.
- Cullingford, William Durrie, 1860-2.
- Cummings, Arthur Pollard (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Lond. Old Basford.



**Curnock, George Corderoy** (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Formerly Editor, *Record of Christian Work*, Chicago, now journalist, London.

**Curnock, Wesley Strickland** (G. 1869-75), 1875-6. B.A., Cambridge; L.S.A., Lond. Doctor, 1 Plough Road, Battersea; *d.* 1897.

**Curnock, William Alexander**, 1859-62. Land and estate agent, 51 Moorgate Street, E.C.

**Curtis, Joseph**, 1845-50.

**Curtis, Samuel Thornton**, 1841-6.

**Cusworth, William Wilson**, 1844-51. M.D., Edin.; M.R.C.S., Edin. Drowned at sea, 1868.

**Cuthbertson, John** (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Bank clerk; *d.* 1895.

**Dall, John Wesley**, 1798-1804; *d.* 1858.

**Dall, Josiah**, 1799- (?).

**Dalzell, Arthur George** (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Architect, Halifax.

**Dalzell, Charles Edward**, 1885-8. Chemical manufacture trade, Leeds.

**Daniels, George S.**, 1853-6. Wesleyan minister, 1864; *d.* 1892.

**Daniels, Henry M.**, 1852-8.

**Daniels, John W.**, 1854-61. Newfoundland.

**Danks, Alfred Ernest** (G. 1877-82), 1882-3. Merchant, Chili.

**Danks, Arthur Westgate**, 1870-4; *d.* 1874.

**Danks, William Edward**, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Engineer, State Water Commission, Santiago, Chili.

**Dannatt, Edward Henry**, 1884-9. Clerk, N.E.R., Darlington.

**Darney, William**, ?-1766; *d.* 1766.

**Davey, Austin Herbert** (G. 1877-81), 1881-4. Master at K. S., 1891-3; Wesleyan minister (India), 1894.

**Davidson, Alexander James** (G. 1870-5), 1875-8. B.A., London. Private tutor, London.

**Davies, Ernest**, 1893-7.

**Davies, John Twiston**, 1828-31. Doctor; *d.* 1892.

**Davies, John**, 1840-5. Holy Orders.

**Davies, John**, 1836-42.



- Davies, John Lloyd (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. Duncan, Fox, & Co., Iquique, Peru.
- Davies, Owen Mathias, 1823-8. Captain, Merchant Service; *d.* 1840.
- Davies, Percy Geden (G. 1876-9), 1879-81. Bank of Liverpool, Walton.
- Davies, Thomas Twiston, 1828-32. Chemist; *d.* 1848.
- Davies, Thomas, 1828-33.
- Davies, Thomas, 1844-9.
- Davies, Walter, 1828-31.
- Davies, William Twiston, 1843-9. Tobacco merchant, Chester.
- Davis, John, 1836-42.
- Davison, William Theophilus, 1855-62. M.A., London; D.D., Middletown. Wesleyan minister, 1868; theological professor, Handsworth, 1891. Author: *The Wisdom Literature of the Old Testament, The Praises of Israel, The Christian Conscience*, etc.
- ✓ Dawson, Arthur James, 1862-3, 1864-6. Shipbroker, Cape Town.
- ✓ Dawson, Arthur Robert, 1870-6. Collector, H.M. Customs, Shoreham.
- Dawson, Frederick Groombridge, 1857-62. J.P. Shipping agent, Gravesend.
- Dawson, John Wesley, 1855-9. With J. Unite, canvas tent and flag contractor, Edgware Road.
- Dawson, Richard Goodhugh, 1861-3. Wesleyan minister, 1872.
- Dawson, Samuel John, 1868-74. National Provincial Bank, Ramsgate.
- ✓ Dawson, Samuel Wesley, 1864-9. Huntley & Palmer's, Reading.
- ✓ Dawson, William Goodhugh, 1855-61. Master at K. S., 1867-9; at W. H. G., 1872-6; Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- ✓ Dawson, William James, 1863-9. Wesleyan minister, 1875-92; Congregational minister (1892), Highbury. Author: *London Idylls, The Story of Hannah, The House of Dreams*, etc.
- Day, Castle, 1828-32; *d.* 1834.
- Day, Charles, 1836-9; *d.* 1843.
- Day, Matthew, *circa* 1833. In business; *d.* 1884.



Day, Simon, (?)—1803 ; *d.* 1803.

Day, —, *circa* 1806.

Dean, Arthur Edwin, 1861–3 (G. 1864–7).

Dean, Edward Llewelyn, 1867–73. Draper.

De Jersey, Henry Stephen (G. 1877–8), 1878–81. Farmer, Monett P.O., Barry County, Missouri, U.S.A.

De Kerpezdron, Armand, 1816. Schoolmaster at Mer, France, 1820–35.

Delamore, John, 1789–(?)

De Mouilpied, Alfred Théophile, 1890–4. B.Sc., Victoria (first class in Chemistry, 1897).

De Mouilpied, Blondel René, 1892– .

De Mouilpied, Edouard Alexandre, 1890–3.

Dennis, Edwin Benjamin Ruffell, 1859–60 ; *d.* 1860.

Dennis, William Frederick, 1853–9. Wire manufacturer, London ; *d.* 1890.

De Putron, John Samuel, 1837–42. Linen draper, Leeds ; *d.* 1846.

Dermott, George, 1811–4.

Dermott, John, 1796–1802.

Derry, Francis Buxton, 1864–70. Commercial traveller, Manchester.

Derry, John Kingston, 1867–71 (G. 1871–4). Wesleyan minister, S. Africa, 1894.

Derry, Thomas de Grouchy (G. 1873–7), 1877–9. Chemist, Bombay.

Derry, William Thompson (G. 1871–5), 1875–8. Wesleyan minister, 1884.

Després, Alfred Thomas, 1885–8. Accountant, Moseley.

Dewstoe, Edgar, 1885–9. Wesleyan minister, 1894.

Dickenson, Edward Rowe (G. 1875–8), 1878–81. Corn merchant, Dublin.

Dickin, George Thomas, 1883–91. B.A., London. Schoolmaster (at K. S., 1892), Stationers' School, Stroud Green.

Dieuaide, William, 1790–(?).

Dillon, Robert William, 1869–74. F.R.G.S. Schoolmaster, Toronto.



- Dixon, Alfred Cardew (G. 1875-6), 1876-83. M.A., London (Gold Medal, 1887); Sc.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (Senior Wrangler, 1886; Smith's Prize, 1888); Professor of Mathematics, Galway. Author: *Elliptic Functions*.
- Dixon, Arthur Lee (G. 1878-9), 1879-85. M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1888; University Mathematical Scholar, 1886). Mathematical tutor, Magdalen College.
- Dixon, Arthur Lewis, 1890- .
- Dixon, Frederick Thomas (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (34th Wrangler, 1892). Indian Civil Service.
- Dixon, Harry Knight (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Draper, Caistor.
- Dixon, James, 1849-53. Merchant, Melbourne.
- Dixon, James, 1840-4. Teacher. Dead.
- Dixon, James Edwin (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Wesleyan minister, 1892.
- Dixon, John, 1838-43. Wesleyan minister, 1850.
- Dixon, John Albert (1875-9), 1879-81. Wesleyan minister, 1890.
- Dixon, Joseph Drake, 1851-3. North America.
- Dixon, Sidney Ben (G. 1881-3), 1883-5.
- Dixon, Thomas, 1835-40. Doctor.
- Dixon, Walter Seth, 1883-8. Ironmonger, Nottingham.
- Dixon, William Bunting, 1848-53. North America. Dead. (?)
- Dod, James, *circa* 1764.
- Dodd, Henry Peverley, 1887-90. Wesleyan ministry.
- Dodd, Richard, *circa* 1772. M.A.; schoolmaster.
- Dodds, John de Quetteville, 1887-93. Paper maker, 48A Springhead Road, Northfleet.
- Dodds, Joseph Edward, 1885-91. Electrical engineer, British Insulated Wire Co., Prescott.
- Dodge, James Horsfield (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Was a member of Dr. Jameson's force.
- Doherty, Arthur Henry James (G. 1875-9), 1879-80.
- Doncaster, John, 1808-9.
- Dorey, William H., 1864-9. Export trade, 35 Rue de Lubeck, Paris.
- Doubleday, John William Lambe (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Schoolmaster, Canada.



Douglass, James, 1893-7.

Douthwaite, George Herbert (G. 1874-9), 1879-80. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.F.P.S., Glasgow. House surgeon, Monkwearmouth Hospital, Sunderland.

Douthwaite, John Henry Roberts (G. 1874-8), 1878-80. School-master; *d.* 1891.

Dowty, Flexton Golding, 1821-7. Bookseller, Bridgewater.

Dowty, George, 1828-31. Holy Orders.

Dowty, Henry, 1832-8.

Dowty, John, 1825-30. M.A.; Wesleyan minister, 1839; *d.* 1892.

Dowty, Robert, 1850-5.

Dowty, Thomas, 1852-6.

Dowty, Thomas, 1819-24.

Dredge, John Norris, 1860-6. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Holy Orders, 1875; Rector of Mantby, Norfolk, 1897.

Dredge, Norris, 1862-6. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1876. Vicar of Orcop, Herefordshire.

Driver, George Frederick, 1854-60. B.A., London; M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Master at W. H. G., 1865-7; Holy Orders, 1870; Rector of Cuxham, 1892.

Driver, Joseph Pleydell, 1856-62. Holy Orders, 1878; Vicar of the Tything, Worcester, 1882.

Driver, Samuel Barnes, 1849-55. Congregational minister.

Duffill, Charles James, 1868-74. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1883.

Duffill, Frederick Read, 1871-6. Wesleyan minister, 1882.

Duffill, John Francis (G. 1865-6), 1867-72. Accountant, 108 York Road, Bristol.

Duffill, William Arthur (G. 1866), 1867-72. Stationer, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

Duncan, Emile Horace George, 1887-93. Medical student.

Duncan, John Glendinning Bryden, 1867-73. Chemist, Traralgon, Gippsland, Victoria.

Duncan, Robert William (G. 1879-82), 1882-4. M.B., C.M., Edinburgh. Buckhurst Hill.

Duncan, William David St. Clair, 1883-8. Medical student.



- Dunman, Charles Clement, 1889-95. Accountant, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Dunman, Percival Sidney, 1891-6. May & Hassell, timber merchants, Bristol.
- Dunn, James P. (G. 1828-30), 1830-2. Wesleyan minister, 1839; *d.* 1876.
- ✓ Dyson, George, 1867-73. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Wesleyan minister, 1884-6. Engineer, U.S.A.
- Dyson, James Livesay, 1885-9.
- ✓ Dyson, John William, 1864-70. Draper, Houndsditch.
- Dyson, Robert, 1858-64. Wesleyan minister, Australia.
- ✓ Dyson, Thomas Shelton, 1862-4. Master at K. S., 1870-1; Wesleyan minister, 1873; *d.* 1873.
- Eacott, Caleb, 1853-60. B.A., London; L.Th., Durham. Holy Orders, 1870; Rector of Gaulby, 1878.
- Eacott, James (G. 1880-3), 1883-8. Alliance Insurance Office, Bristol.
- Eacott, James W., 1848-53. Wesleyan minister, 1862.
- Eacott, Jabez, 1851-7. Holy Orders, 1869. A.K.C.
- Eacott, William (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Wesleyan minister, 1894.
- Eccles, John, 1768-70.
- Edgoose, Alfred J., 1855-8.
- Edman, William John (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Draper, 97 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness.
- Edmonds, Frederick Wesley, 1845; *d.* 1845.
- Edmonds, John Thomas, 1845-50; Colliery owner; M.I.C.E., F.S. Arts, F.R.G.S.; *d.* 1878.
- Edwards, Edward Philip, 1837-42. Entered brass - founding business; *d.* 1844.
- Edwards, Edward Stanley, 1884-8. Wesleyan minister, 1895 (India).
- Edwards, Evan, 1828-9.
- Edwards, John, 1826-8.
- Edwards, Robert, 1836-9.
- Edwards, Walter Henry, 1876-7.
- Edwards, William Cuthbert, 1886-7. Architect (Francis & Son Old Broad Street).



- Eland, Frank (G. 1876, 1877-9), 1879-81. Lamplough and Co., Cornhill.
- Eland, Joseph Billingham (G. 1872-4), 1874-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Lamplough and Co., Cornhill.
- Eland, Oliver Stewart (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Stockbroker's clerk, London. 57 Doddington Grove, Kennington.
- Eland, Raymond Josiah (G. 1877-81), 1881-2. Farmer, Virginia.
- Elliott, Arthur Shipham, 1897- .
- Ellis, John Carr (G. 1865-70), 1871-2. Mount Blaxland, South Bowen Fells, N.S.W.
- Ellis, William Stainton (G. 1869-70), 1871-3. Shortlands, Kent.
- Elton, Frederick, 1855-6. Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- Elton, John Frederic, 1886-9.
- Elton, John Pratt (G. 1850-1), 1851-6. Wesleyan minister, 1866.
- Elton, Robert, 1853-7. Bookseller, Tipton.
- Elton, William Arthur, 1886-90.
- Elvins, Francis, 1853-5 ; *d.* 1855.
- Elvins, Henry Stocker, 1852-6. Wesleyan minister, 1865 ; *d.* 1871.
- Empringham, Joseph, 1790-6.
- Entwistle, James (G. 1812-3), 1813-5.
- Entwistle, Joseph, 1805-9. Wesleyan minister, 1823 ; *d.* 1864.
- Entwistle, Samuel (G. 1812-3), 1813-7. Wesleyan minister, 1830 ; *d.* 1830.
- Entwistle, William, 1807-9 (G. 1812-3), 1813-4. Master at K. S., 1814-23 ; Wesleyan minister, 1820 ; *d.* 1831.
- Etchells, Charles Dunbar, 1894- .
- Etchells, Clement, 1842-7. In business ; Jersey.
- Etchells, Herbert Hutchins, 1892-5.
- Etchells, Reginald James, 1891-2 ; *d.* 1892.
- Etchells, William Wesley (G. 1833-6), 1836-9.
- Eva, Arthur Llewelyn, 1892-5.
- Evans, Adam, 1828-9. Printer, Machynlleth ; *d.* 1895.
- Evans, David, 1781-9.
- Evans, David Glyn, 1896- .
- Evans, David P., 1856-62.



- ✓ Evans, Evan Albert, 1866-8. Wesleyan minister, 1879.
- Evans, Frank Coram, 1895- .
- Evans, Gomer Arthur, 1883-5 ; *d.* 1887.
- Evans, Harold Stanley, 1897- .
- Evans, Hugh James, 1886-9.
- Evans, Hugh John (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Master at W. H. G., 1881-3 ; K. S., 1883- .
- Evans, Idris Meirion, 1884-7. Draper, Liverpool.
- Evans, Jabez Davies, 1835-9. Druggist, Collingwood, Melbourne.
- Evans, John Edmund (G. 1876-9), 1879-81. A.R.I.B.A.; Seward and Thomas, architects, Cardiff.
- Evans, Llywelyn Caradoc, 1889-95. University College, Bangor.
- Evans, Richard Watson (G. 1869-75), 1875-6. B.A., LL.B., London. Solicitor, Halifax.
- ✓ Evans, William Crookes, 1893- .
- Evans, William Harvard, 1870 ; *d.* 1870.
- Evans, William Vincent, 1897- .
- Evans, William Watkin (G. 1878-81), 1881-2.
- Exton, William Henry Gaskell, 1860-1 (G. 1863-6).
- Eyre, Daniel Alexander, 1889-93. Bryant and Sons, cycle manufacturers, Weston-super-Mare.
- Eyre, Sidney Marmaduke, 1891. Bryant and Sons, Weston-super-Mare.
- Fairbourn, Samuel Schofield, 1891- .
- ✓ Farquhar, James Chaplin, 1862-9. Civil Service (Inland Revenue), Manchester.
- Farquhar, Joseph Kent, 1859-64. Hardware agent, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester.
- Farr, —, *circa* 1785.
- Farr, Charles, *circa* 1773.
- Farrar, Abraham Eccles, 1799- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1807 ; Secretary of Schools' Fund, 1829-31 ; *d.* 1849.
- Farrar, Wesley (G. 1831-5), 1835-7. M.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1850 ; Vicar of Castleside, 1864-92. .



- Featherstonehaugh, John Stanley, 1891-6. In Lloyds.
- Featherstonehaugh, William Irwin, 1887-91. Actuary, Commercial Union Insurance Co., Cornhill.
- Felvus, Charles Percival (G. 1879-82), 1882-5. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.F.P.S., Glasgow. In P. and O. Company's Service.
- Felvus, Horace Henry (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Draper, 216 Oxford Street.
- Felvus, Norman, 1884-9. National Provincial Bank, Tamworth.
- Fentiman, Albert Bolchin, 1884-8. In Australia.
- Ferris, Thomas, 1768-9.
- Field, Arthur Benjamin, 1862-7.
- Fielden, Caleb Joshua, 1812-8.
- Fielden, Henry W., 1828-31. Flax spinner, Woodstock Road, Bristol.
- Fielden, John, 1814-20.
- Fielden, William, 1884-9. A.Mus., Trinity College, London.
- Finch, Alfred James, 1874. Estate agent, 59 London Road, St. Leonards.
- Finch, William Morley (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Adelphi Bank, Manchester.
- Findlay, Joseph John (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. M.A., Wadham College, Oxford (first class in History, 1883); Ph.D., Leipzig. Headmaster of Taunton Wesleyan College, 1885-8; of Wesley College, Sheffield, 1888-91; Principal of College of Preceptors' Training College, 1894. Author: *Arnold of Rugby*.
- Fisher, James B., 1852-6.
- Fisher, James Everard Blencowe, 1862-8. Journalist, 16 Whitehouse Lane, South Norwood.
- Fisher, Thomas R., 1845-51.
- Fison, James, 1859-65. M.A., London (Scholar in Moral Philosophy, 1870); Fellow of University College, London. Private schoolmaster, New Wandsworth.
- Fison, John Willoughby, 1867-9 (G. 1869-72). In business.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas Patrick, 1864-8. War Office.
- Fitzgerald, William Blackburn, 1867-70. Wesleyan minister, 1877. Secretary of Wesley Guild.
- Fletcher, Charles, 1845-50. In business, 3 Town Hall, Brisbane.



**Fletcher, George**, 1846-52. Wesleyan minister, 1859; Governor of W. H. G., 1876-82; Governor of Richmond Theological College, 1891.

**Fletcher, George Herbert**, 1886-7.

**Fletcher, James Blanchflower**, 1883-7.

**Fletcher, John**, 1842-8. Schoolmaster, 101 Trafalgar Terrace, Petersham, Sydney.

**Fletcher, Joseph H.**, 1831-7. Wesleyan minister, 1847; President of the Australian Conference, 1884. Dead.

**Fletcher, William**, 1838-44. B.A., London. H. M. of Wesley College, Auckland; Wesleyan minister, Fiji. Translated the Bible into Fijian. Dead.

**Fletcher, William Charles** (G. 1875-6), 1876-83. M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (2nd Wrangler, 1886). Headmaster of Liverpool Institute, 1896.

**Flint, William Bramwell** (G. 1830-4), 1834-6.

**Flower, John Wesley Collins**, 1859-65.

**Floyd, Charles Hume**, 1845-6. Wesleyan minister, 1859.

<sup>1</sup> **Floyd, John**, 1769. Wesleyan minister, 1770-82.

**Floyd, Joseph**, 1842-7. Chemist, Soham.

**Fogwell, William Frederick**, 1888-91.

**Follows, George Herbert**, 1870-7. Civil Service (Local Government Board).

**Follows, Percival James** (G. 1877-8), 1878-80. Engineer, Natal Government Railways, Pietermaritzburg.

**Ford, Edward**, 1842-8.

**Ford, Frederick Walter**, 1864 (G. 1865-7). Holy Orders, 1876. Vicar of St. Matthew, City Road, 1897.

**Ford, Samuel P.**, 1844-50.

**Fordred, Joseph**, 1838-42. Milliner, 61 High Street, Birmingham.

**Foster, Charles Manly**, 1872-8. M.D., C.M., Victoria College, Toronto.

**Foster, Claude Scott**, 1885-8.

**Foster, Edward A.**, 1855-62. In Jamaica.

**Foster, Henry Beattie**, 1855-61. M.B., Trinity College, Dublin; L.R.C.S., Ireland; d. 1895.

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<sup>1</sup> Entered for the academical course, as did Adam Clarke.



- Foster, Horace Edgar, 1885-90.
- Foster, John, 1811-4.
- Fowler, John Wesley, 1863-5.
- Fowler, Robert (G. 1831-5), 1835-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. Wesleyan minister, Canada; *d.* 1887.
- Fowler, William (G. 1819-22), 1822-5.
- Fox, William, 1828-32. Wesleyan minister, 1845; *d.* 1860.
- Fox, William C., 1855-9.
- Frayn, Howard George, 1891-6.
- Frayn, Reginald Scott, 1895- .
- Freeman, Ambrose, 1830-1 (G. 1833-5). Watchmaker. Dead.
- Freeman, John (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Wesleyan minister.
- Freeman, Morley, 1891-5.
- Freeman, Walter, 1891-5.
- Friend, Charles Edward (G. 1876-80), 1880-1. Draughtsman, Lancaster.
- Fryar, George Whitfield (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. London and County Bank, Deptford.
- Fryar, John Robert (G. 1875-9), 1879-81. Schoolmaster.
- Fuller, Alfred Rouse, 1890-5. Schoolmaster.
- Fuller, Arthur Sydney, 1897- .
- Fuller, Benjamin Rouse, 1890-3. Draper.
- Fuller, Walter Pearson (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. M.A., London. Schoolmaster, Aberystwyth.
- Fuller, William Hunt, 1886-92. Wesleyan minister.
- Gallienne, Albert (G. 1867-8), 1868-73. Farmer, Success P.O., Buncombe County, N. Carolina.
- Gane, Ernest Gerald (G. 1877-81), 1881-4. M.A., London. Headmaster of Kingswood College, Grahamstown, 1894.
- Gane, Eustace Harold (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. Chemist, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
- Gane, Lawrence, 1892-4. S. Africa.
- Gane, Norman, 1888-94. Drowned, 1894.
- Gane, Percival Carleton, 1886-93. B.A., Jesus College, Oxford. Schoolmaster, Grahamstown.



- Gardiner, Frederick Butterworth (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Medical student.
- Gardiner, Henry Adlington (G. 1875-7), 1877. Engineer, Philadelphia.
- Gardiner, John, 1769- (?).
- Gardiner, John Talbot (G. 1869-75), 1875-6. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Holy Orders, 1886. Headmaster of Coleford Grammar School.
- Gardiner, Luke Norman, 1886-9. In business.
- Gardiner, William Bryning (G. 1872-4), 1874-5; *d.* 1876.
- Gardner, Arthur Roberts, 1889-96. Schoolmaster, Truro College.
- Gardner, William Ernest, 1892-4. Electrical engineer.
- Garrett, John P., 1852-8.
- Garrett, William H., 1856-8.
- Garrett, William Towers (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister (Ceylon), 1890.
- Garry, Thomas Cozens, 1873-7. F.R.C.V.S.; veterinary surgeon, Wandsworth.
- Gartrell, James, 1815.
- Gartrell, John, 1817-23; *d.* 1827.
- Gascoigne (Gaskin), John Henry, 1869-73. Civil Service (Scotch Office).
- Gaskin, Alfred Louis, 1873-80. M.A., King's College, Cambridge (31st Wrangler, 1885). Master at Lancing.
- Gaskin, Arthur Joseph, 1870-8. B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Accountant, Rheims.
- Gaskin, Ernest Philip, 1872-80. M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Master at High School, Nottingham.
- Gaskin, Lionel Edward Palmer, 1883-8. Christ Church, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Nagpur).
- Gaulter, John, 1800-4. Printer.
- Geach, George Hender, 1856-61. Master at K. S., 1863.
- Geach, John Tredwin, 1851-6; *d.* 1867.
- Geden, Arthur Jewitt, 1836-9. B.A., London. Master at Wesley College, Sheffield. Died in Mauritius, 1867.
- Geden, Frederick William, 1848-52. Agent to shipping firm, Brisbane. Died, 1874.



- Geden, John Dury, 1830-6. D.D., St. Andrews. Wesleyan minister, 1846. Member of the O. T. Revision Company. Professor of Theology, Didsbury, 1856-82; d. 1886. Author: *Doctrine of a Future Life in the Old Testament*.
- Gedye, Frank Banfield (G. 1877-8), 1878-9. Colonial Civil Service, Dordrecht, Cape Colony.
- Gedye, George Greenwood (G. 1880-3), 1883. Died at Pretoria, 1895.
- Gedye, James Burnett, 1889-94. Engineer.
- Gellard, George Henry Brown, 1818-24.
- Gellard, —, 1823- (?).
- George, William, 1894- .
- Gibson, Alexander George (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Treasury Office, Sydney.
- Gibson, Charles Herbert, 1895-7.
- Gibson, Frank Speeding, 1897-
- Gibson, George Edward, 1891-4.
- Gibson, John Clark, 1892-6. Chemist.
- Gibson, John Paul Stewart Riddell, 1891-7.
- Gibson, Walter John (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. London and Midland Bank, West Smithfield.
- Gibson, William Ralph Boyce (G. 1881-2), 1882-8. M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.
- Gilbert, Frederick William, 1894- .
- Gilbert, George, 1788-92.
- Gilbert, John Edward, 1789- (?).
- Gilbert, Mark Harold, 1894-5.
- Gilbert, Robert Hoole, 1864-5.
- Gill, Daniel, 1896- .
- Gill, Rowland, 1896- .
- Glascott, John, *circa* 1766-9. Wesleyan minister, 1782-3.
- Gleave, Frederick Rowland, 1883-5, 1887-8. Fellow of the Guild of Church Musicians; precentor and organist, St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone; Secretary in W. Africa for Victoria College of Music.



- Gleave, Henry Hurd (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Secretary to Wm. Gray & Sons, Hull.
- Gloyne, Charles Glynn, 1811-3 (G. 1813-?). Chemist, Kingston-on-Thames; *d.* 1879.
- Goodacre, Frederick Josiah (G. 1877-80), 1880-3. In business; *d.* 1894.
- Goodman, Gilbert, 1892- .
- Goodman, William Austen, 1888-92. Engineer, Sunderland.
- ✓ Goodwin, George Herbert, 1864-71. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1880.
- Goodwin, John, 1784-91. Merchant, Liverpool.
- Goodwin, Joseph, 1789- (?). Cotton manufacturer.
- Goodwin, Josiah, 1792-8. Wesleyan minister, 1808; *d.* 1866.
- ✓ Goodwin, Thomas Arnold (G. 1862), 1863-9. B.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Solicitor, Liverpool.
- Goodyer, Cecil Braham, 1890-2. Tutor.
- Goodyer, Leonard Ernest, 1889-92. Medical student.
- Gostick, John Trevan, 1886-9. Western Australia.
- Gostick, Ralph William, 1888-94. Hodgson & Harris, chartered accountants, Hull.
- Gover, Frederick, 1855-61.
- Gower, Richard, 1816-7; *d.* 1817.
- Goy, Charles Wesley, 1840-4. In business; *d.* 1850.
- Goy, George Edward, 1838-42. Tutor; *d.* 1856.
- Goy, Matthew Henry, 1836-40. Ironmonger; *d.* 1847.
- Goy, William John, 1833-8. B.A., Dublin; *d.* 1850.
- Graham, Charles, 1793-6.
- Graham, Frederick, 1824-9. Master at K. S., 1829-32; *d.* 1833.
- Graham, Jabez, 1832.
- Grant, Thomas, *circa* 1766.
- Greathead, John (G. 1875-9), 1879-81.
- Greaves, Richard Henry (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Wesleyan minister, Montreal.
- Greaves, Robert Walkington (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Architect and surveyor, Liverpool.



- Green, Richard Brandreth**, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-8. British South Africa Company's Pioneer Corps, Mashonaland.
- Greenland, William Kingscote**, 1883-5. Wesleyan minister, 1890.
- Greenly, Charles Hickes**, 1814-8. M.R.C.S., Eng.; school doctor, K. S., 1843-51; *d.* 1895.
- Greenwood, Alan Young**, 1884-91. M.B., C.M., Edin. Haslingden.
- Greenwood, Arthur William**, 1891- .
- Greenwood, Charles Harvard** (G. 1881-3), 1883-4. Farmer, California.
- Greenwood, Frederick**, 1887-92. Civil Service (Somerset House), Methodist Settlement, Bermondsey.
- Greenwood, James**, 1774- (?).
- Greenwood, John**, 1775- (?).
- Greenwood, Joseph**, 1773- (?) ; *d.* 1839.
- Greeves, Arthur Wellesley** (G. 1875-6), 1878-9. Holy Orders, 1895. A.K.C.
- Greeves, Francis Wakefield**, 1834-40. Master at K. S., 1840-6. Wesleyan minister, 1849; *d.* 1894.
- Greeves, Frederick**, 1842-7. D.D., Victoria College, Toronto. Wesleyan minister, 1855; President of Conference, 1884; Principal of Battersea Training College, 1886-95; *d.* 1895. Author: *Sermons and Addresses*.
- Greeves, Frederick Bentley**, 1873-8. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1884; Perpetual Curate of Cudworth, 1895.
- Greeves, Henry**, 1838-43. Holy Orders, 1858; Vicar of Wistow, 1874. Secretary of York Diocesan Choral Association.
- Greeves, John Henry**, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. Wesleyan minister, 1886.
- Greeves, Thomas Neville**, 1873-5 (G. 1875), 1876-9. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Stonebridge Road, Willesden.
- Gregg, William Foskey**, 1886-90. Millington & Sons, wholesale stationers, E.C.
- Gregory, Benjamin**, 1886-90. Wesleyan ministry.
- Gregory, John Robinson**, 1885-9. Stationer.
- Gregory, Sidney Benjamin** (G. 1877-80), 1880-4. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1894.



- Gregory, Stephen Herbert** (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Wesleyan minister, India, 1892.
- Gregory, Theophilus Sidney** (G. 1871-5), 1875-8. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1885.
- Griffith, John**, 1826-32. M.A., LL.D., St. John's College, Cambridge (10th Wrangler, 1840). Holy Orders, 1843; Principal of Brighton College, 1856-74; afterwards Vicar of Sandridge.
- Griffith, Richard Irving**, 1856-9. Banker, India.
- Griffith, Samuel**, 1817-23. Master at K. S., 1823-9; headmaster, 1830-2 and 1833-45; *d.* 1883.
- Griffith, William**, 1815-21. Wesleyan minister, 1833-49; one of the founders of the United Methodist Free Church; *d.* 1883.
- Griffith, William**, 1830-4.
- Griffiths, Richard**, 1829-35.
- Griffiths, Rees Trevor**, 1892-5. Clerk, Civil Service.
- Griffiths, —**, *circa* 1804.
- Grigg, John**, 1891-5.
- Grimshaw, Harry Hipwell**, 1896- .
- Grose, Edward Giddy**, 1851-2 (G. 1852-7). Civil Service, Townsville, Queensland.
- Grose, Samuel**, 1845-51. M.D., St. Andrews; F.R.C.S., Eng. Staff-surgeon, R.N., Thurlow Road, Torquay.
- Groves, Charles Wesley**, 1856-9; *d.* 1863.
- Groves, Daniel Barton**, 1849-53. Wholesale provision merchant, Ballarat.
- Groves, Henry**, 1846-52. Died in Australia.
- Groves, John Wesley**, 1851-6. Wholesale provision merchant, Melbourne.
- Groves, William Henry** (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. Walsh & Co., clothiers, Bristol.
- Grut, Paul**, 1790- (?)
- Guiton, Paul Louis**, 1872. Capital and Counties Bank, Jersey.
- Hack, Frederick George**, 1889-95. Medical student.
- Hackett, Norman**, 1895- .
- Hackett, Wilfrid Spencer**, 1885-7. Wesleyan ministry, 1896.



- ✓ Hagen, Arthur Whiteley (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Business, Hull.  
 Hagen, Francis Spicer, 1863-6. Wesleyan minister, 1874; *d.* 1881.  
 Hagen, Francis William Day, 1890-5.  
 Hagen, Frederick John (G. 1876-9), 1879-82.  
 ✓ Hagen, George Macdonald, 1862-7. S. Africa; served in Zulu war.  
 Hagen, James Smith (G. 1872-5), 1875-7. Chemist, Hong Kong.  
 ✓ Hagen, Samuel Walter, 1865-9. Chemist, Hong Kong.  
 ✓ Hagen, William L., 1868-9. In business, S. America.  
 Haime, Charles, 1823-8. Went to Australia.  
 Haime, Frederick C., 1835-40. Wesleyan minister, 1849.  
 Haime, Herbert Wesley, 1833-8. Wesleyan minister, 1847; *d.* 1895.  
 Haime, Jabez, 1831-5.  
 Haime, John, 1828-31. Went to Australia.  
 ✓ Haime, William, 1828-33. Went to Australia.  
 ✓ Haime, William Cole, 1865-71. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin.; *d.* 1892.  
 Hainsworth, Henry, 1802-7; *d.* 1807.  
 Hainsworth, Joshua, 1804-10.  
 Hainsworth, William, 1807-11.  
 Hale, Thomas, *circa* 1789.  
 Hall, Alfred, 1853-4. Merchant, Bristol; *d.* 1881.  
 Hall, Charles, 1846-8.  
 Hall, Henry, 1849-54. Dead.  
 Hall, John Heelas, 1844-50.  
 Hall, John W., 1853-4. J.P. Glass merchant, Bristol.  
 ✓ Hall, Samuel Boulton, 1864-7, 1869-70. Glass merchant, London. Cwm Avon, Castle Bar, Ealing.  
 Hallam, John William, 1896- .  
 Halliday, Frederick Archibald, 1895- .  
 Halliday, Howard Edwin, 1895- .  
 Halligey, Frederick Joseph, 1885. City and County Bank, York.  
 Hamar, Henry, 1870-5.



Hamilton, John, *circa* 1773.

Hampson, Edward, *circa* 1764-8.

Hampson, John, *circa* 1764-5. Wesleyan minister, 1771-83; afterwards in Holy Orders.

Hampson, William, 1764-70.

Hanby, James, 1780- (?).

Hanby, Joseph, 1790-6.

✓ Hancock, Emile, 1855-7. Master at K. S., 1871. Schoolmaster, Newfoundland.

Hann, Arthur Morley, 1888-92. Librarian.

Hann, Edward Norman, 1895- .

Hann, John de Quetteville, 1894- .

Hann, Martin Jones, 1892-6.

Hann, William Henry, 1887-91.

Hardcastle, Philip (G. 1846), 1848-51.

Hardey, Edward Peirce, 1856-62. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Lond. Spring Bank, Hull. Formerly medical missionary, China.

✓ Hardey, Robert James, 1868-71. Fought in Kaffir and Basuto Wars; now in Australia.

✓ Hardey, Samuel, 1860-6. Business at the Cape.

✓ Harding, Arthur Vyvyan, 1867-71. Trinity College, Cambridge ;  
d. 1878.

✓ Harding, Frederick William, 1867-72 ; d. 1878.

Harding, Richard A., 1855-7.

Harding, Richard Winboul, 1884-90. Wesleyan minister

Harding, Thomas, 1860-3.

Harding, Trevor Cecil (G. 1879-80), 1880-4.

Hardwick, Charles George (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Wesleyan minister, W. Indies, 1891.

Hardwick, Edward Ernest (G. 1877-81), 1881-2. Wesleyan minister, Canada.

Hardwick, John Farrar, 1887-8. Chemist, c/o Mr. Pearson, Market Place, Peterborough.

Hardwick, William Wesley (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Engineer, R.N. ;  
76 College Avenue, New Brompton.



- Hare, Ernest Henry (G. 1870-5), 1875-7. London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury.
- Hare, Francis Joseph (G. 1882-3), 1883-8.
- Hare, Hebden (G. 1873-7), 1877-9. Draper, Melbourne.
- Hare, Marmaduke, 1865-7 (G. 1868-71). Holy Orders, 1879; Rector of Bow, 1892.
- Hare, Peter, (?)—1767.
- Hargreaves, Ernest Jefford (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Utubankulu, Pondoland.
- Hargreaves, John Chamberlain, 1881-6. School inspector, Kolstad, Cape Colony.
- Hargreaves, John Kingdon, 1864-9. B.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Schoolmaster; d. 1880.
- Hargreaves, William Thomas (G. 1877-8), 1878-80. J.P., South Africa; Box 18, Umtata, Cape Colony.
- Harley, Charles Joseph, 1869-71. Diamond merchant, Cape Town.
- Harper, Joseph, 1789- (?).
- Harper, Stephen Clement Drew, 1897- .
- Harris, Benjamin, *circa* 1773.
- Harris, Charles Pope, 1894- .
- Harris, James Symonds, 1894-6, 1897- .
- Harris, Walter Fred, 1892-7.
- Harrison, Elijah, 1794- (?).
- Harrison, John, 1829-35. Private schoolmaster, Bath.
- Harrison, Lancelot, 1788- (?).
- Harrison, Matthew, 1807-13. Dentist, Chester; d. 1893.
- Harrison, Michael, 1783- (?).
- Harrison, Robert, 1815-9.
- Harrison, Stephen, 1809-15.
- Harrison, Thomas, 1819-24.
- Harrison, Thomas, 1780- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1790; d. 1830.
- Harrison, William, 1798-1804.
- Harrison, William, 1820-6.
- Harrowell, Thomas Newman (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Medical student.



- Harry, Frederick Herbert (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Wesleyan minister, 1892.
- Harry, John Arthur (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Bennetts & Co., timber merchants, Grimsby.
- Hart, John, 1789- (?).
- Hartley, John Sercombe, 1895- .
- Harvard, George Clough, 1829-33. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; *d.* 1877.
- Harvard, Henry Moore, 1823-9. Master at K. S., 1829-36 ; Wesleyan minister, 1837 ; *d.* 1893.
- Harvard, Stephen P., 1831-5. Wesleyan minister, 1845.
- Harvard, William Martin, 1836-41. Farmer, New York State.
- Harvey, Thomas Featherstone (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Chemist, Beeston.
- Harwood, Thomas William (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Salvation Army.
- Haslam, Peter, 1815-21.
- Haslam, Samuel (G. 1812-4), 1814-8. Lost at sea.
- Haslam, Thomas, 1811-6.
- Hastling, Arthur Henry Law (G. 1871-5), 1875-8. M.A., Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1885.
- Hassal, Robert, 1768-70.
- Haswell, John, 1833-7. Died in the South Seas.
- Haswell, Joshua Edwin (G. 1856-7), 1857-8.
- Hawken, William Dallinger, 1884-5. Schoolmaster.
- Hawson, Ptolemy (G. 1879-82), 1882-4. Watchmaker, Newington.
- Hay, John, *circa* 1768.
- Hayes, Isaac, 1831-3.
- Hayman, Alfred, 1832-7. Chemist, Neath ; *d.* 1887.
- Hayman, Charles, 1835-9. Printer, Farringdon Road, E.C.
- Hayman, George Avery, 1837-42. Printer, Farringdon Road, E.C.
- Hayman, Henry, 1830-4. Master at K. S., 1834-6, 1838-9 ; Wesleyan minister, 1844 ; *d.* 1883.
- Hayman, John Gould, 1823-8. Newspaper proprietor, Barnstaple. Author : *Methodism in North Devon*.
- Hayman, William, 1824-30. Draper ; *d.* 1851.



- Hayward, Robert Leslie (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Draper, Pudsey.
- Hayward, Walter Edwin (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. Chemist, Rochdale.
- Heath, George Carlton Fidler, 1858; *d.* 1861.
- Heath, William L., 1856-62. Died young.
- Heaton, Clement, 1833-8. Founded the firm of Heaton, Butler, & Bayne, glass painters, London. Dead.
- Heaton, Ignatius, 1836-40. Clerk with Messrs. Thacker & Co., India agents, Newgate Street, for nearly fifty years; *d.* 1897.
- Heaton, John, 1827-33. Clerk with Messrs. Routledge & Sons for fifty years; now retired. 16 Crawshay Road, N. Brixton.
- Heaton, Philemon, 1830-6. East India Company's Service. Died in India.
- Heaton, William Oliver, 1892-3. Artist, Wolverhampton.
- Hedges, James George, 1856-62.
- Heeley, Alfred Fawcett, 1858-63. Captain, National S.S. Co. (retired), 14 York Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- Heeley, Edward, 1852-8. Clerk, 40 Avenons Road, Barking Road, E.
- Heeley, Francis, 1855-61. B.A., London. Schoolmaster and tutor; *d.* 1885.
- Heeley, Joseph Henry, 1863-70. Schoolmaster and tutor, Fairmead, Formby, Liverpool.
- Heeley, Thomas Pickard, 1849-55. Captain, S.S. "Clive" (Genoa and New York), 18 York Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- Hellier, John Benjamin, 1864-8. M.D., London (Scholar in Obstetrics, 1876); M.R.C.S., Eng. Lecturer in Yorkshire College. Author: *The Hand-rearing of Infants*.
- Hemmings, Thomas, *circa* 1764.
- Hemsworth, Frederick Charles, 1889-93.
- Henderson, John, *circa* 1764. Pembroke College, Oxford.
- Henderson, Marshall Alan, 1892-7. Capital and Counties Bank.
- Henley, Edward, 1851-5. New Zealand.
- Henley, John, 1846-51. New Zealand.
- Henley, Maurice, 1853-6. Farmer, New Zealand.
- Henley, Thomas Clark, 1842- (?). Holy Orders, 1863; Vicar of Kirkby Malham, 1871. Author: *Kirkby Malham Sermons*.



- Henley, William Frederick, 1850-6. Chief accountant, Wilts and Dorset Bank ; *d.* 1896.
- Henshall, John Alfred (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Fruit-farmer, U.S.A.
- Hepplewhite, John Mansefield, 1884-90. Clerk, M.R., Derby.
- Herivel, John Jamieson, 1890-1.
- Hern, Ernest, 1793-8.
- Hern, Francis, 1775- (?).
- Hern, Jonathan, 1784-91. [This name, with those of William and Wesley Hern, occurs in the Kingswood Governor's Billbook of 1789. The other Herns are recorded in the early Minutes of Conference of 1775, 1793, 1794, 1799. It seems improbable that there were three Jonathan Herns.]
- Hern, Jonathan, 1794- (?).
- Hern, Jonathan, 1799- (?).
- Hern, Wesley, 1787- (?).
- Hern, William, 1787- (?).
- Hewitson, Joseph Renwick, 1884-90. Electrical engineer, Sunnyside, Ripon Road, Shooter's Hill.
- Hewitt, Augustus Herbert, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. Solicitor, Grimsby.
- Hewitt, Fred Percy, 1883-7. Organist, Kimberley.
- Hickman, Henry, 1840-5. Schoolmaster. Drowned at Derby, 1852.
- Hickman, Richard W., 1842-6.
- Higham, William, 1767- (?).
- Highfield, Charles, 1803-9. In the Mediterranean trade ; drowned at Smyrna, while young.
- Highfield, George Bentley, 1800-7. Master at K. S., 1808-9. Merchant, Liverpool ; *d.* 1851.
- Highfield, Henry, 1878-83. M.A., London ; B.A., Cambridge. Wesleyan minister, India, 1895.
- Highfield, John Walton (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Halifax Joint-Stock Bank, Bradford.
- Higson, Arthur Stephen, 1894- .
- Higson, Frank Augustine, 1894- .
- Hiley, Robert Nethicoat, 1842-5. Clerk, Budgett's, Bristol.
- Hiley, Samuel, 1837-9.



- Hill, Francis, *circa* 1789.
- Hill, Henry Clarence (G. 1872-5), 1875-6. Explosives trade, Stirling.
- Hill, Henry Frederick, 1841-5.
- Hill, John, 1835-41.
- Hill, John H., 1850-5. Farmer, Queensland (?).
- Hill, Samuel Wesley, 1840-5.
- Hill, William, 1834-5.
- Hillard, Abraham, 1867-74. B.A., Oxford and London. Minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church. Edited Bacon's *Essays*. 10 Cormont Road, Camberwell.
- Hillard, Albert Ernest (G. 1876-7), 1877-84. M.A., Christ Church, Oxford (first class in Classics, 1889). Holy Orders, 1890. Master at Clifton College. Author: *A Continuous Narrative of the Life of Christ*. Joint-Author: *Greek Prose Composition; Latin Prose Composition*. Editor: *The Books of the Bible* (for schools).
- Hillard, Charles Wesley, 1863-70. Railway Co. Secretary, Chicago.
- Hillard, Henry, 1870-7. London and County Bank, Ashford. Secretary of Kingswood Club.
- Hillard, John Tucker, 1863-9. Volunteer lieutenant and paymaster, Zulu War.
- Hillard, Thomas Coke, 1873-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1888.
- Hillier, Henry Moore, 1826-30. Draper.
- Hilton, Claude, 1892-5. Accountant, Glasgow.
- Hilton, Ernest Denison, 1891-3. Accountant, 190 West George Street, Glasgow.
- Hilton, Frank, 1891-4. Shorthand writer, Glasgow.
- Hind, Harry (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Bonser & Parkes, grocers, Nottingham.
- Hind, John (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Bonser & Parkes, grocers, Nottingham.
- Hindmarsh, John, *circa* 1770.
- Hindmarsh, Robert, left 1773. Swedenborgian minister, Salford. Author: *The Birth of Immanuel, Reflections on the Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines, Rise and Progress of the New Church*, etc.; *d.* 1835.
- Hinson, Henry, 1836 (G. 1836-41).
- Hoare, Oliver Eustace (G. 1881-3), 1883-5.



- Hoare, Stanley Newton (G. 1879-80), 1880-6. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (14th Wrangler, 1889). Wesleyan minister.
- Hoare, Wilfrid Ernest (G. 1874-6), 1876-82. M.A., Merton College, Oxford; B.A., London. Principal of Doveton College, Madras.
- Hoare, William Herbert (G. 1874-6), 1876-9. Chemist, 179 Blackstock Road, N.
- Hobson, Alfred Christian (G. 1877-80), 1880-3. Engineer, Manchester.
- Hocken, Herbert Castleman, 1892-6. Clare College, Cambridge.
- Hocking, Almond Trevosso (G. 1878-83), 1883-4. London Mission, East.
- Hocking, Francis Joseph, 1884-90.
- Hocking, John Peters (G. 1882-3), 1883-8.
- Hodder, Alfred Wilcox, 1897- .
- Hodgson, Richard Hutton (G. 1870-5), 1875-6.
- Hodson, John, 1814-20.
- Hodson, Thomas, 1811-7. Wesleyan minister, 1829; *d.* 1882.
- Hodson, Walter, 1817-9; *d.* 1819.
- Hodson, William, 1825-9.
- Hodson, William Mayo, 1897- .
- Hogg, Robert George, 1889-94.
- Holdsworth, John Newstead Barrett (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Wesleyan minister, 1889; *d.* 1892.
- Holdsworth, William West (G. 1871-5), 1875-6. M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Wesleyan minister, 1884 (India).
- Hole, George Adolphus, 1852-8.
- Holland, Henry Norman, 1887-92. Engineer.
- Holland, John, *circa* 1765.
- Holland, John Lea (G. 1882-3), 1883-9. Schoolmaster, 19 Tollington Place, N.
- Holland, Leonard Duncan, 1885-92. B.A., Merton College, Oxford. At the War Office.
- Holman, Edwin Charles Pascoe, 1895- .
- Holman, Horace Augustus, 1897- .



- Holmes, Charles Denton (G. 1878-81), 1881-4. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Newburn-on-Tyne.
- Holmes, George Herbert, 1887-91. Bank clerk, 6 Wear Street, Spennymoor.
- Holmes, John Llewelyn, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. Dock engineer, London.
- Holmes, Richard Arthur, 1884-9. Bank clerk, 33 Brudenell Avenue, Hyde Park, Leeds.
- Holmes, Thomas Henry (G. 1876-8), 1878-82. Solicitor, Collins Street, Melbourne.
- Holmes, William Henry, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1888.
- Holmes, William, 1800-5.
- Holmes, Wilmot (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. Medical student.
- Homer, William Thomas, 1834-40. Chemist, Inkpen, Hungerford.
- Hooley, Arthur, 1860-5. M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Cobham.
- Hooley, Samuel John, 1853-60. Late manager, Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Tunstall. Turnhurst Hall, Tunstall.
- Hooper, Henry Morley, 1888-92. Post office, Huddersfield.
- Hooper, John Stirling Morley, 1894- .
- Hooper, Ronald Morley, 1888-94. Worcester College, Oxford.
- Hope, Henry, 1845-51.
- Hope, Samuel, 1844-50. Assistant surgeon, 93rd Highlanders; *d.* 1862.
- Hopkins, —, *circa* 1807.
- Hopkins, Allan Marriott, 1868-73. Private secretary to Dr. Moulton, Lansdowne, Hills Road, Cambridge.
- Hopper, Donald, 1888-94. London and Midland Bank, Hull.
- Hopper, Herbert Edmund, 1893-6. Dentist.
- Hopwood, Joseph, 1831-4.
- Hornabrook, Frederick Mersham (G. 1846-9), 1869-70; *d.* 1872.
- Hornabrook, George Edward (G. 1867-9), 1869-73. Volunteer in Zulu War (artillery lieutenant). Drowned, 1891.
- Hornabrook, Joseph Gregory, 1840; *d.* 1840.



Hornabrook, Richard Fraser (G. 1859-62), 1863-5. Master at W. H. G., 1870-2; Wesleyan minister, S. Africa, 1874. Governor of Heald Town Training Institution. J.P., 1897.

Hornabrook, William Henry (G. 1862), 1863-6; *d.* 1869.

Horner, James, 1807-13. Cabinetmaker, Bath. Dead.

Horner, John, 1824-30. Tutor; at one time to the children of the Queen's Household servants.

Horner, John, 1800- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1815; *d.* 1853.

Horner, Joseph, 1808-15. Holy Orders. Died at Everton.

Horner, Thomas, 1798-1804. Died young.

Horner, William George, 1794-1800. Master at K. S., 1800-4; headmaster, 1804-9; headmaster of Grosvenor School, Bath, 1809-37; *d.* 1837. Discovered "Horner's Method" in Mathematics.

Horton, Arthur William (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Board school master, Sheffield.

Horton, Frank, 1884-7, 1888-9. Manchester and Liverpool Bank, Hyde.

Horton, Fred., 1888-92. Wesleyan ministry.

Horton, Jabez (G. 1879-82), 1882-3.

Horton, Walter, 1891-4. Brecon and Merthyr Railway Engineering Department, Machen.

Hosking, Henry Richard, 1892- .

Hosking, Sydney Lory, 1889-97. B.A., London. Thurman, Cattle, & Nelson, solicitors, Ilkeston.

Hosking, Thomas Stanley, 1897- .

Hoskings, Alexander (G. 1880-1), 1881-4. Schoolmaster.

Howard, John Alfred, 1884-8. Forest Farm, Whitewood, N.W.T.

Howard, William Mills, 1884-9. Forest Farm, Whitewood, N.W.T.

Howarth, Charles Wesley, 1828-32. Dead.

Howarth, John, 1811-4 (G. 1814- (?)).

Howarth, Thomas, 1824-30. M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders; *d.* 1875.

Hudson, Josiah Howard, 1884-9. Lieutenant, Royal Sussex.

Hughes, Albert Isaac Wenn (G. 1869-70), 1870-5; *d.* 1878.

Hughes, Arthur Francis, 1884-7. Dentist.

Hughes, Arthur James, 1883-9. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford. 64 Mansfield Road, N.W.



- Hughes, Benjamin L., 1860-6.
- Hughes, Charles Owen Everett, 1889-90.
- Hughes, David Owen, 1850-3.
- Hughes, Edward, 1833-5.
- Hughes, Henry Maldwyn, 1887-93. B.A., London. Wesleyan ministry.
- Hughes, Hugh, 1830-4. Doctor ; *d.* 1848.
- Hughes, Jabez, 1820-5. Dead.
- Hughes, John, 1828-30. F.R.C.S., Eng. J.P., County of Carmarthen. Formerly Coroner, and Surgeon-Major of the Carmarthen Militia ; also Chairman of Board of Guardians and of School Board, Carmarthen ; *d.* 1897.
- Hughes, John Ernest, 1894-7.
- Hughes, John Richard, 1851-4.
- Hughes, John William, 1869-73. Chemist.
- Hughes, Joseph Lacon, 1864-70. Draper.
- Hughes, Owen Vaughan (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Stenographer, New York.
- Hughes, Richard Watson, 1870-3.
- Hughes, Thomas, 1833- (?).
- Hughes, Thomas Gilbert, 1895- .
- Hughes, Thomas Jones, 1841-5.
- Hughes, Thomas Melancthon, 1865-9. Schoolmaster, Australia.
- Hughes, William, 1828-32.
- Hugill, Albert Henry, 1862-7. Grocer, Leeds.
- Hugill, Charles Alfred, 1868-72. Lieutenant, R.N.R. ; Commander, B.I.S.N. Company.
- Hugill, Ernest Frederick, 1865-70. B.A., London. Master at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse.
- Hugill, John Snell, 1858-64. Tutor, 34 New Oxford Street.
- Hugill, Joseph James, 1867-70. Draper, Sheffield.
- Hugill, William Dyson, 1873-7. Draper, Sheffield.
- Hulme, Isaiah Alexander, 1867-73. Star Life Office, Moorgate Street.
- Hulme, James Denton, 1831-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. Formerly House Surgeon, Leicester General Hospital ; *d.* 1886.



- ✓ **Hulme, John Turley**, 1870-3. Managing director, Lowe, Fletcher, & Hulme, printers, Chatham.
- ✓ **Hulme, Richard Gleave**, 1861-6. L.D.S., Eng. Dental surgeon, Finsbury Square.
- ✓ **Hulme, Thomas Ferrier**, 1866-72. M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Wesleyan minister, 1878.
- Humphreys, Humphrey Gwydol**, 1888-91.
- Humphries, John**, 1826-32.
- Humphries, Robert**, 1829-34.
- Hunt, Anthony Gifford**, 1768- (?).
- Hunt, Frederick Leopold**, 1883-7. In business.
- Hunter, Alfred Oswald**, 1894- .
- Hunter, Charles Frederick**, 1885-93. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1893-4 ; Wesleyan minister, 1896.
- Hunter, Edgar Pearson**, 1886-91. Chemist, Ilkley.
- Hunter, Frederick George**, 1886-9. Farmer, New Zealand.
- Hunter, George Henry**, 1883-7. B.A., London. Headmaster of Queenstown High School, South Africa.
- Hunter, Herbert Edward**, 1891-4. Cabinetmaker.
- Hunter, Herbert Farrant**, 1883-8.
- Hunter, John William** (G. 1880-2), 1882-4. Drowned, 1884.
- Hunter, Percy Dugmore**, 1886-92. Schoolmaster, Grahamstown.
- Hunter, Ranulph Brocas**, 1891-7.
- Hunter, William Roden**, 1895- .
- Hurst, Benjamin Thomas**, 1852-8. Died at Sydney, 1864.
- Hurt, Charles William** (G. 1877-8), 1878-82 ; *d.* 1889, at Johannesburg.
- Hurt, Wesley** (G. 1848-9), 1849-50 (G. 1850-3). Wesleyan minister, S. Africa, 1860.
- Hutcheon, Charles Edward**, 1883-8. Wesleyan minister, 1895.
- Hutcheon, John Ernest**, 1883-5. Provision trade.
- Hutton, Arthur Herbert** (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. Clerk, 123 Stroud Green Road, N.
- Hutton, Francis Samuel**, 1882-5. Draper, 40 Finsbury Park Road, N.



- Hutton, Frederick Norman, 1883-8. Surveying clerk, London School Board.
- Hutton, Harold Clarke (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Solicitor, 40 Finsbury Park Road, N.
- Hutton, Samuel William, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. Accountant, London. 49 Lordship Lane, N.
- Hutton, Thomas Frederick, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. Draper, Durban.
- Hutton, William Percy (G. 1876-8), 1878-83. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1889.
- Huxtable, W. W., 1872. Newfoundland.
- Ingham, Arthur Vey, 1874-5 (G. 1875-8), 1878-80. Timber trade, Canada.
- Ingham, Ronald, 1872-6. Australia.
- Ingham, Thomas, 1811-6. Surgeon ; *d.* 1852.
- Ingle, Richard, 1824-40. Draper, Bristol. Went to America.
- Ingle, Timothy, 1835-40 ; *d.* 1842.
- Inglis, Andrew, 1791-3.
- Inglis, George, 1799-1803.
- Inglis, James, 1792-8.
- Inglis, John, 1792-8.
- Ingram, Arthur Romilly Hall, 1886-8. B.Sc., London. Wesleyan minister, India, 1893 ; *d.* 1896.
- Ingram, Aubrey White, 1896- .
- Ingram, Clarence White, 1888-94. B.A., London.
- Ingram, David Bernard, 1888-93. Engineer.
- Ingram, Norman Charles, 1892-7.
- Iredale, Jabez Percival (G. 1880-2), 1882-5. M.B., B.C., Durham. Holbeach.
- Isham, Justinian William, 1817-23. Clerk.
- Isham, Thomas Coke, 1817-23.
- Jackson, Arthur Hedley (G. 1879-82), 1882-3. Wesleyan minister, 1892.
- Jackson, Edwin Douglas, 1879-84. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1894.



**Jackson, Henry W.** (G. 1833-4), 1834-8. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Master at W. H. G. Wesleyan minister, 1849.

**Jackson, John**, 1809-11.

**Jackson, Robert William**, 1866-70. M.A., London. Master at K. S., 1879-81, 1883; at W. H. G., 1882; headmaster of Trowbridge High School, 1884-93. Congregational minister, Macclesfield.

**Jackson, Samuel**, 1871-8. M.A., Merton College, Oxford. Headmaster of Victoria College, Congleton, 1892. Author: *Primer of Business, Commercial Arithmetic*.

**Jackson, Sydney Park**, 1887-92. Engineer, L. and Y. Railway, Horwich.

**Jackson, Thomas**, 1799-1803.

**Jackson, Thomas**, 1845-50.

**Jackson, Thomas**, 1868-74. M.A., London. Master at K. S., 1882-7; headmaster, Wesley College, Auckland, 1895.

**Jackson, Thomas Percy**, 1885-90. Manchester and Salford Bank, Moseley Street, Manchester.

**Jackson, William**, 1796-1802. Wesleyan minister, 1811; *d.* 1863.

**Jagger, John Hubert**, 1892- .

**Jagger, Thomas J.**, 1823-9. Wesleyan missionary, Fiji.

**James, Alexander**, 1888-93. Clerk.

**James, Alexander Thomas**, 1834-40. Wesleyan minister, 1847; *d.* 1868.

**James, Alfred**, 1886-91. Engineer, G.W.R., Swindon.

**James, Charles Edwin**, 1883-8. Parr's Bank.

**James, George Edward**, 1883-7. Manchester and Liverpool Bank.

**James, John Hutchinson**, 1824-30. D.D., Victoria, Canada. Wesleyan minister, 1836; Governor of Wesley College, Sheffield, 1862-8; President of Conference, 1871; *d.* 1891.

**James, Lewis Cairns** (G. 1877-9), 1879-82. Actor, 5 Clement's Inn, W.C.

**James, Thomas Egbert Lidiard** (G. 1867-9), 1869-74. F.R.I.B.A. Architect, 27 Chancery Lane.

**James, William**, 1828-31. Doctor.

**James, William Langford**, 1891-5. Bank clerk.

**Jameson, Samuel R.**, 1831-6.

**Jameson, Thomas**, 1833-6.



- Jeffreys, John Alfred, 1867-73. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1882.
- Jeffreys, William Henry, 1866-73. M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.  
Private tutor, Liverpool.
- Jeffries, William Albert Yates, 1885-90. Bank of North and South Wales (Warwick branch).
- Jenkin, Charles William, 1883-6 ; *d.* 1888.
- Jenkin, Percy Spencer, 1895.
- Jenkin, Richard Henry (G. 1876-7), 1877-84. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1884-5 ; *d.* 1885.
- Jenkins, Edward Arthur, 1860-5.
- Jenkins, Isaac Henry, 1858-63. Managing clerk, W. Price & Co., curriers, Bridgend.
- Jenkins, John, 1851-5.
- Jenkins, John Edward, 1846-7. M.P. for Dundee, 1874-80. Author of *Gina's Baby*, *Pantalas*, etc. Barrister-at-law ; Agent-General for Canada, 1874-6. 12 Edith Road, W.
- Jenkins, Joseph, 1810-6.
- Jennings, Edward Fairless, 1845-51. Oldland House, Bishopwearmouth.
- Jennings, George Aveline, 1859-62.
- Jennings, Robert, 1851-4. M.D., St. Andrews ; L.R.C.S., Edin. Bishopwearmouth. Author : *The Plurality of Worlds*, *The Human Mind*, etc.
- Jeune, Daniel George, ?-1803. Lieutenant, R.N.
- Jeune, John, 1800-2.
- Jewell, Charles Wesley, 1849-55. Manager of Consolidated Bank of Cornwall, Liskeard.
- Jewell, Richard, 1846-52. Auditor and accountant, London.
- Jewell, Thomas Cory, 1843-9 ; *d.* 1855.
- Jewell, William Walter, 1841-6. Mechanical engineer, Falmouth.
- Johnson, Alfred Adolf Harold, 1893-4.
- Johnson, Arthur William, 1893-6.
- Johnson, Arthur William Beebee (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Master at Bakewell Grammar School.
- Johnson, Edward, 1798-1803.
- Johnson, Ronald Lee, 1894- .



- Johnson, Vernon Dockeray, 1892- .
- Jones, Arthur Wansbrough (G. 1877-8), 1878-82. B.A., LL.B.,  
London (Scholarship in Common Law, 1890). Solicitor, Norwich.
- Jones, Benjamin, 1833-5.
- Jones, David Edgar, 1896- .
- Jones, David Ogwen, 1896- .
- Jones, David Richard, 1887-8.
- Jones, Ebenezer David, 1856-62. Went to sea.
- Jones, Edgar (Ebenezer) Morgan, 1861-7. Solicitor. Subsequently  
Atlantic Fuel Works, Swansea.
- Jones, Francis Thomas Grafton, 1885-90. Schoolmaster.
- Jones, Frederick Joseph Grafton, 1879-82. Shilton & Co.,  
drapers, Naples.
- Jones, Gwilym, 1896- .
- Jones, Harold Rodwell, 1883-8. Dent, Allcroft, & Co., Wood Street,  
London.
- Jones, Henry Richard Starke (G. 1869-75), 1875-6. B.A., London.  
Headmaster, New School, Halifax.
- Jones, Herbert Saunders Wansbrough (G. 1876-8), 1878-83.  
B.Sc., London; M.B., C.M., Edinburgh. Poplar Cottage, Harrow.
- Jones, Howell Francis, 1895- .
- Jones, Hugh Foxton, 1892-4.
- Jones, Hugh Owen, 1895- .
- Jones, James Daniel Cooke, 1870-6. Entered Didsbury College;  
*d.* 1886.
- Jones, James Henry, 1865-6.
- Jones, John, 1822-4.
- Jones, John Arthur (G. 1877-80), 1880-4. B.A., Jesus College,  
Oxford. Sub-editor, *Liverpool Mercury*.
- Jones, John Ellis, 1814-9.
- Jones, John Hugh, 1860-6. Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- ✓ Jones, John Hugh, 1894- .
- Jones, John Mitchell, 1865-71. New Zealand.
- Jones, John Peter, 1867-9. Draper, Aberystwyth.
- Jones, John Price, 1883-8. B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.



- Jones, John Samuel, 1831-5. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; *d.* 1896.
- Jones, John William (G. 1871-5), 1875-7.
- Jones, Llewelyn Rodwell, 1892- .
- Jones, Llewelyn Wansbrough, 1864-72. B.A., Merton College, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1879 ; Junior Mathematical Scholarship, 1877) ; *d.* 1881.
- Jones, Masfen, 1770- (?).
- Jones, Maurice Henry, 1886-90. Clerk, Hanwell Asylum.
- Jones, Owen Tudor (G. 1878-82), 1882-6. Solicitor, Liverpool.
- Jones, Peter Wesley (G. 1880-3), 1883-4. Draper, Cardiff.
- Jones, Richard C., 1854-9.
- Jones, Robert, 1837-41.
- Jones, Robert, 1866-71. Commercial traveller, Bath Street, Rhyl.
- Jones, Robert Bryan (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Chemist.
- Jones, Robert Harwood Lloyd, 1894-6.
- Jones, Robert Maelgwyn (G. 1874-8), 1878-80. Chartered Bank of India.
- Jones, Samuel Cook, 1860-5.
- Jones, Samuel Wansbrough, 1869 ; *d.* 1869.
- Jones, Sydney Wansbrough, 1882-5. B.A., L.Th., Hatfield Hall, Durham. Holy Orders, 1896. Curate of Burwarton, Salop.
- Jones, Thomas, *circa* 1789.
- Jones, Thomas David, 1863-9. Draper. Subsequently headmaster's secretary, K. S., 1893-4.
- Jones, Thomas E., 1850-5.
- Jones, William (G. 1824-7), 1827-30.
- Jones, William, 1828-33.
- Jones, William, 1844-5.
- Jones, William Arthur, 1887-8.
- Jones, William D., 1867-8. Wesleyan minister, 1876 ; *d.* 1878.
- Jones, William Hutchins, 1858-62.
- Jones, William Price (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Ironmonger, Market Square, Aylesbury.



✓ Jones, William Wansbrough, 1863-9. M.A., M.B., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford (first class in Natural Science, 1875); B.Sc., London; M.R.C.S., Eng. Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury.

Joep, Edward Mallett, 1893- .

Jordan, Henry, 1828-30. Draper. Went to New South Wales.

✓ Jordan, John Marion William, 1870-6.

Jordan, Joshua Hawkins, 1870-6. Picture dealer, New York.

Joss, John, 1767- (?).

Joss, Torial, 1768- (?).

Joyce, Matthias, 1793-9.

Judson, John Percy, 1891-5.

Julian, John Charles, 1851-3; *d.* 1853.

Jutsum, Frederick Ralph (G. 1876-80), 1880-1. Insurance broker, Johannesburg.

Jutsum, Josiah Arthur (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. City Bank, London.

Jutsum, Richard Stanley, 1884-7. Manchester and Liverpool Bank, Tunstal.

Kane, George, 1801-5.

Kane, H., (?)-1799.

Kane, James, 1789-96.

Kane, Laurence, 1787-91.

Kane, Samuel, 1800-4.

Keeble, Arthur Gordon, 1894-7.

Keeble, George Herbert, 1890-4. Draper, Hanley.

Keeble, Harold Edwin, 1890-5. M.R., Stoke.

Keeble, Leslie, 1896.

Keeley, Arthur Webster, 1888-95. Schoolmaster, Grahamstown.

Keeley, Harold Percy, 1894- .

Keeley, James Laurence, 1891-4; *d.* 1894.

✓ Keeling, James Hops (G. 1875-8), 1878-80. Farmer, N.W. Canada.

Keet, John Henry, 1866-72. Freezing Works, Aberdeen, N.S.W.

Keil, Edward, *circa* 1773.

Keil, John, *circa* 1773.



**Kelk, Philip**, 1808-14.

**Kelk, Thomas**, 1814-20.

**Kelk, William**, 1804-9. Wesleyan minister, 1820; *d.* 1866.

**Kellett, Alfred Featherstone**, 1879-83. M.B., B.C., St. John's College, Cambridge. 142 Lewisham Road, S.E.

**Kellett, Ernest Edward**, 1877-82. M.A., Wadham College, Oxford (Ellerton Prize, 1887); B.A., London. Master at the Leys. Author: *Jetsam, or occasional verses*.

**Kellett, Frederick William**, 1873-81. B.A., London; M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (first class in Classics, 1884, 1885, and Theology, 1886; Prince Consort Prize, 1888). Wesleyan minister, 1886. Professor of History, Madras. Christian College, 1892. Author: *Gregory the Great*. Edited *Bacon's Essays*.

**Kelvey, William Farmer**, 1883-8. Holland Road, Sutton Coldfield.

**Kent, Alfred Blake** (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Oscar Kress & Co., chemists, New York.

**Kent, Arthur James**, 1886-92. Draper, 13 Oldham Street, Manchester.

**Kent, Ernest Andrews**, 1895-6.

**Kent, John Henry**, 1886-91. Master at Woodhouse Grove, 1893.

**Kent, Thomas Parkes** (G. 1879-82), 1882-7. M.A., Christ Church, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1890). Master at Surrey County School, Cranleigh.

**Kernick, Frederick Walwyn**, 1894- .

**Kerr, James**, 1838-41. Wesleyan minister, 1850; *d.* 1855.

**Kershaw, Arthur**, (?) - 1768. Translator and journalist; *d.* 1824.

**Kershaw, John Jones**, 1823-4.

**Keyworth, Robert Aver**, 1853-9. Business at Cape Town. Died at sea, 1868.

**Keyworth, William Aver**, 1868-73. London and Midland Bank, Brierley Hill.

**Kidman, Henry** (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Shipping office, Manchester; *d.* 1895.

**Kidman, Herbert**, 1891-5. Auctioneer and estate agent, 21 Charnernowne Terrace, Ilfracombe.

**Kidman, James Alfred**, 1897- .

**Kidman, Joseph Cook**, 1884-91. With Messrs. Reckitt & Sons.

**Kidman, Robert**, 1888-94. B.A., London. Queenstown, S. Africa.



Killick, Alfred Henry, 1853-60. M.A., Fellow of Durham University. Holy Orders. Author: *Student's Handbook to Mill's Logic*; d. 1873.

✓ Killick, Charles Richard, 1862-7. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1875.

Killick, John Homer, 1851-6. B.A., London; L.Th., Durham. Holy Orders. Died at sea, 1875.

Killick, William Donald, 1847-53. B.Sc., London. Doctor; d. 1872.

Kilner, Henry, 1851-2 (G. 1852-6).

Kilner, Thomas Frederick, 1847-52; d. 1862, at Rio Bento, W. Africa.

King, Arnold, 1888-92. National Provincial Bank, Leicester.

King, Benjamin Gregory, 1892-6.

King, Boston, 1794-6. Wesleyan Negro evangelist.

King, Edward Raley, 1890-4. Draper, Truro.

King, Harry, 1886-91. Lewis & Allenby, drapers, Regent Street.

King, Herbert Jeffrey (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Farmer, Wyoming.

King, Joseph Hall, 1884-8. Farmer, Wyoming.

✓ Kirk, Frank Herbert, 1865-72. Clyde Steel Works, Sheffield.

Kirk, William Arthur, 1888-93. Traveller for Cassy, Inwood, & Co., 25 Carter's Lane, E.C.

Kirkby, James Leige Edgar, 1885-8. In Railway Office, Natal.

Kirkby, Reginald Guy, 1886-8. Architect.

Kirkby, Thomas Vivian, 1885-9. Government Service, Natal.

Kirkman, Joseph Charles, 1883-6. B.Sc., Durham. Master at Tenby Intermediate School.

Kirkman, William Rayner, 1884-6. Engineer's draughtsman.

Kirtlan, Ernest John Brigham (G. 1877-82), 1882-4. B.A., London; B.D., St. Andrews. Wesleyan minister, 1893.

Kirtlan, James Brigham (G. 1873, 1874-5), 1877; d. 1878.

Knibbs, Henry William Budgett (G. 1878-9), 1879-82. Wholesale grain trade, Gloucester.

✓ Knowles, Atherton, 1868-74. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1881. Vicar of St. James, Ratcliff, E., 1895.

✓ Knowles, Charles Henry Gough, 1869-75. Solicitor, Luton.



- Knowles, John Arthur (G. 1877-8), 1878-84. B.A., London.  
Master at K. S., 1887-91. 9 Tyne Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- Knowles, William Atherton, 1871-4. Commercial traveller, 3  
Stockwood Crescent, Luton.
- Knox, James, 1810-6.
- Knox, Richard, 1810-6.
- Kyte, Charles, 1798- (?).
- Kyte, John, 1803-11.
- Kyte, Joseph, 1805-11.
- Kyte, J. H., 1809-15.
- Labrum, Frank Newman, 1897- .
- Labrum, William Ernest, 1893- .
- Laby, Philip, 1791- (?).
- Lambert, Charles Gordon, 1894- .
- Lambert, Frederick James, 1890-5. Engineer, 2 Arthington  
Street, Leeds.
- Lambert, George Bancroft, 1884-92. B.A., Magdalen College,  
Oxford. Indian Civil Service.
- Lambert, Wesley Thornton, 1887-93. Civil Service (Post Office),  
119 Brecknock Road, Kentish Town.
- Lambert, William Ashcroft, 1894- .
- Lancaster, John Edkins, 1820-1.
- Lancaster, Thomas (G. 1825-7), 1827-31.
- Lancaster, William Edkins, 1830 ; *d.* 1878.
- Lane, William, 1789- (?).
- Langley, Aaron, 1854-61. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh. 65  
Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- Langley, Aubrey Samuel, 1884-7. Schoolmaster, Capetown.
- Langley, Cecil Herbert, 1895- .
- Langley, Gilbert Horace, 1892-4. Chemist, Nottingham.
- Langley, James Edgar, 1882-6. B.A., London. Master at K. S.,  
1894-6. Master at Prince Alfred's College, Adelaide.
- Langley, Oswald Read, 1885-8. Art master, Dean Close School,  
Cheltenham.



- Langstone, Edwin, 1839-45.
- Langstone, Thomas, 1837-43.
- Laugher, Henry James, 1859-60. Cashier, Middlesbrough ; *d.* 1876.
- Law, John Jackson, 1896- .
- Law, William Jackson, 1888-94. Dentist, Halifax.
- Lawn, Robert Gibson, 1891- .
- Lawry, Henry H., 1830-6. Wesleyan minister, New Zealand, 1845.  
Vice-president of British and Foreign Bible Society.
- Lawton, Herbert Wesley (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Schoolmaster.
- Lawton, John Wesley (G. 1861-4), 1864. M.R.C.S., Eng.  
Eccles.
- Leach, James Spicer, 1864 (G. 1865-9). Draughtsman, West  
Bromwich.
- Leach, William Attfield, 1856-62. Wesleyan minister, 1872.
- Leale, George Urbane, 1856-61. Tea planter, Brazil.
- Leale, Josiah, 1852-8. Doctor, Guernsey, and Colonel, 2nd Regiment,  
Royal Guernsey Militia.
- Lear, Jabez, 1838-41. Went to Australia.
- Lear, John Wesley, 1831-2. Manchester.
- Lear, Joseph B., 1832-7. Teacher of languages, France.
- Lear, Samuel Willis, 1826-31. Commercial traveller, Birmingham ;  
*d.* 1889.
- Lear, Thomas, 1828-33. Went to Australia.
- Le Bas, Philip W., 1850-4.
- Leech, John, 1784-91.
- Leech, Thomas, 1789- (*?*).
- Lees, James (G. 1872-5), 1875-7. Watford.
- Leggatt, Benjamin, 1804-9.
- Leggatt, Samuel, 1808-12.
- Le Rougetel, Thomas David, 1892-7.
- Lessey, Matthew, (*?*)-1799.
- Lessey, Theophilus, 1794-1801. Wesleyan minister, 1808 ; President  
of Conference, 1839 ; Treasurer of Schools' Fund, 1830-1 ; *d.* 1841.



- Lessey, Thomas, 1836-43. Congregational minister; afterwards a Plymouth Brother.
- Lester, Allan Verney, 1892-4.
- Le Sueur, Peter, 1820-3. Went into business. Drowned (?).
- Levell, William Alfred, 1887-9. Canada.
- Lewis, Arthur Ernest (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. With Messrs. A. & S. Henry, Bradford.
- Lewis, Benjamin Carpenter, 1834-40; *d.* 1868.
- Lewis, Edward Llewelyn, 1897- .
- Lewis, Frederick, 1856-9. Drowned 1866, in the "London."
- Lewis, Henry, 1770- (?).
- Lewis, John Lambert, 1887-8. Chemist.
- Lewis, John Lamont, 1862-8.
- Lewis, Joseph Cole Shepherd, 1851-7. Wholesale stationer, London; *d.* 1893.
- Lewis, Joseph C., 1832-6.
- Lewis, Lewis, 1855-62. M.R.C.S., Eng; L.R.C.P., Lond.; M.D., Durham. 43 Marlborough Hill, N.W.
- Lewis, Matthew William (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Draper, Cardiff.
- Lewis, Robert Alun Ellis, 1892-4.
- Lewis, Robert Benson, 1832-5 (G. 1835-7). M.B., London (Surgery Medallist, 1850); M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.
- Lewis, Thomas Crompton, 1861-7. M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (6th Wrangler, 1875; Sheepshanks Exhibition, 1874). Director of Public Instruction, N.W.P., India.
- Lewis, William Spencer, 1883-8. Chemist, Kendal.
- Lightwood, Edward Rich, 1857-65. B.A., London. Headmaster, Penbroke House, Lytham.
- Lightwood, James Thomas, 1866-72. Schoolmaster, Lytham.
- Lightwood, John Mason, 1861-8. M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (12th Wrangler, 1874); B.A., London. Barrister. Author: *The Nature of Positive Law*.
- Lindley, John W., 1860-1.
- Lindley, William Walker, 1854 (G. 1854-7). Chemist, Rotherhithe.
- Ling, John, *circa* 1766-70.



Ling, John, 1770- (?).

Little, Arthur Canvin, 1872-7. Publisher, Rochester, N.Y.

Little, Harwood, 1866-72. B.A., Durham. Holy Orders, 1882 ;  
Chaplain to the Forces, Dover, 1893.

Little, Joseph Roberts, 1859-61 (G. 1861-5). Dentist, San  
Francisco ; d. 1895.

Little, Leonard Sargent, 1897- .

Llewellyn, Alfred John Dickinson Edward, 1894-6.

Lloyd, Henry, 1831-2.

Lloyd, John Wesley, 1847-50. Dentist, Liverpool.

Lloyd, Simon, 1770- (?).

Lloyd, T. J., 1852-4.

Lockhart, Charles Henry, 1897- .

Lockyer, Alfred William, 1867-71. M.A., London (Gold Medallist,  
1879). Master at K. S., 1877, 1882-3 ; Holy Orders, 1884 ; died in  
Panama, 1884.

Lockyer, Arthur Edmund, 1862-8. B.A., London. Master at  
K. S., 1877-8. Inspector of schools, Jamaica.

Lockyer, Thomas Frederick, 1862-5 B.A., London. Wesleyan  
minister, 1874. Author : *The Inspirations of the Christian Life*,  
*An Exposition of St. John's Gospel*.

Lofthouse, Thomas F. Hilton Cheesbrough, 1867-71. Draper,  
Bahamas.

Lomas, John, 1806-13. Master at K. S., 1813-9 ; headmaster,  
1819-22 ; Wesleyan minister, 1820 ; President of Conference, 1853 ;  
d. 1877.

Lomas, R., 1810-4.

Lomas, —, circa 1803.

Lord, John Holt, 1830-2. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; Governor of  
K. S., 1873-85. Author : *Life of Edward Brooke*.

Lord, Percy (G. 1876-8), 1878-84. M.B., London ; M.R.C.S.,  
Eng. ; L.R.C.P., London. Surgeon, R.N. ; d. 1895.

Lord, William Dawber (G. 1870-5), 1875-7. B.A., London.  
Solicitor ; d. 1891.

Lord, William Dufton, 1824-30 ; d. 1895.

Lowe, Henry, 1840-2 (G. 1842).



- Lowry, Frederick Theodore, 1893-5. London & So.-Western Bank.
- Lowry, Thomas Martin, 1885-93. B.Sc., London. 28 St. Lawrence Road, N. Kensington.
- Lowry, William Edward, 1883-8. B.A., Clare College, Cambridge. Indian Civil Service, Minbu, Upper Burma.
- Lows, John, 1768- (?).
- Lows, Matthew, 1768-74.
- Lowther, John Boswell, 1884-9. Wesleyan minister (Lagos), 1897.
- Lowthian, George Douglas, 1853-60. Textile trade, Cheapside.
- Lowthian, Joseph, 1844-51. Cotton trade, Carlisle.
- Lowthian, Thomas, 1849-56. Bank clerk ; *d.* 1876.
- Lucas, Arthur Henry Shakespere, 1862-9. M.A., Balliol College, Oxford (University Geological Scholar, 1876) ; B.Sc., London. Headmaster of Newington College, Sydney, 1892. Joint-author : *Introduction to the Study of Botany*.
- Lucas, Thomas Pennington, 1854-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Edin. Brisbane. Fellow of the Royal Society of Queensland and of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales. Author : *Laws of Life and Alcohol, Creation and the Cross, Devils Abroad*, etc.
- Ludlam, James Wesley, 1839-45.
- Ludlam, Joseph, 1846-51.
- Ludlam, Thomas Theophilus, 1837-42.
- Lusher, Edward, 1836-9.
- Lynch, John, 1790-4.
- Lynch, Nathaniel, 1789-92.
- Lyon, John, *circa* 1765-9.
- Lyon, John Arthur, 1850-4 (G. 1854-5).
- Lyon, William, (?) -1767.
- Lyth, John Hardy, 1860-4. Died while a student at Richmond Theological College, 1871.
- McAllum, Daniel, 1804-7. M.D., Glasgow. Wesleyan minister, 1817 ; *d.* 1827.
- McAllum, Duncan, 1799-1805. Author : *History of the Culdees, Gaelic Church History, History of the Ancient Scots*.
- McAllum, John, 1796- (?).



- Macartney, Thomas Jackson**, 1887-90. Bainbridge & Co., wholesale clothiers, Leeds.
- Macartney, William Newton**, 1885-9. National Security Savings Bank, Glasgow.
- Macauley, Alexander** (G. 1875-7), 1877-81. M.A., Caius College, Cambridge (19th Wrangler, 1886). Lecturer in Mathematics, Tasmania University, 1893. Author: *The Utility of Quaternions in Physics*; *A Treatise on Octonians*.
- Macauley, Francis Sowerby** (G. 1871-5), 1875-9. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (8th Wrangler, 1882); D.Sc., London. Master at K. S., 1884-5. Master at St. Paul's School. Author: *Geometrical Conics*. Editor: *The Mathematical Gazette*.
- McBurney, James**, 1790-7. Master at K. S., 1798-1800.
- McGeary, William**, *circa* 1789.
- Mack, James**, 1828-32. Doctor. Dead.
- Mack, Robert**, 1830-4.
- Mack, William Wilson** (G. 1873-6), 1876-9; *d.* 1883.
- McKean, William**, 1769-(?).
- Mackenzie, William Nesham** (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. America.
- McLaughlin, Edward B.**, 1839-45. Went to sea.
- McLean, Adam Clarke**, 1843-4 (G. 1846-8). B.A., London; F.C.S. Master at K. S., 1854-5; W. H. G., 1857-60; headmaster of Bray School, County Wicklow, 1884-5.
- McLean, John Worsley** (G. 1847), 1848-50 (G. 1850- ?). Schoolmaster; *d.* 1857.
- McOwan, George** (G. 1837-9), 1839-43. Went to United States.
- McOwan, Joseph**, 1842-5. Yarnbroker, Bradford, Yorks.
- McOwan, Peter**, 1841-4. B.A., London. Master at W. H. G., 1854-7; F.C.S., 1861; Rector of Shaw Coll., Grahamstown, 1862; Professor of Chemistry, Gill Coll., 1868; Director of Botanic Gardens, Capetown, 1881; Government Botanist, 1882; F.L.S., 1885; Member of Deutsche Bot. Gesellschaft, 1888.
- Maddern, John**. Left 1768.
- Maddern, William**, *circa* 1769.
- Maden, Roland** (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Schoolmaster.
- Mahy, Stephen**, 1814-8. Died young.
- Maillard, Jonas Daniel** (G. 1877-9), 1879-84. M.A., London; M.A., Jesus College, Oxford. Schoolmaster.



- Maillard, William Job**, 1873-9. M.D., London ; M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Lond. Surgeon, R.N.
- Mainwaring, Robert**, 1840-7.
- Mainwaring, William Henry**, 1841-7.
- Major, William Hawken** (G. 1878-82), 1882-3. Crown Insurance Office, Bristol.
- Male, Trevan Bersey** (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Chemist, Yarmouth.
- Malone, Henry**, 1787-90.
- Maltby, George Rough**, 1883-8. With Chamberlain, King, & Jones, house furnishers, Birmingham.
- Maltby, Thomas Russell** (G. 1874-6), 1876-80. M.A., London. Master at K. S., 1882-93 ; headmaster of Trowbridge High School, 1893.
- Maltby, William Russell** (G. 1876-9), 1879-81. Solicitor, Edinburgh, 1893 ; subsequently Wesleyan minister, 1893.
- Malvern, Charles Francis**, 1862-4. Evans & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.
- Manley, John**, 1835-41. M.R.C.S., Eng. J.P. West Bromwich.
- Margate, Charles**, 1779- (?).
- Marquand, Arthur Bertram**, 1884-8. Analytical chemist, N.E. Steel Works, Middlesbro'.
- Marquand, John Melville**, 1884-7. Sir R. Dixon's steel ship-building yard, Middlesbro'.
- Marris, Alfred William**, 1884-9. Provision trade, Vlakklaagte, *via* Aberdeen, Cape Colony.
- Marris, Hubert Clifton**, 1892-7.
- Marris, Stanley Punshon**, 1883-8. Holy Orders, 1894. A.K.C.
- Marsden, William**, 1770- (?).
- Marsh, Joseph**, 1836, 1837-9. Chemist.
- Martin, Fenwick Duckworth**, 1819-24.
- Martin, Hamilton Duckworth**, 1820-1, 1824-6.
- Martin, Henry Fowler** (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Ironmonger, Stocks Street, Manchester.
- Martin, John Duckworth**, 1819-25.
- Martin, Norman Radcliffe**, 1883-8. Agent for Wheatley Bros., cutlers, 210 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.



- Martin, Robert A. G.**, 1833-9. Shipping agent.
- Martin, Thomas**, 1831-7.
- Mason, Arthur Henry** (G. 1874-7), 1877-80. City and County Bank, York.
- Mason, Arthur Weir** (G. 1871-2), 1872-8. B.A., London. Puisne Judge, Natal, 1895.
- Mason, Gillespie**, 1874-5 (G. 1875). Solicitor, Natal.
- Mason, John**, 1830-6. House surgeon, Guinea Street Hospital, Bristol ; *d.* 1848.
- Mason, John Hawe**, 1828-31. Grocer. J.P. Formerly Mayor of Newbury.
- Mason, Sydney**, 1882-6. B.A., Merton College, Oxford ; B.A., London. Schoolmaster, Gill College, Somerset E., Cape Colony.
- Mather, Alexander**, 1768-74.
- Matthews, William**, 1791- (?).
- Maude, Charles**, 1884-8. Marine engineer, Wilson Line.
- Maude, Frederick**, 1884-8. Agent for Manchester firm, Sierra Leone.
- Maurice, Thomas**, 1767-9.
- Maurice, William**, 1767-9.
- Maxwell, Frederick Charles**, 1857-62. M.A., LL.D., St. John's College, Cambridge. Headmaster of Manor House School, Clapham. Member of the Council, College of Preceptors.
- Maxwell, George Neal**, 1846-51. Chemist, St. John's Wood.
- Maxwell, James W.**, 1855-60. Draper, Bedford.
- Maxwell, R.** (G. 1850-2), 1852-5.
- Maxwell, William John**, 1852-7 ; *d.* 1867.
- Maydew, William Dawson** (G. 1875-9), 1879-81.
- Mayer, James William** (G. 1858-62), 1863-4. Tea merchant, London. Denecourt, Surbiton.
- Mayer, John**, 1768-9.
- Mayes, Charles Claud**, 1888-94.
- Mayes, Frederick James Alexander**, 1890-5. Medical student.
- Meadmore, Charles**, 1846-8.
- Meadmore, Jabez**, 1857-62. Chemist, Farnborough.



- Meadmore, James, 1856-61. The Great Tree, Sydling, Dorset.
- Meadmore, Robert, 1845-50. In business. Died in Australia, 1893.
- Mee, William Caxton, 1887-8. Printer, Cardiff.
- Mees, Charles Edward Kenneth, 1894-7.
- Mees, Gustavus Eric, 1894- .
- Mellor, John Ralph, 1889-90.
- Menhinick, Sydney Fletcher (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. Civil Service ; *d.* 1895.
- Midgley, Joseph Henry (G. 1872-6), 1876-8. With Messrs. Winsor & Newton, Rathbone Place, N.W.
- Milligan, James, 1889-91. Medical student.
- Milligan, William (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Chemist, Aberdare.
- Millman, James, 1828-33 ; *d.* 1837.
- Millman, John, 1820-1 ; *d.* 1822.
- Millman, Thomas, 1826-30.
- Milward, Walton Baylis (G. 1877-81), 1881-2. Wesleyan minister, South Africa, 1890.
- Mitchell, James, 1778- (?).
- Mitchell, John, 1782- (?).
- Mole, Alfred Ernest (G. 1875-8), 1878-80. M.B., C.M., Edinburgh. Adlington, Lancashire.
- Mole, Donald Braithwaite, 1891-5.
- Mole, Ernest William (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. B.A., London. Master at K.S., 1887-94; St. John's Coll., Newfoundland, 1894; K.S., 1897- .
- Mole, George Norman, 1891-5. Clerk, Messrs. Wall, Bristol.
- Mole, Godfrey, 1890-4.
- Mole, Joseph, 1844-50. Wesleyan minister, 1860 ; *d.* 1891.
- Mole, Joseph Henry, 1885-90. National Provincial Bank.
- Mole, Richard Hopkins, 1834-40. Chemist ; *d.* 1866.
- Mole, Richard Howard, 1887-93. B.A., London. University College, Aberystwyth.
- Mole, Robert Hopkins, 1837-43. Wesleyan minister, 1857.
- Moody, Charles, 1838-44. Draper.
- Moody, Christopher Henry, 1827-33.
- Moody, John Wesley, 1845-50.



- Moody, Richard Watson, 1835-41. Draper, Liskeard.
- ✓ Moon, Francis William, 1870-6. Wesleyan minister, West Indies, 1879.
- Moon, John, 1800-6.
- Moon, William James, 1896- .
- Moore, George, 1789-93.
- Moreton, Arthur William (G. 1882-3), 1883-7.
- Moreton, Francis Banfield, 1889-94.
- Moreton, James Dysart, 1891-7.
- Moreton, Robert, 1886-92.
- Morgan, George, 1828-34. Master at K. S., 1834-5; *d.* 1851.
- Morgan, Henry, 1833-9. Chemist.
- Morgan, James, 1782-9.
- Morgan, John, 1776- (?).
- Morgan, Matthias, 1786- (?).
- Morgan, Peter, 1789- (?).
- Morgan, Richard Bonner (G. 1879-82), 1882-3. Chemist, Burton-on-Trent.
- Morgan, Thomas, (?) - 1767.
- Morgan, Thomas John (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Schoolmaster, Pococke College, Kilkenny.
- Morgan, William, 1776- (?).
- Morgan, William Griffith, 1886-9.
- Morgan, William Rowland (G. 1877-9), 1879-82. Master at Newington College, Sydney.
- Morley, John, 1816-21.
- Morley, Samuel (G. 1812-6), 1816-8; *d.* 1818.
- Morris, George Joseph, 1858-65. Master at W. H. G., 1872. M.A., Royal University of Ireland. Civil Service (Public Record Office).
- Morris, James Scholefield, 1877-9. Wesleyan minister, 1889 (S. Africa).
- Morris, John Longstaff (G. 1879-81), 1881-3. Powder works, Winnipeg; *d.* 1895.
- Morris, Robert, 1828-34.



- Morrison, Arthur Stanley, 1869-75. India-rubber manufacturer, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- Morrison, Charles Ernest, 1871-7. Coal merchant, 9 Gracechurch Street.
- Morrison, Edward Burford, 1869-72. Sun Life and Fire Office, London.
- Morrison, John, 1768-70; *d.* 1816.
- Morrow, Alfred Mitchell (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. Wesleyan minister, 1890; *d.* 1891.
- Morrow, Arnold Wilton, 1892-6.
- Morrow, Arthur Fleetwood (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Accountant.
- Morrow, George Edwin, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. London and County Bank, Brighton.
- Morrow, Herbert James, 1893-6.
- Morrow, John Frederick, 1872-7. Journalist; *d.* 1883.
- Mort, George Cecil, 1893-6.
- Mort, Samuel Parker, 1891-5.
- Morton, Harold Christopherson, 1883-8. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1893.
- Morton, Philip Howard, 1897- .
- Morton, William Henry (G. 1875-80), 1880-1.
- Moss, John Fletcher, 1862-7. Draper, Radstock.
- Moss, Richard Waddy, 1859-67. Master at K. S., 1867-9; Wesleyan minister, 1869; classical tutor, Didsbury, 1888. Author: *From Malachi to Matthew, The Discipline of the Soul.*
- Moss, Thomas, *circa* 1765-6.
- Moss, William F., 1855-61. Grocer.
- Moss crop, Thomas Duncan, 1893- .
- Mottram, Charles Sim, 1861-2.
- Mottram, Joshua, 1861-2.
- Moulton, Arthur Johnson, 1874-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-81. Whitworth Scholar, 1885. Draughtsman, M.R., Derby.
- Moulton, Ebenezer, 1818-23. Wesleyan minister, 1835; *d.* 1885.
- Moulton, Francis Edgar, 1893-6; *d.* 1896.
- Moulton, James Ebenezer, 1852-6. Mathematical instrument maker, St. Mary's, Birmingham.



**Moulton, James Egan**, 1814–21. Master at K. S., 1822–8; Wesleyan minister, 1828; *d.* 1866.

**Moulton, James Egan**, 1853–9. Wesleyan minister, 1862; Principal of Newington College, Sydney; President of N.S.W. Conference, 1893.

**Moulton, John Bakewell**, 1815–21. Wesleyan minister, 1830; *d.* 1837.

**Moulton, John Fletcher**, 1856–61. M.A., London (Gold Medallist, 1868); M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge (Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prize, 1868); Barrister; Q.C., 1885; Bencher of the Middle Temple, 1889; F.R.S., F.R.A.S., A.I.C.E.; Fellow of the Society of Arts; M.P., 1885–6, 1894–5; Alderman, L.C.C., 1893.

**Moulton, Joseph**, 1828–34; *d.* 1886.

**Moulton, Richard Green**, 1861–5. M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A., London; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. Professor in Chicago University. Author: *Shakspeare as a Dramatic Artist*, *The Literary Study of the Bible*, *The Modern Reader's Bible*, etc.

**Moulton, Robert**, 1821–7; *d.* 1827.

**Moulton, Samuel**, 1827–30. Grocer; *d.* 1857.

**Moulton, Wilfrid Johnson**, 1883–6. B.A., Clare College, Cambridge. Wesleyan minister, 1893.

**Mountford (Mycock), Arthur Hambleton**, 1867–71 (G. 1872–3). L.D.S., Eng. Dentist, Kingston-on-Thames.

**Mountford (Mycock), Mountford Wyche**, 1865–71. B.A., Durham. Wesleyan minister, 1880.

**Mowat, Alexander**, 1803–(?).

**Mowat, George**, 1804–8.

**Mowat, George**, 1843–9. M.R.C.S., Eng.; M.R.C.P., Edin. Fellow of the Medical and Obstetrical Societies. St. Alban's.

**Mowat, James**, 1806–10. Wesleyan minister, 1819; *d.* 1881.

**Mowat, James**, 1841–8. M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (15th Wrangler, 1858). Holy Orders, 1859; Rector of Handsworth, 1870.

**Mowat, John**, 1794–(?).

**Mowat, John Lancaster Gough**, 1855–62. M.A., Fellow and Bursar of Pembroke College, Oxford. Proctor, 1885; *d.* 1894.

**Mowat, Thomas**, 1800–5



Mowat, William, 1796-1803. Wesleyan minister, 1812; *d.* 1850.

Mullard, Frederick, 1748- (?).

Naish, Arthur Thomas, 1879-81, 1882-5. B.A., London. Schoolmaster; *d.* 1893.

Naish, Herbert Astley, 1883-9. Commercial traveller, Grocery, Bristol.

Nancarrow, James Paul Clark, 1885-90. Marshall & Aston, drapers, Manchester.

Nancarrow, John Elvins, 1887-91.

Nance, William Treffry, 1861-4 (G. 1865-7). Grocer; *d.* 1895.

Naylor, Gordon Brew, 1897- .

Neal, Thomas, *circa* 1765.

Needle, Arthur James (G. 1874-7), 1877-9. Mechanical engineer, M.R., Hasland.

Needle, Robert Newton (G. 1875-9), 1879-80. Bell's Asbestos Company, Birmingham.

Nelson, Charles, 1838-43. Dead.

Nelson, Harry (G. 1865-9), 1869-71. Mechanical engineer, Government Railway Works, Napier, N.Z.

Nelson, John, 1796- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1809; *d.* 1877.

Nelson, John Middleton (G. 1864-9), 1869-70. Government day-school teacher, Tologa Bay, N.Z.

Nelson, John Wesley, 1835-9. Barrister; *d.* 1852.

New, John, (?) -1767.

New, Samuel, *circa* 1768.

Newell, John (G. 1879-83), 1883-4.

Newman, Arthur Harold (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Printer.

Newton, Christopher, 1838-43. Chemist.

Newton, John (G. 1847-51), 1851-3.

Newton, Michael, 1840-4 (G. 1844-5).

Nichol, William Anderson, 1888-90. Messrs. Reckitt, starch manufacturers, Hull.

Nicholson, Frederick Walter, 1891-6.

Nicholson, George Robert Henderson, 1897- .



- Nicholson, Mervyn Ballans, 1895-6.
- Nicholson, Thomas Frederick, 1890-5. Dunstall road, Wolverhampton.
- Nield, Arthur, 1893-4. Engineer, Thirsk.
- Nield, Charles Edward, 1895- .
- Nield, Herbert Mitchinson (G. 1876-9), 1879-83. Wesleyan minister, 1893.
- Nield, John Henry (G. 1878-82), 1882-3. Wesleyan minister, 1895, S. Africa.
- Nield, Joseph, 1887-91. Engineer, Johannesburg.
- Nield, Thomas, 1888-93. Chemist, Warwick Villas, Leeds.
- Nightingale, Arthur Winfield (G. 1859-60), 1863-5. Wesleyan minister, 1874 (China); *d.* 1884.
- Noall, Samuel Stephens, 1841-7.
- Noble, Richard, 1768- (?).
- Nolloth, John, 1789. Secretary to the Navy Board, Whitehall; *d.* 1861.
- Norman, James, 1789- (?).
- North, Arthur Guildford Dudley, 1896- .
- Norton, Edgar Hasell, 1888-92.
- Norton, John Harold, 1891-5.
- ✓ Nowell, John William, 1864-8; *d.* 1868.
- ✓ Nowell, Joseph Brewer, 1867-8. Wesleyan minister, 1887.
- ✓ Nuttall, Charles Griffith, 1866-72. Journalist, London; *d.* 1896.
- Nye, Henry Everest Wason, 1852 (G. 1853-5). Master at W. H. G. M.A., Lennoxville. Holy Orders, 1861. Rector of St. James, Bedford, Canada; Rural Dean.
- Ogilvie, Charles Atmore, 1803-6. D.D., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford (first class in Classics, 1815; English Essay, 1817); Bampton Lecturer, 1836; Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, 1842-73, and Canon of Christ Church (1849); *d.* 1873.
- Oldfield, Henry (G. 1875-9), 1879-81.
- Oldfield, Thomas Edmund (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. In business at Nottingham.
- Oliver, Thomas Sherwood, 1896- .



Olivers, Thomas, 1809-12.

Olver, George William, 1840-4. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1851; Principal of Southlands Training College, 1871-81; missionary secretary, 1881. Author: *Life and Death*.

Olver, John Wesley, 1846-51. Wesleyan minister, then teacher, S. Africa. Clerk, Bristol; *d.* 1896.

Olver, Richard Watson, 1842-7. B.A., LL.B., London. Headmaster of Wharfedale College; *d.* 1865.

Olver, Thomas V., 1832-3.

Orchard, Paul, 1835-41. Wesleyan minister, 1846; *d.* 1889.

Orchard, Thomas L., 1829-35. M.C.P. Schoolmaster, Nantwich.

Orton, Cyril Burgess, 1897- .

Orton, Percy Martin, 1891-7. B.A., London.

Osborn, Charles Penrose, 1857-61.

Osborn, Edward (G. 1877-9), 1879-81. A.R.I.B.A.; architect, Hong-Kong.

Osborn, Frederick Marmaduke, 1868-71; *d.* 1873.

Osborn, George, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge (17th Wrangler, 1887). Master at the Leys.

Osborn, George Francis Atterbury, 1882-5. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (8th Wrangler, 1894). Schoolmaster, Colwyn Bay.

Osborn, Herbert, 1867-73. Tool merchant, Portsmouth.

Osborn, John, 1870-6. Tool merchant, Portsmouth.

Osborn, John Ashton, 1855-61. Master, Burnley Grammar School.

Osborn, John B., 1850-5.

Osborn, Thomas Charles, 1868-73. Proprietor of shooting school, Willesden.

Osborn, Thomas Everit, 1857-60; *d.* 1860.

Osborn, William Arthur, 1863-8. Shipbroker, Bristol.

Osborne, Robert, 1829-31.

Osborne, Robert Newton, 1835-41. Dentist, Newport (Mon.); *d.* 189-.

Osborne, Samuel (G. 1828-31), 1831-3.

Osborne, Thomas Henry Churchill, 1845-9 (G. 1849-51).

O'Sullivan, Glanville Rodgers, 1859-62 (G. 1863-5).



- Outhwaite, George Binnington, 1891-5. Bank clerk.
- Overton, Jabez, 1830-6. Wesleyan minister, 1848 ; *d.* 1883.
- Overton, Thomas Edgar, 1894-6.
- Owen, Albert Montgomery, 1892-6.
- Owen, Francis Griffith, 1896- .
- Owen, John Zephaniah, 1892-4.
- Owens, Thomas Lloyd, 1843-8.
- Oyston, George, 1851-5 (G. 1855-7). B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1866.
- Oyston, John W., 1848-53. Medical student ; *d.* 1891.
- Oyston, William Fletcher, 1888-91. Medical student.
- Page, William Irwin (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Chemist, Boston.
- Palmer, Augustus Septimus (G. 1866-7), 1867-72. Master at W. H. G., 1878-80 ; Congregational minister, 1881 ; *d.* 1882.
- Parker, Edward Gartley (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. City Bank, Holborn Viaduct.
- Parker, George, (?) -1767.
- Parker, George Berthold, 1889-95. Solicitor, Walsall.
- Parker, John Leitch (G. 1872-5), 1875-7. Mining engineer, Washington Territory, U.S.A.
- Parker, Robert Hodgson (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. F.C.S.; analyst, Hilo, Hawaii.
- Parker, Thomas Laidman (G. 1876-7), 1877-9. America.
- Parkes, Arthur Ernest, 1894- .
- Parkes, Charles William, 1889-96. B.Sc., London. University College, Aberystwyth.
- Parkes, James Frederick, 1886-92. Wesleyan ministry.
- Parkes, Thomas Peers (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. Photographer.
- Parkin, Edward, 1799-1807.
- Parkin, John, 1799-1804.
- Parkin, —, 1804-7.
- Parkinson, Claude Frederick, 1894- .
- Parry, Edward, 1835-40.
- Parry, Henry Arthur, 1864-70. Draper, Newtown (Mon.).



- Parry, James, 1837-43. Drowned at sea.
- Parry, Loton, 1883-6. Holy Orders, 1894.
- Parry, Robert, 1831-7.
- Parry, William, 1840-3.
- Parry, William Edward Oswald (G. 1878-82), 1882-3. Wesleyan minister, 1889.
- ✓ Parry, William Edwards, 1870-7. B.A., London. Holy Orders, 1885.
- Parsons, James, 1853-4. .
- Parsons, John O., 1853-5.
- Parsons, Litley Jones, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. J. & R. Morley, drapers, Cheapside.
- ✓ Parsonson, Joseph Marsden (G. 1865-8), 1868-71. Merchant (S. Africa, 1875).
- ✓ Parsonson, Thomas Edwin, 1869, 1871-3. Went to sea; *d.* 1884, at Kimberley.
- ✓ Parsonson, William Attewell (G. 1864-8), 1868-70. Wesleyan Book-room.
- Pascall, Frederick George, 1847-53. Dentist and chemist, Oakham.
- Pater, Edward Rhodes (G. 1876-8), 1878-82. Chemist, Gloucester.
- Pater, Joseph Brewster (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Chemist, Broomhill, Sheffield.
- ✓ Payne, John Woollard, 1864-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. 3 Torrington Park, N.
- Payne, Joseph, 1852-8.
- Payne, William Munton, 1856-62. Bookseller, Ipswich, Queensland.
- Payne, —, *circa* 1775.
- Peacock, Benjamin, 1789- (?).
- Peacock, Cornelius, 1778- (?).
- Peacock, —, 1770- (?).
- Pearce, Abraham (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Grocer. Dead.
- Pearce, Andrew Hingston (G. 1883), 1883-7. Ironmonger, Whitechurch.
- Pearce, Frank James, 1888-94. Dentist.
- Pearce, Frederick Stephen (G. 1879-83), 1883-5; *d.* 1886.



- Pearce, Harold, 1885-92.
- Pearce, Herbert, 1896- .
- Pearce, James, 1852-8. Wesleyan minister, 1863 ; *d.* 1891.
- Pearce, John Hamilton, 1847-53. Chemist, 7 Parma Crescent, S.W.
- Pearce, John Hammond (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. Chemist, Putney Bridge Road, S.W.
- Pearce, Spenser (G. 1881-3), 1883-9. B.A., London ; *d.* 1893.
- Pearce, Walter, 1893-6.
- Pearse, Thomas Henry, 1858-60. Solicitor, Banbury.
- Pearson, Francis, 1850-3.
- Pearson, George Flashman Tyler, 1888-96. Magdalen College, Oxford.
- Pearson, John Hudspith, 1850-6. Chemist, Peterborough.
- Pearson, Marchant (G. 1881-3), 1883-9. B.A., London. Master at Bradford Grammar School.
- Pearson, Thomas, 1850-4.
- ✓ Pechey, Henry Robert, 1866-7. Army contractor, Pietermaritzburg.
- Pechey, Joseph Middleton, 1856-60. Dead.
- Pechey, Sampson William, 1859-62. Army contractor, Pietermaritzburg.
- Peers, Charles Edward, 1883-8. Draper, Great Bridge, Tipton.
- Peers, Frederick William, 1887-8. Electrical works, Walsall.
- Peet, George Tinsley (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Wesleyan ministry.
- Peet, Henry, 1886-92. Medical student.
- Peet, Major Flintham (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Chemist, Liverpool.
- Peet, Stanley Harding, 1890-3.
- Peet, Thomas Ernest, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. LL.B., London. Solicitor (Law Society's Gold Medallist, 1894), Cheapside, E.C.
- Pellow, Frank Gordon, 1897- .
- Penn, Llewelyn Mayson (G. 1881-3), 1883-9. B.A., Jesus College, Oxford. Schoolmaster, Rydal Mount, Colwyn Bay.
- Percival, Samuel, 1838-44. Holy Orders. S.P.G. missionary, Madras.
- Percival, William, 1796- (?).



Percy, John Duncan, 1888-90. Wesleyan ministry.

Perks, George Dodds, 1878-81. Solicitor, London.

Perks, Robert William, 1858-65. Solicitor, A.I.C.E.; M.P., Louth, 1892; J.P. Treasurer of London Wesleyan Mission and of Extension of Methodism Fund.

✓ Phelps, Thomas Burwell, 1860-6.

Phenix, Isaac, 1828-34. Wesleyan minister, 1841; *d.* 1870.

Phillips, John, 1811-3 (G. 1813-?). Grocer, Pontefract.

Phillips, John Andrew, 1885-9.

✓ Pickworth, Alfred Joseph, 1866-72. L.R.C.P., Edin. L.F.P.S., Glasgow. Parochial medical officer, Lakenheath, Suffolk.

✓ Pickworth, Arthur James, 1865-71. Wesleyan minister, 1876.

Pickworth, Frederick Fisher (G. 1872-6), 1876-7; *d.* 1878.

Pickworth, George Boyer (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. Chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Pierce, John Lloyd (G. 1877-8), 1878-81. Chemist; *d.* 1893.

Pierce, Walter Lloyd, 1883-6. Schoolmaster, Llanfair, Welshpool.

Piercy, James Edward (G. 1880-3), 1883-4. Engineer, Durban.

Piercy, Richard, 1769- (?).

Piercy, Wilfrid Ashton, 1891.

Piggott, Henry Howard, 1883-9. M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford (first class in Mathematics, 1894; Junior Mathematical Scholar, 1892; Taylorian Scholar, 1893). Schoolmaster.

Piggott, Henry James, 1842-5. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1852 (Rome).

Piggott, Ralph Henry, 1874-9. M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (5th Wrangler, 1882). Professor of Mathematics, Bangalore; *d.* 1889.

Piggott, Theodore Caro (G. 1878-9), 1879-84. B.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Indian Civil Service.

Piggott, Theophilus John, 1853-6. Chemist; *d.* 1892.

Piggott, William Frederick, 1853-6. Chemist, Huddersfield.

Pilcher, Jesse Griggs, 1848-53. M.R.C.S., Eng. Deputy Surgeon-general, Indian Medical Department, Bengal.

Pilcher, Robert Hope, 1859-64. Indian Civil Service. Died in Burma.



- Pilcher, William John, 1848-9. F.R.C.S., Eng. High Street, Boston.
- Pimm, Henry Arthur, 1875-6 ; *d.* 1892.
- Pinder, Joseph, 1778- (?).
- Pinfield, Thomas Harold, 1895- .
- ✓ Pinkney, Edward Knaggs, 1866-72. Went to sea ; *d.* 1883.
- ✓ Pinkney, John William Arthur, 1870-6. B.A., London. Private tutor.
- ✓ Pinkney, Joseph Henry, 1861-7.
- Pipe, Isaac, 1810-5 ; *d.* 1836.
- Pipe, John Willson, 1808-12. Wesleyan minister, 1818 ; *d.* 1836.
- Pipe, William, 1811-5 ; *d.* 1841.
- Pollard, Henry Hindes, 1846-51. Chemist. J.P., Ryde, I.W. For many years on Ryde Town Council.
- Pollard, Thomas Taylor, 1835-8. Draper ; *d.* 1856.
- Pollard, William Inwood, 1883-6. Chemist ; *d.* 1862.
- Pollitt, Thomas Percival (G. 1882-3), 1883-5. Electrical engineer Manchester.
- Pollitt, William Edgar (G. 1879-81), 1881-2. Medical student.
- Pool, David, 1783- (?).
- Pool, James, 1781- (?).
- Pool, —, 1770- (?).
- Pool, —, 1773- (?).
- Poole, George, 1834-5.
- Pope, John, 1841-5.
- Pope, Thomas, 1830-4.
- Pope, Thomas S., 1833-7.
- Pordige, Arthur Duncan, 1877-81. Master at K. S., 1885- .
- Pordige, Robert William, 1871-9. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1886-93.
- Posnett, Charles Walter (G. 1881-3), 1883-8. Wesleyan minister, India, 1895.
- Posnett, Edward, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lond. Grimsby.



✓ **Posnett, Leonard Walker**, 1872-9. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (18th Wrangler, 1882) ; B.Sc., London. Headmaster of Pierremont College, Broadstairs.

**Posnett, Robert Harold** (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. Manager of Highfield Tanning Company, Runcorn.

**Posnett, William Arthur**, 1872-7. Managing Director of Hepburn & Gale, Southwark.

**Potts, Alfred George** (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Accrington.

**Potts, Francis B.**, 1823-9. Political agent, America.

**Potts, Frank Armitage**, 1896- .

**Potts, Frederick**, 1835-6.

**Potts, William James** (G. 1878-81), 1881-4. M.D., London (Scholar and Medallist, 1893) ; M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lond. D.P.H., Cambridge. Eastern Hospital, Homerton.

✓ **Powell, Edmund L.**, 1852-7. In business, London.

**Powell, William**, 1861-7. Manchester.

**Pratt, Francis**, 1768-9.

**Pratten, George**, 1840-6. Died at sea.

**Pratten, Thomas**, 1846-9 ; *d.* 1857.

✓ **Prescott, Arthur James**, 1867-73. Calico printer, Manchester. 19 Clyde Road, Didsbury.

✓ **Prescott, Charles John**, 1866-74. M.A., Worcester College, Oxford. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1882 ; headmaster, Wesleyan College, Burwood, 1886.

✓ **Prescott, Edwin Henry**, 1871-7. Formerly railway official, Canada.

**Prescott, Frederick William**, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-9. Civil Service (Somerset House).

**Prest, Arthur**, 1851-6. With Vanner & Sons ; *d.* 1862.

**Prest, Charles John** (G. 1880-3), 1883-5. Chartered accountant (A.C.A.), Redcot. Fell Road, Croydon.

**Prest, Charles William**, 1845-6. Wesleyan minister, 1858 ; Secretary of Schools Fund, 1876-7.

**Prest, Edward**, 1851-4. Oil merchant and patentee, 148 Ormside Road, S.E.

**Prest, Edward Ernest**, 1886-91. M.B., St. John's College, Cambridge.



**Prest, Henry Edgar**, 1852-9. Barrister. At the Admiralty, Whitehall ; *d.* 1885.

**Prest, Thomas Arthur** (G. 1882-3), 1883-9. B.A., London. Solicitor, Birmingham.

**Prest, William Edgar**, 1884-9. Hall, Higham, & Co., Manchester.

**Preston, Archibald**, 1895- .

**Preston, Arthur Christopher** (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Manchester Fire Insurance Office.

**Preston, Arthur Staple**, 1891-3. Royal Navy.

**Preston, Charles Edward** (G. 1881-3), 1883-8. B.A., London. Medical student.

**Preston, John William** (G. 1873-7), 1877-9. Schoolmaster ; *d.* 1886.

**Preston, Samuel**, 1887-92.

**Price, Alexander McArthur**, 1896- .

**Price, Edward**, 1788- (?).

**Price, Wheelock**, 1798- (?).

**Prior, Joseph Albert**, 1887-92. Architect.

**Pritchard, Arthur Greenhill** (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. Shipping Office.

**Pritchard, Henry Melancthon**, 1893-7.

**Pritchard, John**, 1792- (?).

**Pritchard, John Tabor** (G. 1874-8), 1878-80. Bank clerk ; *d.* 1883.

**Pritchard, Samuel**, 1798- (?).

**Puddicombe, Alexander**, 1895- .

**Pugh, Theophilus Parsons**, 1843-6. Printer and publisher ; formerly Editor of the *Moreton Bay Free Press*, the *Brisbane Courier*, and the *Brisbane Telegraph*. M.L.A., Queensland (chairman of committees). Police magistrate ; *d.* 1896.

**Quiggin, Edmund Crosby**, 1889-93. B.A., Caius College, Cambridge (first class in Modern Languages, 1896). Schoolmaster.

**Rae, Percy Sowerby**, 1888-90.

**Railton, George Ernest**, 1893-7.

**Ransom, Hugh**, 1821-9.



- Ransom, William Hugh, 1817-23. Went to sea.
- Ranyell, Alexander Robert, 1859-62. Nobbs & Sons, tailors, Islington.
- Ratcliffe, Charles Harold, 1887-91. Chemist, Liverpool.
- Ratcliffe, Ernest Alfred, 1892-4. Cotton broker, Liverpool.
- Ratcliffe, Frederick Allan, 1885-8. Ironmonger, Sleaford.
- Ratcliffe, Henry Laverack, 1883-7. B.A., London. Schoolmaster.
- Ratcliffe, John Laverack, 1892- .
- Ratcliffe, William Henry, 1872-8. Ironmonger, 28 Osmaston Road, Derby.
- Raw, Albert Edward, 1872-9. Wesleyan minister, 1886.
- Raw, Frank, 1887-94. B.Sc., London. Master at K. S., 1896-7. Demonstrator in geology, Mason College.
- Raw, George Harland, 1887-91. Schoolmaster.
- Raw, Harwood Woodwark, 1883-7. Wesleyan minister, 1896 (India).
- Raw, Herbert Harland, 1889-96. Medical student.
- Raw, John Richard Frank, 1891-5. Draper.
- Raw, Nathan Whitfield, 1880-3. London and County Bank, Kingston.
- ✓ Rawlings, Horatio Edward, 1869-73. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Ireland. Resident medical officer, Swansea Hospital.
- Ray, Alfred, 1835-6.
- Ray, Joseph, 1837-43. M.A., Magdalen College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1856 ; Rector of Ashton-on-Mersey, 1866.
- Ray, Richard, 1831-5.
- Rayner, William (G. 1833-6), 1836-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. New Zealand. Dead.
- Reacher, John William (G. 1871-5), 1875-6. Stockbroker, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- Reader, Charles Arthur, 1895-7.
- Reay, Lionel Edward, 1885-92. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Schoolmaster.
- Reddaway, William Fiddian (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. B.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge (first class in History, 1894 ; Whewell Scholar, 1895 ; Members' Prize, 1897). Lecturer in History to non-collegiate students, Cambridge.

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Rees, Arthur Cyril, 1897- .

✓ Rees, David Davis, 1868-75. In business, Preswylfa, Norton, Stourbridge.

✓ Rees, Edward William, 1868-74. Quarry owner, Pontypridd.

Rees, Frank Reinhardt, 1896 ; *d.* 1896.

Rees, Herbert Leslie, 1897- .

Rees, Hugh Merfyn, 1897- .

✓ Rees, John Robert, 1856-63. Manager, N. and S. Wales Bank, Aberystwyth.

✓ Rees, Robert Montgomery, 1862-9. M.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1875.

Rees, Thomas, 1813-9.

Reid, Edwin Theophilus, 1884-6. Draper, Bradford.

Reid, George Macdonald, 1889-94. Clerk, Yorkshire Penny Bank, Leeds.

Reid, Robert Morgan, 1892-6. Civil Service.

✓ Rennard, Marmaduke, 1864-7.

Renton, Gregory, 1891- .

Renton, Thomas Edward Barron, 1889-96.

Reynolds, Arthur Sampson (G. 1882-3), 1883-7.

Reynolds, Charles, 1821-4. Surgeon. M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.

Reynolds, Edward, 1798-1804.

Reynolds, Edward, 1821-4.

Reynolds, John, 1800-4.

Reynolds, Joshua, 1811-2 (G. 1812- ?).

Reynolds, Roger, 1770- (?).

Reynolds, Samuel, 1804-10.

Reynolds, William, 1809-12 (G. 1812- ?).

Rhodes, Bernard Clement (G. 1872-5) 1875-7. Law clerk ; *d.* 1888.

Rhodes, Charles Lewis Brown, 1893.

Rhodes, Sydney (G. 1869-75), 1875-7. B.A., London. Solicitor, Accrington.

Rhodes, —, (?)—1804.



- Richards, Charles Ladner, 1881-2. Wilts and Dorset Bank.
- Richards, Griffith H., 1855-61.
- Richardson, Charles Grayburn, 1896- .
- Richardson, George Sargeant, 1873 ; *d.* 1883, in W. Indies.
- Ricketts, Daniel, 1851-6 ; *d.* 1856.
- Ricketts, Frederick William, 1845-50. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; *d.* 1895.
- Ricketts, James (G. 1850-2), 1852-4. L.R.C.P., Edin. ; L.F.P.S., Glasgow. Frodsham, Cheshire.
- Ricketts, John, 1849-52. Leamington.
- Ricketts, Samuel, 1851-6. Commission agent, Liverpool.
- Ricketts, William, 1845-51. Merchant, Arequipa.
- Riddett, Stanley Alfred, 1897- .
- Ridler, Christopher E., 1858-63. Draper.
- ✓ Ridler, James, 1861-6.
- Ridsdale, Benjamin William, 1856-60 ; *d.* 1860.
- Ridsdale, Charles Henry, 1872-6. F.C.S. Analyst, Guisborough.
- ✓ Ridsdale, Harold Edward (G. 1878-9), 1879-82 ; *d.* 1895.
- Ridsdale, James Grundy, 1870-6. B.Sc., London ; *d.* 1881.
- Rigg, Arthur Edmund, 1887-9. B.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford (first class in Classics, 1893). Indian Civil Service, Salin, Upper Burma.
- Rigg, Charles W. (G. 1834-5), 1835-8. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1851 ; *d.* 1884.
- Rigg, Henry, 1833-8. Dead.
- Rigg, James Harrison, 1830-35. Master at K. S., 1835-9. D.D. Wesleyan minister, 1845 ; Principal of Westminster Training College, 1868 ; President of Conference, 1878, 1892 ; member of London School Board, 1870-6 ; of Royal Commission on Education, 1886. Editor of *London Quarterly Review*. Author : *The Connerional Economy of Wesleyan Methodism*, *The Living Wesley*, *Modern Anglican Theology*, etc.
- Rigg, Walter McMullen, 1853-4 (G. 1854-8). Dead.
- Riggall, George Herbert, 1895.
- Riggall, Robert Marmaduke, 1894-5.
- Riles, John Greenwood, 1804-11 (pupil teacher, 1810-1).
- Riles, Samuel Dobson, 1816-8 ; *d.* 1818.



Riley, John, 1811-7.

Rimmer, James Richard, 1891-4. Schoolmaster.

Rimmer, William Frederick, 1893-7.

Rippon, Thomas Jackson (G. 1874-6), 1876-9. Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Congleton.

Rising, Tilney, 1872-7. B.A., London. Schoolmaster, 117 Cambridge Gardens, Kensington.

Ritchie, Charles Burnet, 1857-63. Master at K. S., 1873; *d.* 1885.

✓ Roberts, Alfred Herbert, 1866-9. Draper, 209 Moss Lane E., Manchester.

Roberts, Arthur Henry, 1824-7. Went to Ireland; *d.* 1844.

Roberts, Benjamin Lee, 1814-20; *d.* 1831.

Roberts, David Plowden, 1894-7.

Roberts, Edgar Thomas, 1887-92. Bookseller, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Roberts, Edward Ingman, 1888-92.

✓ Roberts, Francis Ernest, 1868-9. Manchester.

✓ Roberts, George William, 1864-9. Chemist.

Roberts, Harold Atkinson, 1891-4. Chemist, Lower Clapton.

Roberts, Herbert Charles (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Chemist, London.

Roberts, John Henry, 1893-4.

Roberts, Joseph, 1839 (G. 1839-45). Merchant, Madras; *d.* 1861.

Roberts, Joseph Hugh, 1891-6.

Roberts, Philip, 1812-8. Schoolmaster.

Roberts, Reginald Brown, 1887-90. Bristow & Co., grocers, Queen Street, Hull.

Roberts, Robert Edward, 1893-4.

Roberts, Robert George, 1893-6.

Roberts, Samuel, 1783-9.

Roberts, Stanley Halford, 1895- .

Roberts, William Arthur, 1884-90. Bradley & Bourdas, chemists, 48 Belgrave Road, S.W.

Roberts, William Edward, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-8.

Roberts, William Smith, 1892-5.

Roberts, —, *circa* 1803.



Robins, John, 1776- (?).

Robins, Samuel, 1768-70.

Robinson, Albion Ovington, 1897- .

Robinson, Edward Jewitt, 1832-6. Wesleyan minister, 1846.  
Author: *The Mother of Jesus not the Papal Mary, Passion Lays*, etc.

Robinson, Edward Colpitts (G. 1864), 1864-70. Draper, London

Robinson, James, 1838-44. Clerk, Dockroyd, Keighley.

Robinson, John, 1833-9. Draper.

Robinson, John Alexander, 1871-6. Public notary, Newfoundland.  
Colonial Secretary, 1897. Editor and Proprietor, St. John's *Daily News*.

Robinson, Joseph, 1835-7; d. 1837.

Robinson, Robert Henry, 1839- (?).

Robinson, Samuel Worley, 1829-34. Master at K. S., 1844-6;  
Wesleyan minister, 1846; d. 1856.

Robinson, Thomas, 1835-6; d. 1836.

Robinson, Thomas Edward, 1839- (?).

Robinson, William Aspinall, 1888-94. B.A., London. Assistant-Surveyor of Taxes.

Rodda, John, 1785- (?).

Rodda, Martin, 1789-96.

Rodda, Richard, 1775- (?).

Rodgers, Arthur Isaac, 1887-92. Messrs. Curtis, auctioneers,  
Bournemouth.

Rodgers, Frank Hambling, 1891-6.

Rodgers, Frederick Miller, 1890-3.

Rodgers, Hugh, 1893- .

Rodgers, Robert Isaac Craig (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. M.R.C.S.,  
Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. House surgeon, Liverpool Royal Infirmary,  
2 North Street, Nelson.

Rodgers, Thomas Edgar, 1885-8. Solicitor. LL.B., London.

Rodman, Arthur Thomas, 1865-9. Became a soldier.

Rodman, Edward Newton, 1870-3.

Rodman, Sidney (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. Chemist.

Rodman, William Headley, 1865-71. Went to sea.



- Rodwell, Arthur Glanville, 1884-9. Schoolmaster.
- Rodwell, Henry William, 1884-9. Schoolmaster.
- Rodwell, Herbert Bickford Hurd, 1887-93. Bank clerk.
- Rodwell, John Choate, 1892-5. Chemist, 102 Fortune's Well, Portland, Dorset.
- Roebuck, George, 1856-9 (G. 1859-61). Chemist. Dead.
- Roebuck, John, 1844-9. Chemist, Melbourne. Dead.
- Roebuck, Joseph Cusworth, 1857-9 (G. 1859-60). Tutor. Dead.
- Rogers, Augustus, 1834-40. Lawyer; *d.* 1858.
- Rogers, Benjamin, 1787- (?).
- ✓ Rogers, Charles T., 1864-70. Draper, Newport (Mon.).
- Rogers, Colenso, 1823-7; *d.* 1829.
- <sup>1</sup> Rogers, James Roe, 1793- (?). Excise officer; *d.* 1854.
- Rogers, James, *circa* 1820. Barrister. Died about 1862.
- Rogers, John Norman Percival, 1892-7.
- ✓ Rogers, Joseph, 1788- (?); *d.* 1852.
- Rogers, Martin Swindells, 1863-9. Became a soldier.
- Rogers, Percy Bertram, 1874-8.
- Rogers, Robert Smith, 1831-7. Surgeon, Wakefield Dispensary; *d.* 1848.
- Rogers, Thomas, 1815-21. Medical student. Died young.
- Rogers, William Richard, 1848-54.
- Rose, Austin Charles, 1889-92. Wesleyan ministry.
- Rosevear, John, 1789- (?).
- Rossell, Henry William, 1845-51. Iron manufacturer, Sheffield. Dead.
- Rossell, James Walter, 1858-63. Went to sea.
- Rossell, John, 1817-8, 1821-3. Wesleyan minister, 1834; *d.* 1893.
- Rossell, John Christopher, 1852-6. Went to sea.
- Rossell, John Tucker, 1850-5.
- Rossell, William, 1821-6. Master at K. S., 1826-8; *d.* 1829.
- Rosser, James Egan, 1838-43. Government surveyor and engineer, Sierra Leone; *d.* 1855.

<sup>1</sup> The boy who is at the foot of the bed in the well-known picture of Wesley's Deathbed. His mother stands by the bedside.



- Rosser, John Bakewell, 1841. Address : York, Pa., U.S.A.
- Rosser, Samuel Egan, 1830-5. Civil engineer ; *d.* 1876.
- Rostan, Felix, 1858-61.
- Rouch, Edward Charles, 1856-62. Draper.
- Rouch, Frederick, 1852-8.
- Rouch, Isaac E., 1849-55. Assessor of fire losses, 7 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- Rouch, James W., 1846-52.
- Rouch, Samuel White, 1843-9 ; *d.* 1898.
- Rouch, William, 1840- (?). Instrument maker. Dead.
- Rouch, William White, 1844-6. Chemist, Strand.
- Rought, Jabez, 1821-9. Wesleyan minister, 1835 ; *d.* 1889.
- Rought, Thomas, 1810-2 (G. 1812- ?).
- Rought, William, 1825-6.
- Rought, William Sims, 1860-4.
- Rowden, James Atkins, 1845-6. Missionary. Drowned at Belize, 1864.
- Rowe, George, 1828-34. Wesleyan minister, 1844 ; *d.* 1883.
- Rowe, John Ranshall, 1827-31. Printer and stationer. Registrar of marriages, 1856-94. 39 Saxe Coburg Street, Leicester.
- Rowe, Richard, 1836-9. Missioner, E. London ; *d.* 1880. Author : *Diary of an Early Methodist, The Deserted Ship, Roughing it in Van Diemen's Land, Episodes in an Obscure Life, etc., etc.*
- Rowell, James, 1781- (?).
- Rowlands, John Andrews, 1846-52 ; *d.* 1854.
- Rowlands, Thomas, 1851-6.
- Rowlands, William, 1846-52. Master at W. H. G., 1859-61. Dead.
- Rundle, Robert Terrill, 1866-70 ; *d.* 1870.
- Rundle, William Carvosso (G. 1876-7), 1877-80. Dead.
- Russell, Edgar (Ebenezer) Geer, 1857-63. M.B., B.Sc., London ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal. Author : *Malaria and the Spleen.*
- Russell, George, 1823-4. Wesleyan minister, 1837 ; *d.* 1879.
- Russell, George Hannah, 1862-8. M.D., London ; M.R.C.S., Eng. 235 Stockport Road, Manchester.



Russell, Harry Smith, 1891-5.

✓ Russell, John Wellesley (Wesley), 1861-8 (pupil teacher, 1867-8).  
M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford (first class in  
Mathematics, 1872 ; University Mathematical Scholar, 1871, 1873).  
Author : *Pure Geometry*.

Russell, Joshua, 1824-8.

Russell, Thomas, 1817-22. M.A., Dublin. Schoolmaster at Derby ;  
*d.* 1886.

Russell, William James, 1856-62. B.A., London. Schoolmaster,  
Wrexham.

Russell, William Midgley, 1887-92. Journalist.

Rutherford, John, 1806-8.

Rutherford, William, 1791-6.

Rutter, Thomas, *circa* 1750.

Samuel, George Robert, 1841-7. B.A., London ; M.A., Aberdeen.  
Schoolmaster ; *d.* 1879.

Samuel, Peter W., 1843-7.

Sandbach, Edgar, 1894- .

Sandbach, Francis Edward, 1884-91. B.A., London ; University  
College, Aberystwyth, and Strassburg University.

Sanders, John Fletcher, 1849-55. Chemist, Ilminster.

Sanders, William Fletcher, 1854-60. Chemist, Budleigh Salterton.

Sanders, William Langdon, 1856-62. Draper.

✓ Sanderson, Arthur Daniel, 1871-9. M.A., Queen's College,  
Cambridge ; B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1885-9.

Sanderson, George Perress, 1859-63. Indian Civil Service ;  
Superintendent of Elephant Keddahs ; *d.* 1892. Author : *Thirteen  
Years among the Wild Beasts of India*.

✓ Sanger, Joseph, 1862-3 (G. 1864-5). Master at K. S., 1871 ; Wesleyan  
minister, 1874.

Sanger, William Edward, 1859-63. Barrister. In the office of the  
Duchy of Lancaster.

Sansom, Ernest William, 1888-94.

Sansom, Samuel Vincent, 1888-94 ; *d.* 1894.

Sargeant, George James, 1861-4 ; *d.* 1889.

Sargent, George, (?) -1804. Doctor, Huddersfield ; *d.* 1840.



- Sargent, John, 1810-2 (G. 1812-5). Baptist minister, 1848 (schoolmaster, 1854-72); *d.* 1879.
- Sargent, Thomas, (?) -1807. Died young.
- Sarjeant, Edward Joseph, 1884-9. Shipping office, London.
- Sarjeant, John William Hillier Darlow, 1884-8. Farmer.
- Satchell, William Fletcher, 1843-7. B.A., LL.B., London. Holy Orders, 1857.
- Savery, George Mearns, 1859-65. M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford. Headmaster of Harrogate College, 1885. F.R.Hist.S.
- ✓ Savery, James West (G. 1866-71), 1871-3. B.A., Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1882; headmaster of Helston Grammar School, 1881; *d.* 1886.
- ✓ Savery, John Manly (G. 1867-71), 1871-3. B.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1885; Vicar of Froxfield, 1896.
- Savery, Samuel Servington, 1872-7. M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Schoolmaster, Scarborough.
- ✓ Savery, William Henry, 1862-8. L.D.S., Ireland; L.S.A., Lond. Doctor, Cleethorpes.
- Sawday, Stanley Kessen, 1897- .
- Sawtell, Walter Wilks, 1880-3. B.A., London. Merchant Venturers' College, Bristol.
- Sawtell, William Arthur, 1883-8. Editor: *Demerara Daily Chronicle*.
- Scadding, Samuel William (G. 1876-9), 1879-83. B.A., London; M.A., Trinity College, Oxford. Headmaster of Midland School, Edgbaston.
- Scarlett, Nathaniel, (?) -1767.
- Scholefield, Alfred Henry (G. 1879-83), 1883-6. B.A., London. Schoolmaster, Barton-on-Humber.
- Scholefield, George Arthur, 1886-90. Woollen trade, Leicester.
- Scholefield, Percy English, 1884-8. Union Bank, Manchester.
- Scholefield, William Edward, 1887-93. Chemist, Luton.
- Scott, Albert George (G. 1872-5), 1875-8. Barrister, Law Life Office, London.
- Scott, Arthur (G. 1880-1), 1881-4. B.A., London. Schoolmaster, Colesburg, Cape Colony.
- Scott, Edward Hardy, 1891-5. In an insurance office, London.
- Scott, Samuel Lamplough, 1896- .
- Scurrah, Ralph, 1828-9. Medical student. Died at Penzance.



<sup>1</sup>Seager, Stephen, 1768-9.

Seccombe, William C., 1847-53.

Seckerson, Samuel, 1806-12.

Seed, Thomas Henry, 1884-6. Chemist, Leyton.

Seed, Walter, 1884-7. Wesleyan minister, India, 1896.

Seed, William Pope (G. 1878-82), 1882-5. M.R.C.S., Eng.;  
L.R.C.P., Lond. 9 Broadway, Leyton.

Sellers, Henry Barber (G. 1873-5), 1875-7. General manager,  
Yorkshire Penny Bank.

Sewell, Samuel, 1829-36.

Sewell, William Edward, 1832-4 (G. 1834- ?); *d.* 1842.

Shafto, John Stanley, 1894-6.

✓ Sharman, Frederick James, 1865, 1867.

Sharman, Thomas Michael (G. 1853-6), 1857-8.

Sharp, Douglas Simmonds, 1894- .

Sharpe, Benjamin, 1831-7.

Sharpe, Samuel, 1832-8. B.A., LL.B., London; L.C.P. Headmaster  
of W. H. G., 1854-6; of Huddersfield College, 1856-71; *d.* 1871.

Sharpley, William Thomas, 1892-7.

✓ Shaw, Alfred Boyce, 1868-76. M.A., London. Civil Service  
(Inland Revenue). 13 Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

Shaw, Daniel, 1838-40 (G. 1841-2). Dead.

Shaw, Edmund, 1811-7. Master at K. S., 1817-26; headmaster,  
1826-9. Afterwards opened a school in Bath; *d.* 1833.

Shaw, Samuel Best, 1837-40 (G. 1840-3). Schoolmaster, Salem,  
S. Africa; *d.* 1896.

Shaw, William, 1815-21. Schoolmaster.

Sheard, Arthur Henry (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. Telegraphic engineer.

Sheard, Samuel Edwin (G. 1875-8), 1878-80.

Sheard, William Corke (G. 1873-6), 1876-9. M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.  
16 St. George's Road, Peckham.

Shearing, Isaac, (?) -1778; *d.* 1778.

Shearman, Arthur Thomas (G. 1878-81), 1881-5. M.A., London.  
Schoolmaster, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

<sup>1</sup> Academical course.



- Shearn, Alan Frederick, 1890-5.
- Shearn, Austin Charles, 1884-9.
- Shearn, Ernest Henry, 1884-8. Chemist, London.
- Shearn, Percy Coleman, 1888-9 ; 1890-2.
- Sheers, George England, 1855-62. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1867.
- Sheers, Thomas, 1855-8 ; *d.* 1896.
- Sheers, William, 1858-64. Engineer surveyor (Board of Trade), Cardiff.
- Shelton, Edward Stanley, 1856-61. Wesleyan minister, 1869.
- Shent, William, 1776- (?).
- Shepherd, Samuel, 1831-7.
- Sheppard, William, *circa* 1789 ; *d.* 1858.
- Sherwell, Charles Walter, 1840-4. Ironmonger ; *d.* 1851.
- Sherwell, David, 1844-8. Boot manufacturer, Notting Hill.
- Sherwell, Frederick, 1846-50. Accountant, Bristol.
- Sherwell, George William, 1841-6. Assistant overseer, Fernside, Lombard Street, W. Bromwich.
- Sherwell, Robert Henry Charles, 1832-6. Hosier, West Bromwich ; *d.* 1896.
- ✓ Shipham, Arthur, 1863-70. Wesleyan minister, 1875.
- Shipham, Bernard (G. 1877-80), 1880-3. Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.
- Shipham, Charles Edward (G. 1871-3), 1873-7. Silk buyer, London. 2 St. John's Road, Barking.
- Shipham, Frank Percy Bevill, 1873-80. M.A., London ; B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge (first class in Classics, 1892). Master at St. Olave's School, Southwark.
- ✓ Shipham, Harry Gregory (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Draper, Manchester.
- Shipham, John Martin, 1862-8. Chemist ; *d.* 1878.
- Short, Edgar Lawry (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Fruit grower, Mildura, Australia.
- Shovelton, Sydney, 1897- .
- Shovelton, Wilfrid, 1897- .
- Shrewsbury, John Sutcliffe Wesley (G. 1876-80), 1880-3. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1891 (India).



- Shrewsbury, Joseph James Cheverton, 1871. Accountant, 3 Newstead Grove, Nottingham.
- Shrimpton, Samuel Norman, 1888-93. Price & Woolmer, architects, Weston-super-Mare.
- Silk, Michael, 1766-8.
- Simmons, Benjamin, 1847-53. M.R.C.S., Eng.; M.D., St. Andrews. Darlington, N.S.W.
- Simmons, Caleb, 1817-23.
- Simmons, John, 1817-22; d. 1863.
- Simmons, Samuel, 1818-24. Wesleyan minister, 1831; Governor of Wesleyan College, Taunton; d. 1865.
- Simon, John Smith, 1852-5. Wesleyan minister, 1863; secretary to Governing Body of Kingswood, 1882-6. Author: *Methodism in Dorset*; *A Summary of Methodist Law and Discipline*.
- Simon, Thomas Hugh, 1892-3.
- Simpson, Benjamin, 1808-12. Painter, Leeds. Dead.
- Simpson, Charles Entwistle (G. 1882-3), 1883-9. B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
- Simpson, Charles Henry (G. 1879-81), 1881-5. Schoolmaster.
- Simpson, Edward Overend (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. Solicitor, Leeds.
- Simpson, George, 1808-9. Clerk at the Wesleyan Mission House. Dead.
- Simpson, George Edward (G. 1881-3), 1883-6.
- Simpson, George Robert, 1892-7.
- Simpson, John, 1810-4. Died young.
- Simpson, Joseph, 1806-12. Grocer and druggist; d. 1876.
- Simpson, Percy Horton, 1886-91.
- Simpson, Thomas Stephenson (G. 1871-5), 1875-9. M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Solicitor, Leeds. Secretary to Governing Body, Kingswood.
- Simpson, William Burton (G. 1870-5), 1875-6. B.A., London. Master at W. H. G., 1878-9. Wesleyan minister, 1883 (India).
- Simpson, —, 1804-7.
- Sinclair, Charles George, 1860-1. Wholesale grocer, Manchester. 28 Stockton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
- Sinclair, William Burdwood, 1858-61 (G. 1862-4). Barrack Master, Jullundur.



- Skerratt, Francis John, 1888-91.
- Slack, John Edward (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Babcock, Wilcox, & Co., Boiler Works, Glasgow.
- Slack, William Herbert (G. 1874-8), 1878-80. 50 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- Slack, William Jeremy, 1883-8. Assistant Attorney-General, British Honduras.
- Slater, Alexander, 1845-51. Merchant, Bristol ; *d.* 1896.
- Slater, Arthur Fletcher (G. 1879-83), 1883-6. City Bank, London.
- Slater, Barnard, 1829-32 (G. 1832-5).
- Slater, George (G. 1878-81), 1881-5. Civil Service (Post Office).
- Slater, James, 1833-7. Wesleyan minister, Canada ; *d.* 1895.
- Slater, John, 1828-33. Printer. Drowned at Cardiff, 1849.
- Slater, Josiah, 1840-6. B.A., London ; B.A., Cape University. Editor and proprietor : *The Grahamstown Journal*.
- Slater, William Arnison (G. 1871-5), 1875-8. B.Sc., London ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Union Street, Retford.
- Slater, William P., 1831-3. Wesleyan minister, 1843 ; Governor of Wesleyan College, Taunton, 1866-85.
- Sleigh, Joseph Rowsell, 1828-31 ; *d.* 1832.
- Sleigh, William Morrell, 1824-30. Artist ; *d.* 1852.
- Slocomb, John, 1778- (?). H. M. Customs, Bristol.
- Smallwood, Arthur, 1893-7.
- Smallwood, Frederick William, 1885-91. Chemist.
- Smallwood, Henry Pearson, 1858-9 (G. 1859-62). Manufacturers' agent, 55 Penn Road, Wolverhampton.
- Smallwood, Henry Witter, 1885-9.
- Smallwood, Percy, 1888-93.
- Smeeth, Thomas Sutton, 1851-7. Ironmonger, Croft House, Morley, Leeds. J.P., Leeds.
- Smith, Alfred, 1838-41. Draper, Canada.
- Smith, Arthur Richard, 1888-91. Chemist, 4 Silchester Road, St. Leonard's.
- Smith, Charles Ryder, 1883-90. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1895.



Smith, Charles Wesley, 1848-54 ; *d.* 1858.

Smith, David, *circa* 1769.

Smith, Edward, 1835-40. Draper. Drowned at Bideford.

Smith, Edward Lightwood, 1863-9. Wesleyan minister, 1876.

Smith, Frederick Benjamin (G. 1878-80), 1880-4. M.A., Durham ;  
B.A., London. Holy Orders, 1891. Author : *Parsons and Weavers.*

Smith, George, 1861-7.

Smith, George Holmes, 1889-95. Hardware trade.

Smith, George William Cowper, 1850-6. Master at K. S., 1860-2,  
1867-71. Congregational minister, Tonbridge Wells.

Smith, Henry, 1837-42. Chemist, Australia.

Smith, Henry Llewelyn, 1887-91. Chemist.

Smith, James Arnold, 1869-74. Electrician, 32 Stapleton Hall  
Road, Stroud Green.

Smith, James Edward (G. 1864-5), 1865-7 (G. 1867-70).

Smith, John, 1834-5. Printer, Plymouth ; member of School Board ;  
*d.* 1885.

Smith, John, *circa* 1764.

Smith, John, 1836-9. Doctor.

Smith, John Douglas, 1885-90.

Smith, John Reader (G. 1873-5), 1875-9. B.A., London ; B.A.,  
Hatfield Hall, Durham. Holy Orders, 1894.

Smith, John William (G. 1873-5), 1875-9. Civil Service (Inland  
Revenue). Le Hocq, Bristol Road, Rochester.

Smith, Joseph Frank, 1873-9. B.A., London ; A.K.C. Holy Orders,  
1887. Garrison chaplain, Calcutta.

Smith, Leigh, 1890- .

Smith, Percy Lambert, 1887-90. Dentist.

Smith, Richard Watson (G. 1839-41), 1841-5. Gunpowder manu-  
facturer. J.P., Folkestone.

Smith, Robert, 1816-22. Haberdasher, London.

Smith, Samuel, 1829-35. Chemist. Died at Penzance.

Smith, Samuel Arthur, 1871-7. Mining engineer. The Avenue,  
Brockley.



- Smith, Sherwin, 1888-96. Hatfield Hall, Durham.
- Smith, Sydney Herbert (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. W. Australia.
- Smith, Thomas Reader (G. 1869-75), 1875-6. Assoc.M.I.C.E.  
Borough Surveyor, Kettering.
- Smith, Thomas Sercombe, 1868-76. B.A., LL.B., London.  
Barrister. Civil Service, Hong Kong.
- Smith, Thomas White, 1843-9.
- Smith, Westmore Stephens (G. 1858-60), 1860-2. Wesleyan  
minister, W. Indies, 1875.
- Smith, William Otter, 1842-8. Partner of J. Duncan & Co., Alder-  
manbury (retired). J.P., Wellclose, Barnstaple.
- Smith, William, *circa* 1789.
- Smithies, Jephtha Henry (G. 1876-81), 1881-3.
- Snow, Clarence Ervin, 1896- .
- Snow, Herbert Harry Pank, 1888-93.
- Snow, Leonard Hardy, 1886-90. Chemist, Salisbury.
- Snow, William Jackson (G. 1879-82), 1882-3. Chemist, Brixton.
- Snowden George, 1779-(?).
- Snowdon, Harold, 1897- .
- Snowdon, Herbert, 1896- .
- Snowdon, Thomas, *circa* 1789.
- Snowdon, William, *circa* 1773.
- Sommer, John William Ernest, 1895-6.
- Soper, James Henry Owen (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Railway carriage  
builder, South Eastern Works, Ashford.
- Soper, William Hunt, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1875-8. Wesleyan  
minister, 1886 (India).
- Southerns, Alfred Barstow, 1884-7. Stationer, 15 Waterloo Road,  
Wolverhampton.
- Southerns, Charles Henry, 1884-7. Stationer, 15 Waterloo Road,  
Wolverhampton.
- Sowerbutts, Crompton, 1893-4. Jewson Bros., timber merchants,  
Plymouth.
- Sowerbutts, John Whitfield, 1889-93.
- Spencer, Arthur Marshman, 1897- .



✓ **Spencer, Benjamin Carvosso** (G. 1862), 1863-9. Master at K. S., 1873-5. Wesleyan minister, 1877.

✓ **Spencer, Frederic**, 1871-8. M.A., Cambridge; B.A., London; Ph.D., Leipzig. Professor of Modern Languages, University College, Bangor. Editor (with A. S. Way): *The Song of Roland*. Editor: *Chapters on the Aims and Practice of Teaching*.

**Spencer, Harold** (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. B.A., LL.B., Cape University. At the Cape Bar. Care of J. A. Neser, Esq., Klerksdorp, S.A.R.

**Spensley, Frank Oswald**, 1894- .

**Spensley, James Calvert** (G. 1879-83), 1883-6. F.S.S.—Statistical Department, L.C.C.

**Spicer, Joseph**, *circa* 1789.

**Spinney, James**, 1847-53.

**Spooner, Basil**, 1896- .

**Spooner, George**, 1894- .

**Spoor, Edwin Arthur**, 1888-90.

**Spoor, Herbert Mather** (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Actor.

**Spoor, Sydney Ralph**, 1884-9. Rylands & Sons, Manchester.

**Spratt, Edward**, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Went to W. Indies.

**Squance, John Reynolds**, 1837-43. Star Life Insurance; *d.* 1851.

**Squance, Thomas Coke** (G. 1835-6), 1836-40. F.C.A. Accountant, Sunderland. Treasurer of Schools' Fund, 1880-93; President of the Northern Institute of Chartered Accountants, 1888; formerly Vice-chairman of Sunderland School Board; *d.* 1897.

**Squance, William Bright**, 1840-5. Officer in the P. & O. Company; *d.* 1869.

**Squarebridge, Edward G.**, 1824-9. Master at K. S., 1829-38. Wesleyan minister, 1838 (India); *d.* 1840.

**Squarebridge, John**, 1820-6. Schoolmaster, Watchet.

**Squires, Samuel**, 1790- (?).

**Stamford, Edward**, *circa* 1789.

**Stamford, William**, *circa* 1789.

**Stamp, Theodore A.**, 1846-8.

**Standworth, John**, 1748- (?).

**Stanley, Edward** (G. 1826-8), 1828-32. Drowned at sea about 1838.



- Stanley, Henry Edward** (G. 1818-22), 1822-4. Commercial traveller, Stourport; *d.* 1859.
- Stanley, Jacob**, 1811-5 (G. 1815-17). Wesleyan minister, 1829; *d.* 1886.
- Stanley, Jacob**, 1832-7. Business manager to Lord Ashton, Lancaster.
- Stanley, James**, 1834-40. Steel manufacturer, Sheffield; *d.* 1876.
- Stanley, Joseph Henry**, 1837-43.
- Stanton, Ebenezer**, 1808-14.
- Stanton, R.**, 1815-8; *d.* 1818.
- Startup, Arthur Herbert**, 1886-8. Professor of music, Cromwell Road, Maidstone.
- Startup, George Edward** (G. 1875-8), 1878-82. Wesleyan minister, 1889.
- Startup, Henry Norman** (G. 1879-82), 1882-5. Wesleyan minister, 1891.
- Staton, Thomas**, 1833-5. Ironmonger; *d.* 1853.
- Stead, James Fishwick**, 1831-3. Cotton broker, 11 Rumford Street, Liverpool. J.P., Southport.
- Stead, Richard**, 1830-3. Cotton broker, Liverpool; *d.* 1883.
- Steadman, William H.**, 1854-8. Watchmaker, Clacton-on-Sea.
- Stephenson, Arthur Robert**, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. B.A., London. Master at K. S., 1884-5; H. M. of Wesley College, Melbourne, 1895-7. Private schoolmaster, Box Hill, Melbourne.
- Stephenson, Francis C.**, 1855-60. Civil Service (Treasury).
- Stephenson, Frank Scholefield**, 1884-8.
- Stephenson, George Scott**, 1871-7. Engineer, W. Australia.
- Stephenson, Henry**, 1886-9.
- Stephenson, Jabez Bunting**, 1851-2. Wesleyan minister. President of S. Australia Conference, 1894.
- Stephenson, John Holroyd** (G. 1877-82), 1882-4. S. Africa.
- Stephenson, John Mathews** (G. 1879-82), 1882-5. Civil Service, (Post Office).
- Stephenson, Stuart** (G. 1877-9), 1879-85. B.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Schoolmaster, Wesley College, Auckland.
- Stephenson, Thomas** (G. 1876-9), 1879-84. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1891.
- Stephenson, Thomas Alfred** (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. Master at K. S., 1885-6. Journalist, Melbourne.



- Stephenson, William Darlington, 1884-9. Civil Service.
- Stevens, Samuel, 1811-7; *d.* 1817.
- Stevens, William, 1840-5. Editor of *The Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home*. Author: *The Truce of God, and other poems*.
- Stevens, William, 1768- (?)
- Stewart, Charles, 1792-6.
- Stewart, Matthew, 1793-6.
- Stirzaker, James Cleland, 1858-64. In Elswick Works, Grosvenor Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Stott, Clement Horner, 1886-9. Government Survey, Cape Colony.
- Sturges, E. J., 1852-5.
- Sugden, Ebenezer (G. 1828-30), 1830.
- Sugden, Harry Percival (G. 1871-5), 1875-6. Solicitor, Australia.
- Summers, Richard, 1791-3. M.R.C.S., Eng.
- Sumner, Harry Lightburn, 1894-7.
- Sumner, Roger Phipps, 1895- .
- Sunderland, Robert Archibald Slater, 1888-94. Medical student.
- Sutch, Alfred, 1860-6. In business, Australia.
- ✓ Sutch, Charles Chudleigh, 1864-9. Civil Service (Savings Bank Department), 3 Caldervale Road, S.W.
- ✓ Sutch, George F. H., 1866-9; *d.* 1873.
- Sutch, James, 1860-3; *d.* 1864.
- Sutch, William Chudleigh, 1851-6. In business, London.
- Sutcliffe, Joseph, 1811-3.
- Sutcliffe, —, (?) -1807.
- Suter, Alexander Grylls, 1800-5. Chemist, Halifax; *d.* 1846.
- Suter, —, (?) -1804.
- Sutton, Charles Edward William, 1893-7.
- Sutton, Frederick Bass, 1895- .
- Sutton, John Albert, 1875-8. Master at K. S., 1885-7.
- Swallow, William, 1859-63. M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; M.A., Durham. Holy Orders, 1880. Headmaster of St. Kenelm's School, Durham, 1885-94.
- Swidenbank, Charles, 1889-90.



- Swinerton, George Frederick (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Swinerton, Rudolf Henry Hurd, 1891-3. Schoolmaster.
- Sydserff, John, 1818-21.
- Sykes, Frederick William (G. 1881-3), 1883-6.
- Symes, Frederick William, 1883-6. Schoolmaster, Brereton, Rugeley.
- Talbot, Frederick John, 1861-2.
- Talbot, Reginald Stowell, 1883-6. Canada.
- Talboys, Timothy, 1808-11.
- Tasker, Harold Lindley, 1896- .
- Taylor, Alfred Edward (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford (first class in Classics, 1891). Assistant lecturer in Greek and Philosophy, Owens College.
- Taylor, Arthur Ernest, 1887-9. Hepburn & Gale, Bermondsey.
- Taylor, Ernest Wesley (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. B.A., Oxford (first class in Theology, 1895). Holy Orders, 1896.
- Taylor, Fletcher Robinson, 1817-9. Stipendiary magistrate, W. Indies ; *d.* 1841.
- Taylor, Garnet Whitfield, 1889-94. Stationer, 47 Owen Street, Tipton.
- Taylor, George Thomas, 1840-4 (G. 1844-6). Wesleyan minister, 1855.
- Taylor, George (G. 1871-5), 1876-7.
- Taylor, John Wesley, 1821-5.
- Taylor, John William, 1863-4.
- Taylor, Robert Percival, 1890-95. Messrs. Edwards, Drapers, High Street, Wolverhampton.
- Taylor, Shepherd Hoad, 1892-5. Civil engineer, Abergavenny.
- Taylor, Theophilus Lupton, 1861-4. B.A., London ; A.K.C. Holy Orders, 1879. Died at Zanzibar.
- Taylor, Thomas, 1821-6.
- Taylor, Thomas, *circa* 1766.
- Taylor, Thomas, (?) -1768.



Taylor, Thomas Morcom (G. 1877-80), 1880-4. B.A., London.  
Wesleyan minister, 1889.

Taylor, Wilford Henry, 1886-91.

Taylor, William Stephen, 1886-92.

Teal, Francis Arthur (G. 1869-71), 1871-5. Stationer, Northampton.

Tebb, Lewthwaite Dewar, 1888-95. Accountant, Glasgow.

Tebb, Robert Harold, 1888-92. Tea planter, Ceylon.

Terrill, John Penberthy, 1896-7.

Tetley, Percy Herbert (G. 1878-9), 1879-82.

Tetley, William Nichols, 1876-80. B.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (31st Wrangler, 1883). Master at Portora College, Enniskillen.

Thackray, Alfred Joseph Walker, 1894-5.

Thackwray, John, *circa* 1765.

Thies, Spencer, 1895-6.

Thom, William, 1785- (?).

Thomas, Alfred William, 1848-54. In business, 350 Moss Lane East, Manchester.

Thomas, Arthur Reginald, 1893- .

✓ Thomas, Charles Everard, 1870-6. Went to sea.

Thomas, Elias, 1839-45.

Thomas, Frederick Jones, 1887-91. Chemist, P.O., Box 928, Johannesburg.

✓ Thomas, Henry John, 1862-9. Maidstone.

Thomas, John Drayton, 1844-9. Wesleyan minister, 1859.

Thomas, Joseph Braley, 1857-63. In business, Herschel, Cape Colony.

✓ Thomas, Richard Moody, 1863-70. M.A., London. Tutor U.C.C., 16 Eccleston Road, Ealing.

Thomas, Robert Gate, 1885-90. Electrical engineer.

Thomas, Robert Porter, 1884-9 ; *d.* at Bloemfontein, 1897.

Thomas, Rostron Jonathan, 1857-60. In business, Herschel, Cape Colony.

Thomas, Theophilus, 1837-43.



Thomas, Thomas Percival, 1897- .

Thomas, William, 1860-3 ; *d.* 1863.

Thompson, Alfred Fuller (G. 1876-80), 1880-2. Wilts and Dorset Bank.

✓ Thompson, Arthur, 1867-9 (G. 1869-73).

Thompson, Arthur Wilfred, 1889-96.

Thompson, Charles, (?) -1767.

Thompson, Edgar Wesley (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. M.A., London. Wesleyan minister (India), 1894.

✓ Thompson, Ernest Collingham, 1869 (G. 1869-75) ; *d.* 1896.

Thompson, John Crowhurst, 1897- .

Thompson, John Neville, 1893-6. Bradford Banking Company.

Thompson, John Vickers (G. 1876-7), 1877-84. M.A., Wadham College, Oxford. Master at K. S., 1892- .

Thompson, Lawrence Creswick, 1892-6 ; *d.* 1896.

Thompson, Thomas Percy, 1887-94. B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge (8th Wrangler, 1897).

Thompson, William, *circa* 1766.

Thoresby, William, 1808-14.

Thornton, Richard H., 1854-61. LL.B., Georgetown College. Professor of Law, University of Oregon, 1884.

Thorp, Arnold Bentley (G. 1878-9), 1879-83. B.A., London ; M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Master at Rishon Grammar School.

Thorp, Edgar Leslie, 1886-90. Shepherd & Watney, engineers, Leeds. Associate of the City Guild's Institute.

Thorp, Lawrence Gordon, 1895- .

Thorp, Norman Douglas, 1888-94. Adamant Cement Company, Hull.

Thorp, Osborne Moorhouse, 1893-7.

Thorp, William Hubert, 1882-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1893 (India).

Thurger, John, 1767-9.

Tidyman, James Gerrish, 1873-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876. Cape mounted police ; *d.* 1892.

Tilt, William, *circa* 1765. Confectioner, St. Paul's Churchyard ; *d.* 1807.



- Timms, Samuel Hayne, 1845-51. Tailor, Dorchester.
- Timms, Thomas, 1851-5. In business, New Earsham Street, Sheffield.
- Timms, Wesley, 1847-53. House and estate agent, Briggate, Leeds.
- Tindall, Edwin Hern, 1844-51. Wesleyan minister, 1858-83.
- Tindall, Samuel H., 1844-9. Wesleyan minister, 1858; *d.* 1883.
- Toase, Edward Dowdney, 1830-6. In business; *d.* 1887.
- Toase, Henry, 1835- (?) . Farmer, New Zealand.
- Toase, Theophilus D., 1829-35. F.C.S. Director, Wesley College, Hayti; *d.* 1863.
- Toase, William King, 1820-6. M.D.; *d.* 1846.
- Toft, John Farnsworth, 1894- .
- Tomlinson, Alfred Edmund; 1895-7.
- Topham, John, 1844-7. Civil engineer. Dead.
- Topham, Robert, 1845-9. In business, Pentrich, Maritzburg.
- Toyne, Frederick Elijah, 1845-51. Master at K. S., 1855-7; Wesleyan minister, 1858-77; Holy Orders, 1877; Vicar of St. Michael's, Bournemouth, 1881.
- Trampleasure, John, 1817-23.
- Trampleasure, Joseph, 1825-7; *d.* 1836.
- Trampleasure, Samuel, 1820-6.
- Trampleasure, William, 1815-8; *d.* 1818.
- Tranmer, Arthur Allen (G. 1866-8), 1868-9.
- Treffry, Richard, 1812-7, 1818-9. Wesleyan minister, 1824; *d.* 1838. Author: *The Eternal Sonship*.
- Treffry, Richard Baron, 1840-2, 1843-4. M.D., St. Andrews; M.R.C.S., Eng.; *d.* 1863.
- Treffry, Thomas, 1811-6.
- Trembath, Francis, (?) -1769.
- Trembath, John, (?) -1769.
- Trethewey, Thomas, 1838-44. Wesleyan minister, 1853.
- Trimmer, Charles Edward John, 1896- .
- Trimmer, George William Arthur, 1896- .
- Trueman, Joseph, (?) -1792. Brewer.



- Trueman, Samuel, 1835-8. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1849; Rector of Nempnett, 1859-86.
- Trueman, Thomas, *circa* 1789-93. Brewer.
- Truscott, Robert, 1812-3; *d.* 1832 or 1833.
- Truscott, Thomas Melhuish, 1807-13. Postmaster, Launceston; *d.* 1875.
- Tuck, Seth, 1831. Went to America. Dead.
- Tuck, Thomas, 1827-31. Went to America. Dead.
- Tucker, John Malins, 1853-4 (G. 1854-9).
- Tucker, William Witheridge, 1883-9. Schoolmaster.
- Tunnycliffe, Charles, 1793- (?).
- Turner, Alfred William, 1847-9 (G. 1849-54). Wesleyan minister, Canada. Dead.
- Turner, Arthur William, 1868-74. Engineer, R.N.
- Turner, Frank Ernest, 1872-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-8. Chemist, P.O., Box 407, Johannesburg.
- Turner, John Pearce, 1897- .
- Turner, Robert, 1845-50.
- Turtle, John Fletcher Weech, 1865-71. Banker, Bahamas. Member of House of Assembly, 1884.
- Twells, Ernest John, 1891-3. Articled to A. G. Dalzell, architect, Halifax.
- Twiddy, Thomas, 1823-9. Wholesale cheesemonger (retired). Melbury Cottage, Nitor, I.W.
- Tyack, Charles Edward, 1872-8. Bickford, Smith, & Co., safety fuse manufacturers, Camborne.
- Tyack, George Smith, 1872-5. B.A., Hatfield Hall, Durham. Holy Orders, 1881. Secretary of Numismatic Association. Author of antiquarian articles in *Bygone Lincolnshire* and other county histories. Author: *The Historic Dress of the Clergy*; *The Cross in Ritual, Architecture, and Art*; *A Book about Bells*.
- Tyack, Llewelyn Norton (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Lecturer in Physics, University College Bristol.
- Tyack, William Arthur Bickford, 1872-5. Mining engineer, S. Africa; *d.* 1891.

<sup>1</sup> Undrell, John, 1770. Wesleyan minister, 1770-7.

<sup>1</sup> Academical course.



Valentine, Arthur Garret, 1884-8. Hockmeyer & Co., merchants, Manchester.

Valentine, Henry Woodcock (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

✓ Vanes, Edward Arthur, 1860-7 (pupil teacher, 1866-7). London and Westminster Bank ; *d.* 1876.

✓ Vanes, James Alfred, 1862-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1874 (India).

Vanes, John Waller, 1852-8. Journalist, Sydney ; *d.* 1874.

✓ Vanes, Robert Newton, 1867-72. Butler Bros., saddlers' iron-mongers, Dunedin.

Vanes, Sidney Arthur, 1874-5 (G. 1875-6), 1876-82. B.A., London ; B.A., Jesus College, Oxford. Master at Prince Alfred's College, Adelaide.

Vanes, William Henry, 1856-62. Grocer, Weston-super-Mare.

Vasey, George, 1794- (?).

✓ Vercoe, Alexander McB., 1867-8, 1869-70.

Vercoe, Arthur Washington (G. 1875-7), 1877-9.

✓ Vercoe, Herbert (G. 1872-5), 1875-6. Union Bank, Manchester.

✓ Vercoe, John Henry, 1865-72. Bank of New Zealand.

✓ Vercoe, Walter Lawry, 1871-2, 1875-7. Cattle farmer, U.S.A.

Vevers, William (G. 1832-3), 1833-5. Solicitor. Dead.

Vibert, Benjamin, 1842-8. Grocer, Newport (I.W.). Chairman of Newport School Board.

Vibert, Samuel H., 1852-8. Grocer, Totnes.

Vickers, Blencowe, 1873-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-9. Bon Marché, Brixton.

✓ Vickers, Clement, 1871-7. Accountant, Jones Bros., Holloway.

✓ Vickers, John William, 1866-72. Wesleyan minister, Newfoundland, 1883.

Vigis, William E., 1845-6, 1847-8.

Vincent, John Wallis, 1886-7. Musician.

Vincent, Samuel Joseph Lea, 1884-6. Architect, Yarmouth.

Vine, Alfred Bertram, 1891-4. Medical student.

Vine, Eardley Wilmshurst, 1892-3. Draper.



Vipond, David Wesley, 1816-9. Schoolmaster, Sittingbourne; *d.* 1866.

Waddy, Alfred, 1835-40. Printer and librarian, Adelaide.

Waddy, Alfred Wilfred, 1891-6.

Waddy, Benjamin B., 1822-8. Master at K. S., 1828-34; Wesleyan minister, 1834; Secretary of Schools' Fund, 1853-7; Treasurer, 1858-75; *d.* 1886.

Waddy, Donald Campbell, 1888-94.

Waddy, Edward, 1825-30. Doctor. Magistrate, S. Australia; *d.* 1878.

Waddy, Ernest Alfred (G. 1877-80), 1880-3. Chemist, Dover.

Waddy, Frank Vincent, 1893- .

Waddy, Frederick Henry (G. 1879-83), 1883-5. M.D., C.M., Glasgow. Formerly house surgeon, Throat and Ear Hospital, Brighton Boslan, Porthleven, Cornwall.

Waddy, John Turner (G. 1875-7), 1877-82. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1886.

Waddy, Richard, 1830-6. Entered mercantile life; *d.* 1868.

Waddy, Samuel Ray (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. Ironmonger, Gainsborough.

Wain, Alfred, 1889-94.

Wain, Joseph Augustus (G. 1880-3), 1883-6. Messrs. Collingham, drapers, Lincoln.

Wait, William, 1768-9.

Walker, Alfred Henry, 1869-73. Chemist, London.

Walker, Charles William, 1859-64.

Walker, Ernest William (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. M.A., Christ Church, Oxford (first class in Natural Science, 1893).

Walker, George Christopher (G. 1871-5), 1875-8. B.A., London. Master at W. H. G., 1880-3; at K. S., 1883-6; headmaster of Epworth College, Rhyl, 1886-94. Wesleyan minister, 1894 (India).

Walker, Joseph, 1836-40.

Walker, Richard Langdale (G. 1881-3), 1883-6. Farmer, U.S.A.; *d.* 1896.

Walker, Samuel, 1828-33.



- Walker, Thomas James (G. 1856-8), 1858-62. Drowned in Australia, 1869.
- Walker, William, 1826-31.
- Walsh, C. N., 1847-50.
- Walsh, Theodore, 1849-53.
- Walters, Alexander Rought, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7) 1877-9. Argentina.
- Walton, Jabez Bunting, 1840-5. Farmer, U.S.A.
- Walton, John Wardle, 1842-5. Farmer, U.S.A.
- Wamsley, Arthur Wilson (G. 1879-83), 1883-4. Law Life Office, Waterloo Place.
- Wamsley, Robert Wilson, 1892- .
- Wamsley, William Bunting, 1890-3. c/o W. B. Shaw, chemist, Scarborough.
- Wansbrough, Archibald Wansbrough, 1892-6. Horn & Nicholson, clothiers, Leeds.
- Wansbrough, Charles Vivian, 1893- .
- Wansbrough, Edwin Counsel, 1885-90. Electrical engineer, London.
- Wansbrough, Thomas Percival, 1886-91. Inspector of agents, National Mutual Life Assurance Society.
- Ward, Benjamin, 1831-4 (G. 1834-7). Draper, Doncaster.
- Ward, Richard, *circa* 1789.
- Ward, Samuel, 1828-30 (G. 1830), 1830-3; *d.* 1833.
- Ward, William, 1787-90.
- Warr, William, 1788- (?).
- Warren, Edward, 1821-7.
- Warren, Henry, 1819-25.
- Warren, Henry G., 1845-9.
- Warren, John K., 1825-7.
- Warren, Richard, 1817-22.
- Warren, Samuel, 1817-21. D.C.L., Oxford; Q.C., F.R.S.; Benchet, Inner Temple, 1851; Recorder of Hull, 1854-74; M.P., Midhurst, 1856-9. Master in Lunacy, 1859-77; *d.* 1877. Author: *Ten Thousand a Year*, *Diary of a Late Physician*, etc.



Warren, Thomas, 1819-25.

Warters, William Alexander (G. 1870-5), 1875-6. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin. Medical officer, Belper Union. Greenhill House, Alfreton.

<sup>1</sup> Warwick, Thomas, 1780- (?) . Doctor ; *d.* 1836.

Waterhouse, George, 1832-8. Tasmania.

Waterhouse, George Edward (G. 1868-71), 1871-4. Wesleyan minister, 1880.

Waterhouse, Jabez Bunting, 1832-5. Wesleyan minister, 1845 ; *d.* 1891.

Waterhouse, John, 1884-91. B.A., London. Schoolmaster.

Waterhouse, Joseph, 1832-6. Wesleyan minister, 1849 ; *d.* 1883.

Waterhouse, Richard Dalton, 1895- .

Waterhouse, Rowland Skipsey (G. 1828-30), 1830. Merchant, Hobart Town.

Waterhouse, Thomas Pinder, 1865-6 (G. 1867-70). Merchant Service, Madagascar.

Waters, William Lawrence, 1888-91. Electrical engineer.

Watkins, Charles (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. In business, Delagoa Bay. Fought in the Boer Native War, 1894, and commended for distinguished service.

Watkins, Owen Spencer, 1884-9. Wesleyan minister, Malta, 1896.

Watkinson, Fred, 1893-6.

Watkinson, Henry, 1885-90.

Watkinson, John Mitchell (G. 1873-6), 1876-9. Wesleyan minister, S. Africa, 1892.

Watkinson, Joseph Dulley, 1883-7.

Watkinson, Samuel Swindley (G. 1875-9), 1879-81. Draughtsman and engineer, Derby.

Watkinson, William Lonsdale (G. 1876-81), 1881-2. Hardware trade, Durban.

Watson, Alfred Hardy, 1863-8. M.B., C.M., Edinburgh. Bournemouth.

<sup>1</sup> "Dr. Warwick, who was once a scholar at this school, exhibited to some of the oldest boys on Thursday his oxy-hydrogen microscope. . . . He has been to Paris, and exhibited before the King and Queen of France, and is now travelling over various parts of the kingdom."—(Extract from letter from W. I. Pollard to his parents, dated Kingswood School, January 30th, 1836.)



- ✓ **Watson, Alfred Keen**, 1869-76. B.A., London. Master at W. H. G., 1880-3 ; K. S., 1883 ; *d.* 1890.
- Watson, Charles Benjamin**, 1859-60. Dentist ; *d.* 1873.
- Watson, Charles Octavius** (G. 1858-9), 1859-64. M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1875. Vicar of Bothenhampton, 1894.
- Watson, Charles Stewart**, 1883-5. Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company.
- ✓ **Watson, Edward Arthur**, 1867-73. Chemist, Paramatta, N.S.W.
- Watson, Robert Addison** (G. 1856-9), 1859-62. M.A., S.C.L., Queen's College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1874 ; Rector of Slaugham, 1886.
- Watson, William Stevens**, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-81. Cashier, Findlay & Co., hardware merchants, Capetown.
- Watson, William Stewart** (G. 1881-3), 1883-4. Merchant, W. Africa.
- Way, Arthur Sanders**, 1856-63. M.A., London. Master at K. S., 1876-81 ; headmaster of Wesley College, Melbourne, 1881-92. Translated the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, *Odes* of Horace, and *Tragedies* of Euripides into English verse ; co-edited (with F. Spencer) *The Song of Roland*
- Way, William R.**, 1853-9.
- Waymouth, George**, 1856-62.
- ✓ **Waymouth, Josiah Charles**, 1862-8.
- ✓ **Waymouth, Thomas George**, 1868-71. Went to Philadelphia.
- Waymouth, William J.**, 1846-9. Wesleyan minister, 1862 ; *d.* 1878.
- Wayne, Gabriel Winstone**, 1748- (?). Lieutenant, 51st Foot ; *d.* 1787.
- Weatherill, Reginald John Helyer**, 1896- .
- Weatherstone, Thomas Jeffrey Oswald**, 1850-3 (G. 1854).
- Weaver, John Thomas** (G. 1882-3), 1883-8. Ironmonger, London.
- Weavind, Cornelius Robert**, 1888-91.
- Weavind, George Henry**, 1888-91.
- Weavind, Thomas Edmund**, 1891.
- Webb, Arthur Frederick**, 1889-95. Architect.
- Webb, Charles Walker**, 1858-64. Manager, Harris' Works, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire.
- Webb, Edmund**, 1837-43. Died while a medical student, 1847.



Webb, Gilbert, *circa* 1789.

Webb, Harper, 1856-61.

Webb, Henry George Cecil (G. 1881-3), 1883-7. B.A., London.  
Architect, Manchester.

Webb, James Ryall, 1834-9. Wesleyan minister, 1851 ; *d.* 1877.

Webb, John Wesley, 1845-51. Surgeon, Headingley ; *d.* 1872.

Webb, Joseph, 1836-41. At one time a law clerk.

Webb, Josiah, 1830-5. Was in colliery office, Longton, N. Staffordshire ; *d.* 1891.

Webb, Samuel, 1833-9. Farmer, Rockvale Mititai, Auckland.  
Formerly Town Councillor, Longton, Staffordshire.

Webb, Sydney Herbert (G. 1876-9), 1879-82. Draper, Preston.

Webb, Thomas Ebenezer, 1829-35. Master at K. S., 1842-4. M.A.,  
LL.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1857 ; Regius Professor of Laws, 1867 ; Public Orator, 1879.  
Q.C. ; County Court Judge, Donegal, 1888. Author : *The Intellectualism of Locke* ; *The Veil of Isis*. Translator of *Faust*.

Webb, Thomas Edmund, 1870-2 (G. 1872-5), 1875-7. Manchester  
and Salford District Bank, Manchester.

Webb, Thomas P., 1856-62. Gunpowder manufacturer.

Webb, Thomas Stirrup, 1825-31. Farmer. Coroner, Registrar of  
Births, and J.P., Aratapu Kaipara, Auckland. Formerly Town  
Commissioner and Chairman of Water Works, Bilston, Staffordshire.

Webb, William Charles, 1853-9. Wesleyan minister, 1864-74 ;  
afterwards Methodist Episcopal minister, Philadelphia.

Webb, William H., 1852-5. Admiralty Surveyor, Ryde.

Webb, William Harold, 1884-90.

Webb, William James, 1839- (?) . Bookseller.

Webster, Joseph Henry, 1868-74. Cashier, Portsmouth.

Wedlock, James, 1840-5. Official at Dartmoor Prison.

Weir, Alexander T., 1825-30. Wesleyan minister, 1843 ; *d.* 1891.

Weir, Joseph, 1828-33.

Welch, Charles Henry, 1895- .

Welch, Oswald Arthur, 1896- .

Wells, Walter Naish, 1888-92. Chartered Accountant.



Wenn, Edmund Wardle, 1874-5 (G. 1875-7), 1877-80. Bechuana Police ; *d.* 1898.

Wenn, Thomas Nicholas (G. 1876-9), 1879-81. Auctioneer, Launceston.

Wenyon, Charles Morley, 1892-6.

Wenyon, Francis Arthur, 1892-7.

West, Cecil, 1860-7 ; *d.* 1877.

West, Charles Percy, 1857-60. Master at K. S., 1862. With Stead Bros., Liverpool.

West, Daniel Henry (G. 1870-2), 1872-5. Went to sea.

West, Frederick William, 1872-9. Civil Service (Savings Bank).

West, Thomas, 1860-2 (G. 1863-5).

West, William, 1793- (?).

West, William Turner, 1858-61 ; *d.* 1861.

Westcombe, Arthur Stanley, 1895-7.

Westcombe, Norman George, 1896- .

Westcombe, Thomas Reader, 1894- .

Westerman, Hugh Cecil, 1897- .

Westlake, Charles E., 1847-53. Sheffield.

Westlake, Edward Trevanion, 1891-6. Draper, Ilfracombe.

Westlake, Henry, 1855-9. Coal merchant.

Westlake, Lionel Trelawney, 1896- .

Westlake, Trevanion (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. Tea trade, London.

Westlake, Thomas Rigg, 1892-5.

Wevill, Edward, 1836-8.

Wevill, Frederick, 1844-50.

Wevill, John R., 1831-6. Master at K. S., 1838-44. Afterwards in business.

Wevill, Richard, 1837-42.

Wevill, Samuel R., 1834-8 ; *d.* 1841.

Wharton, Alfred, 1863-9. Trader, Gold Coast.

Wharton, Charles, 1863-6.

Wharton, John, 1883-9. Chartered accountant.

Whatcoat, Charles, 1774- (?).



- Wheeler, Thomas, 1832-7.
- Whitmore, Arthur Gerald, 1894-5.
- Whitmore, Henry Wilton, 1890-3. Electrician.
- Whitmore, Rupert Alexander, 1893-5.
- Whitmore, Vernon Northwood, 1890-5.
- Whitchurch, John, *circa* 1766.
- Whitchurch, William, *circa* 1766.
- White, Arthur Penberthy, 1892-6.
- White, Charles Herbert Skelsey (G. 1875-9), 1879-81. Lloyd's.
- White, Charles Prest, 1870-6. Civil Service coach, 62 New Stone Buildings, Chancery Lane.
- White, Daniel, (?) -1767.
- White, Ernest Raymond, 1895- .
- White, George F., 1853-9. Civil Service.
- White, James, *circa* 1766.
- White, John Wesley, 1897- .
- White, Norris Percy, 1885-9. Clerk ; *d.* 1891.
- White, Sydney Scott, 1891-5. Bank clerk.
- White, Thomas Redford, 1886-8. Chemist.
- Whitehead, Benjamin, 1837-41. Draper.
- Whitehead, Henry, 1835-8.
- Whitehead, Jabez, 1831-7.
- Whitehead, Joseph, 1829-35. Wesleyan minister, 1839 ; *d.* 1885.
- Whitestone, James, *circa* 1772. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.
- Whittleton, Robert Harvey, 1896- .
- Whitworth, Henry, 1824-30.
- Whitworth, James, 1837-9.
- Whitworth, John, 1839- (?).
- Whitworth, Richard, 1835-7.
- Whitworth, Theophilus John, 1847-50.
- Wilcox, Henry J., 1855-9.
- Wilcox, John P., 1856-61.
- Wilkin, Frederick John, 1893-4.



Wilkinson, Arthur Kingsley (G. 1878-82), 1882-3.

Wilkinson, Cecil Thornton, 1894-6. National Provincial Bank.

Wilkinson, Ernest Geden, 1884-7. M.A., Jesus College, Oxford.  
Master at Manchester Grammar School.

Wilkinson, Herbert Clinton (G. 1879-83), 1883.

Wiley, Arthur (G. 1877-81), 1881-3. D.Sc., London. Balfour  
Studentship, Cambridge, 1894. Lecturer in Biology, Columbia  
College, N.Y.

Wiley, William Herbert (G. 1874-7), 1877-81. Electrical Wire  
Co., Playhouse Yard, London.

Williams, Arthur Harrison (G. 1878-81), 1881-5. B.A., London.  
Solicitor, London.

Williams, Arthur S., 1856-60.

Williams, Arthur Wesley, 1869-71.

Williams, Charles W., 1848-53.

Williams, David (G. 1871-5), 1875-7.

Williams, Edwin, 1836-42.

Williams, Ellis Jones, 1863-6. Wesleyan minister (S. Africa), 1877.

Williams, Ernest Higson, 1886-90 ; *d.* 1895.

Williams, Frederick Shewen, 1856-60. Engineer.

Williams, George Herbert (G. 1872-6), 1876-8.

Williams, George Herbert, 1884-9. L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. ;  
L.F.P.S., Glasgow. Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Williams, Harold Herne, 1883-7. Chemist, Bournemouth.

Williams, Heber Preece, 1868-73. In business, Newport (Mon.).

Williams, Henry, 1864-7. In business, Liverpool and New York.

Williams, James C., 1850-4.

Williams, James Edwin, 1862-6.

Williams, James Morley, 1886-9. Bank clerk.

Williams, John, 1828-32.

Williams, John, 1837- (?).

Williams, John, 1748- (?).

Williams, John Ellis, 1855-60. Draper ; *d.* 1881.

Williams, John Lewis, 1858-62.



- Williams, John Owen (G. 1882-3), 1883-6. North and South Wales Bank, Llanfair-Caereinion.
- Williams, Richard Preece, 1860-4. Cardiff.
- Williams, Richard Watson (G. 1878-82), 1882-3. Chemist, Camberwell.
- Williams, Rowland (G. 1875-8), 1878-81. Wesleyan minister, 1892.
- Williams, Sydney Charles, 1886-93. B.A., London; B.A., Wales; Master at K. S., 1896. Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Williams, Wesley, 1849-55. Postmaster, Bridgend.
- Williams, William, *circa* 1793.
- Williams, William Batten, 1884-8. Schoolmaster.
- Williams, William J., 1853-7.
- Williams, William Owen, 1885-90. B.A., London. Schoolmaster.
- Willis, Charles Archer, 1863-70. Ironmonger, Newport (Mon.).
- Willis, Walter Addington (G. 1873-5), 1875-9. Master at W. H. G., 1879-80. LL.B., London. Barrister-at-law. Secretary of the Old Boys' Union. Author: *The Workmen's Compensation Act*; *Roman Law Examination Guide*.
- Wilshaw, John, 1791-6. Excise officer; *d.* 1857.
- Wilson, Henry, 1808-12.
- Wilson, Henry Townsend (G. 1868-71), 1871-3.
- Wilson, John, *circa* 1764-6.
- Wilson, John Wesley, 1828-33. Wesleyan minister, 1844; *d.* 1864.
- Wilson, William Morley, 1892-7. North-Eastern Banking Company.
- Winston, Alfred Henry, 1888-91. F. Newton & Co., cutlers, Sheffield.
- Winston, Arthur, 1892- .
- Winston, Frederick Dyson, 1892- .
- Winter, Reginald Hubert, 1885-90.
- Winter, William Jessop, 1890-2.
- Winterburn, Charles, 1863-9. Ironmonger, Huddersfield; *d.* 1894.
- Wintle, George, 1820-6.
- Wintle, John, 1813-9.
- Wintle, Richard, 1817-23.



- Withington, James Bissell, 1853-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. 11 Russell Square, W.C.
- Withington, Samuel T., 1852-7. Master at W. H. G., 1859-65; Wesleyan minister, 1869; President of Victoria Conference, 1894.
- Withington, Thomas Lawry, 1858-63. Wesleyan minister, 1873.
- Womersley, Joseph, 1806-9.
- Wonfor, Herbert Llewelyn, 1895-7.
- ✓ Wood, Arthur, 1863-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1875.
- Wood, Arthur Cornelius, 1886-92. Chemist, London.
- Wood, Arthur George (G. 1876-8), 1878-81. Printer, Leicester.
- Wood, Arthur William (G. 1875-9), 1879-80.
- Wood, Benjamin, 1828-30.
- Wood, Charles, 1861-3 (G. 1863-7).
- ✓ Wood, Edward Graham, 1865-70. Ocean Ironworks, Manchester.
- ✓ Wood, Ernest Francis, 1866, 1867-71. Engineer. Dead.
- Wood, Francis Loxley, 1894.
- Wood, Frederick, 1837-43.
- Wood, Frederick Graham, 1859-64.
- Wood, Henry, 1833-7.
- Wood, Henry James (G. 1874-7), 1877-80. Minister of "The Reformed Church of England," Bermuda.
- Wood, James, 1812-6.
- Wood, James, 1789- (?). Magistrate and member of the Bristol Corporation; *d.* 1846.
- Wood, John, 1815-21.
- Wood, John Newton, 1853-6. Farmer, Nyah Bend, Victoria.
- Wood, Joseph Edward, 1883-8. Printer, Ventnor.
- Wood, Robert, 1796-1802. Wesleyan minister, 1811; *d.* 1851.
- Wood, Robert, 1818-24.
- Wood, Robert Howard, 1896- .
- Wood, Samuel, 1791-7.
- Wood, Thomas Brady, 1813-9.
- Wood, William Allison, 1815-21.
- Wood, William J., 1844-50.



- Woodall, Thomas, 1821-6.
- Woodrow, Edward, 1823-7.
- Woodrow, Thomas, 1802-8.
- Woofenden, Frederick Charles (G. 1882-3), 1883-7. Wesleyan minister, 1893-6.
- Woolley, Frederick F., 1828-31. Wesleyan minister, 1838 ; *d.* 1878.
- Woolmer, Joseph Benson (G. 1819-23), 1823-5. M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.
- Woolmer, Nathaniel France, 1813-9 ; *d.* 1866.
- Woolmer, Samuel Brewer, 1812-4. Dead.
- Woolmer, Samuel Oliver, 1858-9. Star Life Office, Moorgate Street.
- Woolmer, Theophilus, 1823-9. Wesleyan minister, 1842. Governor of K. S., 1857-60. Book steward, 1879-89. Author : *Child Training, Handbook of Methodism*, etc. ; *d.* 1896.
- Woolmer, Theophilus, 1858-9. Wesleyan minister. Afterwards banker at the Cape.
- Woolmer, Thomas Ashton, 1817-23. Dead.
- Worden, Benjamin, 1839-43 ; *d.* 1847.
- Worden, Cornelius Watson, 1841-7.
- Worden, James, 1831-8. Schoolmaster ; *d.* 1843.
- Worden, John, 1830-6.
- Worden, Samuel, 1836-9. Master at W. H. G., 1841.
- Worden, Thomas, 1838-41. Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Worker, William H., 1861-2.
- Workman, Herbert Brook, 1873-80. M.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1885.
- Workman, Joseph, 1885-8. Dentist.
- Workman, Walter Percy, 1873-81. M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (2nd Wrangler, 1884 ; Smith's Prize, 1886) ; B.Sc., London (Mathematical Scholar, 1885). F.G.S. Headmaster of K. S., 1889- . Author : *Arithmetic Prize Papers*.
- Worth, Benjamin H., 1834.
- Worth, Henry Bast, 1839-45.
- Worth, John, 1843-4, 1845-6.
- Worth, William, 1837-43.



- Wray, Samuel Jackson (G. 1871-5), 1875-7. Drowned, 1883.
- Wray, Walter Percy, 1887; *d.* 1887.
- Wray, William Fitzwater (G. 1881-3), 1883-5. Engraver, Bradford.
- Wright, Harold Ernest, 1885-91. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1894.
- Wright, John, 1825-30.
- Wright, Joseph Cornelius (G. 1878-82), 1882-4. Secretary of Melbourne Gas Co.
- Wright, Percy Malcolm, 1889-93. Schoolmaster.
- Wynne, William Clifford Edwin, 1890-1. S. Africa.
- Youd, John, (?) -1767.
- Young, George Edward (G. 1878-81), 1881-3. Wesleyan minister, 1890.
- Young, Henry Amon, 1857-63. Wesleyan minister, 1875-8; now Methodist Episcopal minister, Canada.
- Young, James Bush, 1861-7. B.A., London. Master at K.S., 1873-5; W. H. G., 1875-81. Private tutor, 1 Montpelier Square, S.W.
- Young, Samuel Holmes, 1883-5. Accountant, Hull and Barnsley Railway Co., Hull.
- Young, Thomas Walker, 1842-5. Metal merchant, London; *d.* 1890.
- Young, Timothy Hackworth, 1863-4. Mechanical engineer, Chicago. Superintendent of Mechanical Department, World's Columbian Exposition; *d.* 1894.
- Younger, John, 1787-92.







## II.—WOODHOUSE GROVE

*“Hereditas nostra versa est ad alienos, domus nostra ad extraneos;  
pupilli facti sumus absque matre.”*

LAM. v. 2.







## REGISTER OF NAMES

---

- Abbott, Frederick Ernest, 1868-73. L.S.A., Lond. 19 Burlington Place, Carlisle.
- Abraham, Alfred, 1845-51. Farmer ; *d.* 1893.
- Abraham, William, 1841-6.
- Adams, John Finney, 1873.
- Adshead, —, *circa* 1831.
- Akrill, Joseph Lomas, 1856-9, 1860.
- Akrill, William Evans, 1857, 1859-60 ; *d.* 1860.
- Allen, Edward, 1846-51.
- Allen, Edward Troughton, 1850-4 ; *d.* 1872.
- Allen, Edwin Henry, 1848-53 ; *d.* 1853.
- Allen, George Edward, 1836-42. Wesleyan minister, 1850 ; *d.* 1896.
- Allen, James S., 1867-72.
- Alton, George Alder, 1861-4.
- Anderson, John, 1827- (?) . Wesleyan minister, 1836 ; *d.* 1897.
- Anderson, John Scott, 1831-5 ; *d.* 1857.
- Anderson, Joseph B., 1812-8.
- Andrews, Alfred Ernest, 1874-7 ; *d.* 1879.
- Anwyl, Edward, 1832-7 ; *d. aet.* 17.
- Anwyl, John Owen, 1836-40. Master of Ruthin Workhouse ; *d.* 1878.
- Appleton, William, 1827-31. Holy Orders, 1860.
- Archbell, John Philip, 1833-9. Cattle-shipper, Durban. Afterwards Sub-editor : *Natal Independent* ; *d.* 1853.
- Archbell, Joseph Haigh, 1839-43. Field cornet, Bethlehem, Orange Free State ; *d.* 1898.



- Armson J., 1837-9.
- Arnett, Marmaduke, 1841-4. Draper.
- Arnett, William, 1829-34. Draper, Rotherham.
- Ash, John, 1831-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon, House of Correction, Wandsworth. Dead.
- Aslin, James Haigh, 1833-6. E. India Company ; *d.* 1861.
- Aslin, John, 1828-33. Chemist, Sunderland.
- Aslin, Richard, 1835-9. Chemist ; *d.* 1875.
- Aslin, Robert, 1825- (?). Grocer, Ripon.
- Aslin, William, 1835-8. Chemist, Sunderland ; *d.* 1898.
- Atherton, William, 1815-21. Barrister. Q.C., 1852 ; Solicitor-General, 1860 ; Attorney General, 1861-3 ; M.P., 1852-63 ; knighted, 1860 ; *d.* 1864. Author : *Commencement of Personal Actions*.
- Atkinson, John Mitford, 1866-72. M.B., Lond. ; M.R.C.S., Eng. ; D.P.H., Cambridge.
- Atmore, William, 1812-5. Methodist minister, America.
- Aubrey, A. H., 1853-9.
- Aubrey, Frederick Reginald, 1865-9.
- Bacon, Booth, 1833-6. Cardiff.
- Bacon, John Hannah, 1836-42. Hosier ; *d.* 1890.
- Bacon, Samuel Sewell, 1833-7. Silk mercer (retired). J.P., Liverpool.
- Badger, Henry Wayte (now Gordon, Henry Francis), 1860-2. Lecturer and lay-reader. Formerly C.M.S. lay-missionary, E. Africa. Author : *The Great Pyramid*.
- Badger, John Marshall, 1866-70. Gen. sec. Y.M.C.A., Oxford.
- Badger, William Arthur, 1868-74. Holy Orders, 1886. Rector of Lydford.
- Ball, Clement Lancaster, 1868-75. Commercial traveller.
- Ball, Joseph Lancaster, 1861-7. Architect, Birmingham.
- Ball, William Newby, 1830-5. Copper plate engraver ; *d.* 1881, near Melbourne.
- Ball, William Edmund Bunting, 1863-70. LL.D., London. Barrister.
- Ballingall, Joseph J., 1845-50. Commercial traveller ; *d.* 1893.
- Bambridge, Arthur John, 1864-70. Chemist, Tynemouth.



- Bambridge, Edwy Albert, 1862-7.
- Bambridge, John Taylor, 1871-4.
- Bambridge, Thomas May, 1857-63.
- Bambridge, William Wilson, 1855-61 ; *d.* 1868.
- Banks, E., 1848-52.
- Banks, Henry George, 1854-60 ; *d.* 1865.
- Banks, Henry, 1845-50.
- Banks, Samuel, 1842-6.
- Banks, William Orton, 1862-7. Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.
- Barber, John, 1812- (?).
- Barber, Samuel, 1812- (?).
- Barber, Theodore, 1853-9. Messrs. Groom, timber merchants, Hereford.
- Barker, G. W., 1835-6.
- Barlow, George, 1831-6. Chemist ; *d.* 1878.
- Barlow, William H., 1826-8 ; *d.* 1888.
- Barnley, George Edward, 1859-64. Solicitor, Middlesbrough.
- Barnley, William Jas. Wynne, 1863-9. Johannesburg.
- Barr, Daniel, 1842-6.
- Barr, David, 1843-7.
- Barr, Henry, 1849-52.
- Barr, John, 1838-9 ; *d.* 1839.
- Barr, Thomas, 1837-43. Wesleyan minister, 1855 ; retired, 1867.
- Barr, William, 1822- (?).
- Barr, William, 1843-5. Draper ; *d.* 1876.
- Barrett, Howard, 1851-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; F.C.S., F.R.G.S.  
Author : *Management of Infancy and Childhood.*
- Barritt, Edward T., 1840-6. Dead.
- Barritt, John Wesley, 1834-9. Shoe merchant, Oldham.
- Barritt, Robert Newton, 1845-6. Wesleyan minister, 1859.
- Barrow-Clough, John Appleby, 1851-6. B.D., Dublin. Wesleyan minister, 1864.
- Barrowclough, William, 1842-4. Wesleyan minister, 1855 ; *d.* 1856.



- Bartholomew, Charles, 1815-21. Civil engineer.
- Bartholomew, James, 1812- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1829 ; *d.* 1854.
- Bartholomew, John, 1812- (?). Civil engineer.
- Bartholomew, Thomas, *circa* 1813.
- Barton, Henry S., 1846-9. Wesleyan minister, 1860.
- Barton, Herbert Arthur, 1881-3.
- Barton, William J., 1846-9. Broker, Melbourne.
- Batchelor, Percival, 1846-52.
- Batchelor, Robert, 1856-8.
- Bate, Edgar James Fairhead, 1867-9 ; *d.* 1874.
- Bate, Frederick Joseph, 1879- (?). Methodist Episcopal minister, Dollar Bay, Michigan.
- Bate, George Herbert, 1867-72. Chemist ; *d.* 1883.
- Bate, John Pawley, 1866-73. LL.D., St. Peter's College, Camb. (first class in Law, 1884) ; M.A., Lond. Prof. of Jurisprudence, University College, London.
- Bate, Joseph, 1871-5. Grocer, Cheswardine, near Market Drayton.
- Bateman, —, *circa* 1836.
- Bauduy, Aristele, 1846-9.
- Bauduy, Oscar T., 1846-9.
- Beaumont, James F., 1812-18. Draper. Dead.
- Beaumont, John, 1848-50. Doctor ; *d.* in China.
- Beaumont, Samuel, 1812-18. Dead.
- Bedford, Frederick Samuel, 1858-64. Agent, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
- Beech, Robert, 1826-7.
- Belfield, James Sparr, 1882.
- Bell, Alexander, 1838-40. Holy Orders. Chaplain to the Forces, Cape Colony.
- Bell, Frederick Richard, 1864-7. Wesleyan minister, 1878.
- Bell, John Henry, 1850-4.
- Bentham, Robert, 1828-33. M.D., Aberdeen ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Willesden.
- Bentham, Thomas, 1827-32.



- Beswick, Charles, 1820-3.
- Beswick Richard, 1815- (?).
- Binning, E., 1850-5.
- Binning, Frederick, 1859-61.
- Binning, John D., 1834-9.
- Binning, John E., 1847-51.
- Bird, Arthur Edward, 1859-64. Editor : *Sidney Record*, New York.
- Bird, John, 1821- (?); d. 1843.
- Bird, Thomas, 1848-53. Soda-water manufacturer, Jeffersonville.
- Bird, William, 1823- (?).
- Bishop, Matthew Gallienne, 1871-5 ; d. 1880.
- Bissell, Ebenezer, 1853-6.
- Bogie, Benjamin, 1812- (?).
- Bogie, Robert, 1812- (?).
- Bolam, John W., 1843-7.
- Bolam, Thomas, 1852-8.
- Bolam, William, 1839-45.
- Bond, George Addy, 1866-72. Methodist Episcopal minister, Canada.
- Bond, John Francis, 1856-62. Costumier, 5 Wright Street, Hull.
- Bond, William Edward, 1861-7. L.C.P. Photographer, Watford.
- Booth, Alfred Ernest, 1859-66. African merchant. 8 Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, N.
- Booth, Frederick Orton, 1855-61.
- Booth, James, 1856-8.
- Booth, John, 1856-61. M.D. ; d. 1878.
- Booth, John Edward, 1858-62. Monarch Building Society.
- Booth, William, 1843-9 ; d. 1864.
- Booth, William Henry, 1857-63. F.R.G.S. Wesleyan minister, 1871. Author : "Nehemiah" in *Homiletical Commentary* ; *Fortunes and Misfortunes*, etc.
- Brackenbury, Thomas, 1867-73. Holy Orders, 1883 ; Vicar of St. Peter, Arthington, 1891.



- Brailey, William Arthur**, 1854-60. B.A., Lond.; M.A., M.D.; Fellow of Downing College, Camb.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; Hunt Professor, R.C.S.
- Brailsford, Frederick Charles**, 1860-3.
- Brailsford, T. S.**, 1848-54. Agent, Bradford.
- Braithwaite, Archibald**, 1814-8.
- Braithwaite, Thomas**, 1812-5.
- Breedon, Alfred A.**, 1848-9.
- Briddon, William**, 1838-44.
- Bridgman, Thomas**, 1832-8.
- Bridgnell, James**, 1812- (?).
- Bridgnell, Joseph P.**, 1814-8. Draper, Newark.
- Bridgnell, William**, 1812- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1822; *d.* 1858.
- Brighthouse, Charles Davidson**, 1874. Chemist, Hull.
- Broadbent, George Lewis**, 1835-7. M.D., Aberdeen; M.R.C.S., Eng. Admiralty surgeon. Dead.
- Broadbent, James Henry**, 1846-52. B.A., Lond. Wesleyan minister, 1860.
- Broadbent, John Fletcher**, 1836-7. Chemist. Dead.
- Broadbent, Joseph**, 1848-52. Wesleyan minister, 1865; *d.* 1872.
- Brocklehurst, William**, 1845-50.
- Brocksope, William Harris**, 1850-4. Chemical manufacturer, Perry Barr.
- Brooke, Edward**, 1842-8.
- Brooke, Henry**, 1850-5.
- Brooke, James**, 1837-43.
- Brooke, Thomas**, 1832-8.
- Brookes, William John**, 1852-6. Holy Orders, 1870. Vicar of St. John in the Wilderness, Mytholmroyd, 1882.
- Brookhouse, John**, 1816-22.
- Brown, Cardew**, 1841-6; *d.* 1847.
- Brown, Samuel B.**, 1862-7. Ironmonger, London.
- Brown, Thomas Roger**, 1843-8; *d.* 1858.
- Brown, William**, 1819-25. Master at W. H. G.



- Browne, Benjamin, 1834-48. Wesleyan minister, 1850 ; *d.* 1897.
- Browne, Joseph, 1831-6.
- Browne, Samuel Sierra Leone, 1836-8 ; *d.* 1838.
- Browne, William, 1835-41.
- Brownell, James, 1813-19. Wesleyan minister, 1830 ; *d.* 1868.
- Brownell, John, 1841-4 ; *d.* 1853 at Turk's Island.
- Brownell, William, 1815-21. Sheffield merchant in America ; *d.* 1861.
- Brumwell, Edward Coulson, 1857-61 ; *d.* 1861.
- Brumwell, Henry Thackray, 1858-63. Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- Brumwell, John Coulson, 1851-7 ; *d.* 1865.
- Brumwell, Joseph Cownley, 1852-8 ; *d.* at sea, 1859.
- Brumwell, Thomas Walter, 1860-3. Draper, Lincoln. Ex-President, Lincoln Y.M.C.A.
- Bryant, Joseph, 1829-34. Draper, Alford.
- Bryant, Joshua, 1832-7. Draper, Alford ; *d.* 1893.
- Bryant, Robert Waller, 1828-32. Chemist, Alford.
- Bryant, Thomas Wesley, 1834-8. Draper, Stickney ; *d.* 1879.
- Budden, Frederick, 1867-8. Chemist, Liverpool.
- Budden, William, 1859-62. Chemist, Liverpool.
- Bumstead, James, 1829-34. M.A., Worcester College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1846. Vicar of Glodwick ; *d.* 1889.
- Bumstead, Theophilus John, 1834-8. Leather merchant ; *d.* 1881.
- Bumstead, Thomas, 1836-41.
- Burton, Arthur Henry, 1875-6.
- Burton, Herbert, 1870-3.
- Butters, John Hopgood, 1864-9.
- Butters, Uriah, 1867-72. Draper, Toll Gavel, Beverley.
- Butters, William Britten, 1861-7. Wesleyan minister, 1873.
- Buttle, George Alfred, 1860-2.
- Buttle, Henry, 1859-62.
- Buttle, John Newman, 1861-2.
- Buttle, Robert Newman, 1858-61.



Buttle, William Dawson, 1858-61.

Cadman, William George, 1851-7. Printer, London.

Callaway, J. H., 1840-2.

Calvert, Philip Fowler, 1849-55.

Cannell, James Allen, 1859-61.

Cannell, John, 1851- (?).

Cargill, David, 1851-6.

Carr, Bernard Henry, 1865-7 ; *d.* 1867.

Carr, Charles Alfred, 1864-8.

Carr, George Alexander, 1861-2 ; 1864-5.

Carr, Robert Frederick, 1868-73.

Carr, Thomas Hay, 1851-6.

Carter, Arthur John, 1857-60. Manager, Adelaide Milling Co.,  
Brisbane, Queensland ; Manager for the Atlas Assurance Co.

Casson, Wesley, 1839-40. Wesleyan minister, Canada.

Catterick, Joseph, 1840-5.

Catterick, W. B., 1836-9.

Cattle, Charles Henry, 1865-72. M.D., Lond. ; M.R.C.P., Lond. ;  
M.R.C.S., Eng. Nottingham.

Cattle, Eustace William, 1868-74. Solicitor ; *d.* 1882.

Catton, Alfred Robert, 1850-5. M.A., Fellow of St. John's College,  
Cambridge (10th Wrangler, 1862) ; F.R.S.E. Dead.

Catton, Henry Wordle, 1855-7. Wesleyan minister, 1869.

Catton, James, 1848-53.

Catton, Thomas, 1841-6.

Chambers, Allan Herbert, 1879-84. Manager in a Commercial  
House, Sherman, Texas.

Chambers, Richard Edwin, 1857-61. Draper ; *d.* 1889.

Chambers William Anthony, 1861-6.

Chapman, Benjamin, 1828-33. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1845 ;  
President, 1872 ; *d.* 1881.

Chapman, John G., 1823-7. Captain, Merchant Service.

Chapman, Joseph, 1823- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1845. Dead.



- Charles, John Ernest Bond, 1879- (?).
- Cheesbrough, Hilton, 1844-51. Commercial traveller. Dead.
- Cheesebrough, H. Armstrong, 1844-51. M.D., Edin. Dead.
- Cheesewright, —, *circa* 1833.
- Cheetham, E., 1848-53.
- Chettle, David William, 1861-7. Halifax Joint Stock Bank, Bradford.
- Chettle, George B., 1868-74; *d.* 1884.
- Chettle, Henry, 1859-63. M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. Headmaster of Stationers' School, London.
- Chettle, Samuel Radford, 1868-72. Halifax Joint Stock Bank, Bradford.
- Chettle, Thomas, 1829-35. Dead.
- Churchill, Robert Ernest H., 1863-7. Dead.
- Clark, Thomas Poulton, 1867-9. Went to sea.
- Clay, Charles F., 1846-50; *d.* 1850.
- Cleaver, Frederick E. C., 1877- (?). Bank of Liverpool; *d.* 1888.
- Clegg, Walter, 1831-5. M.R.C.S., Eng. Army surgeon, Crimea, 1855 (Crimean and Turkish Medals and Sebastopol Clasp). Medical Officer of Health, Boston, 1872-95. Mayor of Boston, 1868, 1869. Coroner, County of Lincoln, 1862. J.P., Boston.
- Clegg, William, 1822-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. Wesleyan minister, 1840; *d.* 1853.
- Clegg, William James, 1860-3.
- Cleminson, John Hetherington, 1865-72. Wesleyan minister, 1879.
- Clough, John Wesley, 1836-42. Methodist Episcopal minister, America; *d.* 1854.
- Clough, William Brown, 1834-40; *d.* 1846.
- Clulow, Charles Arthur, 1861-4. Solicitor, London.
- Coates, Charles James, 1857-63. Shipbroker, London.
- Coates, Edwin Drummond, 1863-6. L.R.A.M. Professor of music.
- Coates, Walter Samuel, 1855-61. F.R.G.S. Surveyor of taxes, London. Sunnyside, Edmonton.
- Cocking, Samuel, 1844-50. Wesleyan minister, 1859; *d.* 1861.



- Cocking, Thomas Sims, 1847-51. Chemist, Sittingbourne.
- Collier, Titus C., 1844-8.
- Cook, Emile François, 1840-2. B.A., Paris. Wesleyan minister. President of the French Conference, 1872, 1873 ; *d.* 1874.
- Cook, Jean Paul, 1839-42. B.A., Paris. Wesleyan minister, 1852 ; President of the French Conference, 1874, 1875, 1886 ; *d.* 1886. Founder of the French Sunday School Society. Author: *Life of Charles Cook, D.D., L'Eglise Méthodiste*, etc.
- Cooke, John Nicholas, 1854-60.
- Cooke, Joseph Francis, 1861-5. Stationer and newspaper proprietor. Loftus in Cleveland.
- Cooper, Ebenezer, 1812- (?).
- Cooper, Theophilus, 1812- (?). Chemical manufacturer ; *d.* 1835.
- Cooper, Thomas, 1812- (?) ; *d.* 1867.
- Coultas, Harland, 1826-8. Lecturer, America.
- Coultas, John, 1817- (?). Printer, York.
- Coultas, Joseph, 1833-9. Chemist. Dead.
- Coultas, William, 1817-23. Chemist, Retford. Dead.
- Croft, Charles, 1856.
- Croft, D. G., 1847-53.
- Croft, George, 1854-6. America.
- Croft, Thomas, 1856. America.
- Crofts, Benjamin Dawson, 1866-70.
- Crofts, Edward Whitfield, 1873-4.
- Crompton, Jonathan, 1828-33.
- Crompton, Samuel, 1833-8. Chemist ; *d.* 1854.
- Crookes, Joseph, 1853-7.
- Crookes, William, 1849-55.
- Crosby, Charles Steele, 1863-7. M.A., Downing College, Cambridge (14th Wrangler, 1876). Tutor, University Correspondence College.
- Crosby, Edward Ernest, 1865-72. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister (1883), Australia.
- Crowther, Jonathan, 1812- (?) Journalist, Birmingham. Dead.
- Crowther, Joshua, 1821-7. Merchant, Manchester.



- Crump, Robert Simpson, 1874-6. M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.  
Master at King Edward's School, Bath.
- Crump, Thomas Greenwood, 1874-6. M.B., B.C., Emmanuel  
College, Cambridge (first class in Natural Science, 1884); M.R.C.S.,  
Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond. Burnley.
- Cullingford, C., 1847-52. West Indies.
- Cullingford, James, 1851-7.
- Curnock, George Dennis, 1866-72. L.D.S., Lond. Dental surgeon,  
Finsbury Circus.
- Curnock, Nehemiah, 1846-54. Wesleyan minister, 1860. F.R.M.S.  
Editor: *Methodist Recorder*.
- Currelly, John James Freemantle, 1856-7.
- Davies, Charles Middleton, 1843-6.
- Davies, Edward, 1845-8.
- Davies, Henry, 1829-32.
- Davies, Henry, 1842-5.
- Davies, Owen Lloyd, 1878- (?). Lost at sea, 1889.
- Davis, George Millett, 1826-7. M.R.C.S., Eng.
- Davis, William S., 1839-46.
- Davison, Herbert Arthur, 1861-8. Tutor, Guernsey.
- Dawes, George, 1839-44. Property agent, Barnsley.
- Dawes, Richard Edward, 1826- (?).
- Dawson, Athol Stancliffe, 1868-74. Chemist; *d.* 1895.
- Dawson, Bywell, 1871-5.
- Dawson, Cautley, 1860-6. M.D., Durham; M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P.,  
Lond. Nottingham.
- Dawson, Edwin Bywell, 1858; *d.* 1859.
- Dawson, Nathaniel Holmes, 1859-66. Civil Service, Ceylon.
- Dawson, Richard Watson, 1852-8.
- Dawson, William Powell, 1849-55.
- Day, Mark Rowland, 1836-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. Resident medical  
officer, Manchester Royal Infirmary; *d.* 1863.
- Deakins, John, 1817-22.
- Denham, John Wesley, 1858-64. Wesleyan minister, 1874.
- Dennis, Charles Henry, 1870-2.



- Dent, Harold John James, 1863-8 ; *d.* 1873.
- Dernaley, William Threlfall, 1843-7 ; *d.* 1847.
- Derry, Francis, 1819-25 ; *d.* 1831.
- Derry, John, 1825-31 ; *d.* 1834.
- Derry, Thomas, 1830-6. Wesleyan minister, 1848 ; *d.* 1896.
- Dickenson, George Edward, 1866-73. Corn merchant, Dublin.
- Dickin, Edward, 1855-7. Dead.
- Dickin, Henry, 1851-5. Accountant, Bradford.
- Dickin, Thomas, 1841-8. Wesleyan minister, 1859 ; *d.* 1898.
- Dickin, William G., 1848-53. Wesleyan minister, 1864 ; *d.* 1894.
- Dilks, Arthur, 1866-73. M.A., Worcester College, Oxford. Headmaster, New College, Eastbourne, 1898.
- Dilks, Christopher, 1864-70. Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Cheapside.
- Dilks, Henry Lumley, 1861-6. Manchester trade. Albion Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.
- Dixon, Charles Wesley, 1849-55. Chemist, Nottingham.
- Dixon, Frederick Swain, 1870-5.
- Dixon, Henry Benjamin, 1863-8.
- Dixon, John, 1822- (?).
- Dixon, John Seth, 1863-7.
- Dixon, Robert, 1828-30. Holy Orders.
- Doncaster, Andrew H., 1812- (?) Wesleyan minister, 1824 ; *d.* 1828.
- Doncaster, George, 1812-8. Insurance agent, London.
- Doncaster, James William, 1816-21. Chemist, America.
- Doncaster, William Hiller, 1825- (?) Insurance agent, London.
- Douglass, George M., 1818-22. America.
- Douglass, James, 1812- (?) America.
- Douglass, Mellish, 1829-33.
- Douglass, Richard, 1824-6. Chemist, Coventry.
- Dowson, Joseph, 1838-43. Bahamas.
- Dowson, R. H., 1835-40. Bahamas.
- Dowson, William, 1828-30.



**Draper, John William**, 1822-4. M.D. (Pennsylvania), LL.D. Professor of Chemistry, New York ; d. 1882. Author : *The Intellectual Development of Europe, The Conflict between Science and Religion, History of the American Civil War*, etc. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

**Dredge, Matthew**, 1828-34.

**Duncan, William**, 1851-6.

**Dunn, Henry Gilbert Cheek**, 1856-7.

**Dunn, James Worthington**, 1856-7. B.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1870. Vicar of Pirbright, 1889.

**Dunn, John Spencer**, 1825-9. Draper.

**Dunning, Joseph**, 1838- (?).

**Eastwood, T.**, 1831-7. Drowned at York, 185 .

**Eaton, Charles Arthur**, 1869-75.

**Eaton, John Frederick**, 1878- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1892.

**Eckersley, Joseph**, 1829-35.

**Edmunds, William Henry**, 1874-5.

**Edwards, Henry**, 1844-50.

**Edwards, James**, 1848-54.

**Edwards, Thomas**, 1842-7.

**Edwards, William**, 1869-71.

**Eglinton, George Walter**, 1867-73. L.R.C.P., Edin. ; L.F.P.S., Glas. Street, Somerset.

**Eglinton, John Lloyd**, 1861-7. In business, New Jersey.

**Eland, John B.**, 1829-34. Died while a medical student, 1838.

**Eland, Richard**, 1834-6. Wesleyan minister, 1845 ; d. 1885.

**Eland, Thomas**, 1837-43 ; d. 1845.

**Eland, William**, 1834-8. Bookseller, Market Harborough.

**Ellidge, George**, 1843-45. Traveller in wholesale drug trade ; d. 1882.

**Ellidge, J.**, 1828-33. Watchmaker. Died in Australia.

**Ellidge, John Wesley**, 1849-54. Chemist, Chichester.

**Ellidge, Richard**, 1843-6 ; d. 1846.

**Elliott, Nathaniel**, 1830-6.

**Elliott, W.**, circa 1838.



- Ellis, John, 1838-44.
- Ellis, Robert John, 1861-4. Marine Insurance Association, 9 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.
- Ellis, Thomas Mullett, 1861-6. A.R.I.B.A. Novelist. Creek House, Shepperton. Member of Incorporated Society of Authors. Author: *Elegy on Earl of Beaconsfield*, *Bone et fidelis*, *Reveries of World History*, *The Beauty of Boscastle*, *Zalma*, *Tales of the Klondyke*, etc.
- Elton, William, 1845-50. M.A., Dublin. Headmaster of K. S., 1865-6. Holy Orders, 1871. Vicar of St. Paul's, Burnley.
- Etchells, Jabez, 1828-33 ; d. 1842.
- Etchells, James, 1823- (?). Draper, Melbourne ; d. 1854.
- Eva, George Herbert, 1879- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1891.
- Eva, Hugh Edwin, 1879- (?). T. W. Beckett & Co., Pretoria.
- Evans, Goronwy Edwards, 1880-3. Cook & Townsend, drapers, Liverpool.
- Evans, Griffith Llewelyn, 1881- (?).
- Evans, James, 1822-8. Auctioneer and surveyor, Melbourne ; d. 1870.
- Evans, John B., 1836-40.
- Evans, Thomas, 1823-9. Chemical manufacturer, Swansea ; d. 1887.
- Evans, William Owen, 1873-6. Wesleyan minister, 1887.
- Evans, William Price, 1821-7. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; d. 1854.
- Exton, George Gaskell, 1866-72.
- Exton, John Gaskell, 1867-74. Holy Orders, 1893.
- Fairbourn, James Parkinson, 1825- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1837 ; d. 1877.
- Fairbourn, Joshua Monkhouse, 1861-6. Wesleyan minister, 1872.
- Fairbourne, George, 1816- (?).
- Fairbourne, Robert, 1819- (?).
- Fairbourne, R., 1834.
- Farrar, John, 1812-6. Master at W. H. G. Wesleyan minister, 1822. Governor of W. H. G., 1858-68. Governor of Headingley College, 1868-76. President, 1854, 1870 ; d. 1884. Author: *Bible Dictionary*; *Ecclesiastical Dictionary*.
- Farrar, John Hudson, 1820-6. Chemist.
- Farrar, Luke, 1812- (?). Doctor ; d. 1864.
- Faulkner, Frederick, 1851-6 ; d. 1863.



- Faulkner, Henry Jackson Hardcastle**, 1868-72. B.A., London. Holy Orders, 1888. Vicar of Lower Cambridge, Dursley, 1897. J.P., Westmorland.
- Faulkner, William J.**, 1851-5.
- Faull, Eldred**, 1844-7. Chemist ; *d.* 1890.
- Faull, John**, 1839-45. Chemist, Westgate, Bradford.
- Faull, William Cooper**, 1840-6. Artist ; *d.* 1854.
- Fearnside, E.**, 1827.
- Fearnside, Henry**, 1830-3. M.B., Lond. (Medal in Medicine, 1843); F.R.C.P., Lond. ; F.S.S., Bournemouth. Dead.
- Fearnside, Matthew Lumb**, 1837-42.
- Felvus, J. B.**, 1832-7. Planter, W. Indies.
- Fern, John William**, 1867-72. Warehouseman, Pendleton.
- Fiddian, Alexander Paull**, 1853-9. M.B., Lond. ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Cardiff.
- Fiddian, James Paull**, 1862-9. M.A., Christ's College, Camb. Indian Civil Service (District Judge and J.P.); *d.* 1896. Author of a Botanical Index.
- Fiddian, Samuel**, 1850-7. M.A., St. John's College, Camb. (16th Wrangler, 1867). Headmaster of Creswick Grammar School, Victoria.
- Fiddian, William**, 1855-62. Late Indian Civil Service (District Magistrate and J.P.). M.A., Cambridge. 21 Parkside, Cambridge.
- Fidler, Carlton**, 1847-52.
- Fidler, John M.**, 1839-45. Chemist.
- Fidler, William**, 1838-44. Wesleyan minister, W. Indies, 1857. Dead.
- Findlay, Charles Farquhar**, 1865-9. M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Camb. (10th Wrangler, 1876). M.I.C.E. India.
- Findlay, George Gillanders**, 1861-5. B.A., Lond. (Scholar in Classics, 1867). Wesleyan minister, 1870. Professor of Exegesis, Headingley. Author: Commentaries on Ephesians, Galatians, Thessalonians.
- Findlay, Thomas James**, 1861-5. Analyst, London.
- Findlay, William Hare**, 1868-73. M.A., Merton College, Oxford ; B.A., Lond. (Scholar in Classics, 1879) ; Wesleyan minister, 1880. Fellow of Madras University.
- Firth, John Benjamin**, 1848-55. Stuff merchant, Bradford.



- Firth, Raywood, 1845-51. M.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1858.  
Vicar of Christ Church, Preston, 1864-93.
- Fletcher, Baldwin, 1861-8.
- Fletcher, Redfern, 1865-70. Chemist, West Brompton.
- Fletcher, Wilfrid, 1859-65.
- Flint, John, 1827-32.
- Fordham, John Smith, 1864-9. Wesleyan minister, 1877.
- Fordham, William Henry, 1869-75. L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Edin.  
Heeley, Sheffield.
- Foster, Robert, 1862-9. Wesleyan minister, 1875.
- Foster, William, 1866-73. Wesleyan minister, 1878. B.A., Lond.
- Fowler, Henry Hartley, 1840-2. Solicitor. M.P., Wolverhampton,  
1880; J.P., D.L., P.C.; Mayor of Wolverhampton, 1863; Secretary  
for India, 1894; G.C.S.I., 1895; Treasurer of Kingswood School,  
1875-86.
- Fowler, James Calvert, 1853-9. Wesleyan minister, 1867; *d.* 1889.
- Fowler, Philip Henry, 1855-9. Chemist, Greenheys, Manchester.
- France, Alfred, 1834-6.
- France, Frederick, 1835-6. Wesleyan minister, 1857; *d.* 1885.
- France, John, 1824-8.
- France, Jonathan H., 1829-34.
- France, Thomas, 1828-32. Drowned at sea.
- France, William, 1822-8. M.D., Glasgow; *d.* in U.S.A. 1860.
- Frank, Robert, 1834; *d.* 1840.
- Frankland, Benjamin, 1830-5. B.A., Dublin. Master at W. H. G.  
Wesleyan minister, 1845. Editor, 1868; *d.* 1876.
- Frankland, Richard John, 1830-5. Bookseller, Swadlincote,  
Burton-on-Trent.
- Frankland, James, 1838-43. Master at W. H. G. Schoolmaster;  
*d.* 1884.
- Frankland, William, 1841-7. Colliery agent; *d.* 1868.
- Frankland, William Joseph, 1834-38. Master at W. H. G.  
Wesleyan minister, 1850; *d.* 1893.
- Friend, William Coop, 1876-7. Marine engineer; *d.* 1893.
- Furness, James, 1812- (?).



- Garbutt, Charles Henry, 1865-9.
- Garbutt, William John, 1857-60.
- Gardiner, Charles Lawton, 1875 ; *d.* 1875.
- Gardiner, Ebenezer A., 1834-5. Wesleyan minister, 1850.
- Garrett, John, 1813- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1838-58.
- Garrett, Joseph, 1829-32. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; *d.* 1896.
- Garrett, Philip Gell, 1874-6. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., London.  
Pendleton, Manchester.
- Garrett, Thomas S., 1829-34 ; *d.* 1893.
- Garrett, William, 1820-6. Went to sea.
- Gartside, Benjamin, 1844-50.
- Gates, Henry, 1816- (?). Chemist.
- Gee, Thomas, 1817-23. Printer ; *d.* 1879.
- Gibson, Arthur Henry, 1878- (?). Walgett, N.S.W.
- Gibson, John, 1836-42. Grocer ; *d.* 1891.
- Gibson, Thomas Chambers, 1837-43. Draper ; *d.* 1865.
- Gibson, William, 1843-6. B.A., Lond. Wesleyan minister, 1852 ;  
*d.* 1894. Author : *Paris under the Commune*.
- Gill, Gibson, 1820-5.
- Gill, Thomas, *circa* 1818.
- Gladwin, Frederick Parker, 1853-4.
- Gloyne, Henry, 1819-25. Grocer, Wakefield ; *d.* 1888.
- Gloyne, Samuel, 1822-7. Dry goods merchant, New York ; *d.* about  
1884.
- Gloyne, Thomas Hadfield, 1812-8. Chemist, Dewsbury ; *d.* 1873.
- Gloyne, William B., 1818-24. Chemist, London ; *d.* about 1870.
- Goodwin, Josiah, 1828-31.
- Goodwin, Thomas Bagnall, 1824. Wesleyan minister, 1841 ; *d.* 1895.
- Gostick, David, 1829-32. Grocer.
- Gostick, James, 1831-4. Missionary, Canada ; *d.* 1875.
- Gostick, Jesse, 1828-31. Commercial traveller.
- Gostick, John Chutton Wilkins, 1855-61. Wesleyan minister,  
1869.



- Gostwick (Gostick), Joseph, 1826- (?). Master at K. S., 1865-7.  
Author: *German Culture and Christianity, Handbook of German Literature*, etc. Dead.
- Gover, Robert Mundy, 1843-7. M.D., St. Andrews; F.R.C.P., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng. Medical Inspector of Prisons. Woodside Lane, N. Finchley.
- Graham, Thomas, 1817-23. Wesleyan minister.
- Gravel, David Lloyd, 1855-8.
- Greear, Alfred, *circa* 1845.
- Greear, Christopher, 18 (?) -46; *d.* 1863.
- Greear, Derrick, 18 (?) -44.
- Greear, Frederick T., 18 (?) -42.
- Greear, Herbert, *circa* 1845.
- Greathead, Samuel Christian, 1864-5.
- Green, George, 1864-7. Chemist (Bell Scholarship, 1874); *d.* 1875.
- Green, William Fiddian, 1875-9. In business, Hull.
- Greenwood, Charles Edwin, 1864-8.
- Greenwood, George W., 1855-60.
- Greenwood, William H., 1844-50.
- Greenwood, William Russell, 1877; 1880-1. Chemist, Park Terrace, Keighley.
- Gregory, Benjamin, 1829-35. Master at W. H. G., 1835-41. D.D. Wesleyan minister, 1840; Editor, 1868-93; President, 1879. Author: *Scriptural Church Principles*.
- Gregory, John, 1846; *d.* 1846.
- Gregory, John Robinson, 1854-60. Wesleyan minister, 1865. Author: *Scripture Truths made Simple*.
- Gregory, Theophilus Sidney, 1835-40. Wesleyan minister, 1850; *d.* 1885.
- Gregory, Titus, 1836; *d.* 1840.
- Griffith, John L., 1843-6.
- Griffith, Rees Morris, 1849-52.
- Grose, Thomas Hodge, 1855-61. M.A., Fellow and Dean of Queen's College, Oxford (Double First, 1868). Holy Orders, 1872. Edited Hume's Works. University Registrar, 1897.



- Haigh, Joseph, 1829-35.
- Haigh, Thomas, 1817- (?). Draper.
- Hales, William Atherstone, 1838-42. M.A., Caius College, Camb. Holy Orders, 1855.
- Hall Thomas M., 1830-3. Draper, Australia.
- Hall, William, 1837-43. Draper, Australia.
- Hanwell, Frederick, 1836-42.
- Hanwell, John T., 1824- (?).
- Hanwell, T., 1835-8.
- Hanwell, William, 1829-35. Schoolmaster, Sunderland.
- Hardcastle, George, 1812-8. Auctioneer. Dead.
- Hardcastle, John, 1816-22.
- Hardcastle, Philip, 1812-8. Wesleyan minister, 1829 ; *d.* 1864.
- Hardcastle, William, 1819-23.
- Hardy, Alfred Spence, 1852-8 ; *d.* 1883.
- Hare, Edward, 1817- (?). Printer. Dead.
- Hare, Edward, 1856-62. Civil Service.
- Hare, George Leighton, 1857-63. *Government Gazette*, Capetown.
- Hare, John Middleton, 1813- (?). Editor : *Gem Annual*. Author : *Life of Dr. Adam Clarke*. Assistant Commissioner of Education, 1858 ; *d.* 1893.
- Hare, Robert Henry, 1824- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1838 ; *d.* 1873.
- Harley, Robert William James, 1862-8. Accountant, Sydney.
- Harper, Edmund William, 1875- (?). Chemist, High Wycombe.
- Harris, Daniel, 1843-9. Canada.
- Harris, James Alfred, 1858-65. M.D., Lond. ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Chorley.
- Harris, Seymour Frederick, 1860-6. M.A., B.C.L., Worcester College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1877. Vicar of St. Leonard, Walton-le-Dale. Author : *Principles of Criminal Law*.
- Harrison, George Morley, 1836-42. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, Manchester School of Medicine. Dead.
- Harrison, Henry Bowers, 1838-43. Banker, Manchester. Councillor of Salford, and J.P. ; *d.* 1895.
- Harrison, Robert, 1835-8.



- Harrison, Samuel, 1834-40. Bookseller, Sheffield. Dead.
- Hartley, Alfred Farmer, 1860-5 ; *d.* 1868.
- Hartley, Cecil, 1865-9. Merchant, Bradford.
- Hartley, James Johnson, 1858-65 ; *d.* 1867.
- Hartley, John Anderson, 1853-60. B.A., B.Sc., Lond. Inspector General of Schools, S. Australia. Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University ; *d.* 1896.
- Hartley, Marshall, 1855-61. Wesleyan minister, 1868. Secretary of Schools' Fund, 1880-87 ; Treasurer, 1890. Missionary secretary, 1888. Secretary of Conference.
- Hartley, Robert Nightingale, 1865-71. M.B., B.S., London ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Lecturer, Yorkshire College.
- Hartwell, George Hamilton, 1860-3. Merchant Service.
- Hartwell, James Noah, 1860-3. Engineer, Chard.
- Hartwell, John Fletcher, 1874- (?) . Merchant Service.
- Harvard, Albert, 1850-5. Canada.
- Harvard, James Hunter, 1849-52. Canada.
- Harvard, Samuel H., 1849-54. Canada.
- Haswell, Henry, 1852-6.
- Haswell, Samuel, 1852-7.
- Hawkin, Thomas Driffield, 1879. Chartered Accountant (A.C.A.). 65 Moorgate Court, E.C.
- Hawksley, Henry Lenney, 1863-6. L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Edin. Southport.
- Haworth, Benjamin Henry, 1860-6. Chemist, Manchester.
- Haworth, Robert James, 1864-9. Wool trade, Bolton.
- Haworth, William Volum, 1861-4 ; *d.* 1869.
- Hawthorne, Charles, 1828-33. Chemist, Mow Cop.
- Hawthorne, George, 1833-8. Chemist, Leamington.
- Hawthorne, Thomas Oliver, 1838-41. Chemist. Dead.
- Hay, David Arundel, 1856. Wesleyan minister, 1872.
- Hayes, Adam, 1827-8 ; *d.* 1847.
- Hayman, Henry, 1864-7. Architect. A.R.I.B.A.
- Healey, S. Wilson, 1853-7.



- Heape, Joseph Edward, 1824- (?). Schoolmaster ; *d.* 1853.
- Heaton, John Edward, 1859-66 ; *d.* 1867.
- Heaton, Joseph Sargent, 1858-63. Business, Cape Colony ; *d.* 1890.
- Heaton, William James, 1855-9. Wesleyan minister, 1869.
- Hemsworth, John Henry, 1880-1 ; *d.* 1891.
- Henshaw, James, 1828-34.
- Heys, James, 1833-5.
- Hickman, John, 1850- (?).
- Hickson, John B., 1828- (?).
- Hickson, John George, 1839-45. M.D., Edin. ; M.R.C.S., Eng.  
Medical Officer, Turkish Army, Crimean War.
- Highfield, Samuel, 1812- (?). Merchant, Leghorn.
- Hiley, Thomas, 1834-7. Tanner.
- Hindson, John, 1849-50.
- Hine, Frederick, 1863-8. Managing clerk, 23 Croxteth Grove,  
Liverpool.
- Hine, Henry, 1853-7. Garner House, Garner Street, St. Kilda,  
Melbourne.
- Hine, James Balmain, 1870-3. Accountant. P.O., Box 698.  
Johannesberg.
- Hine, Robert Burnett, 1851-6. Chief engineer, U.S. Navy ; *d.* 1895.
- Hine, William, 1854-60. Electrical engineer, New York ; *d.* 1895.
- Hocken, James Richardson, 1838-44 ; *d.* 1854.
- Hocken, Joshua, 1839-45. Chemist, Liverpool.
- Hocken, Thomas Morland, 1844-50. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; F.L.S.  
Dunedin, New Zealand. Author : *Contributions to the Natural History  
of New Zealand.*
- Hocken, William Henry, 1846-52. Commercial traveller, London ;  
*d.* 1892.
- Hodgson, R. G., 1848-53.
- Hodgson, Thomas, 1866-72. Chemist.
- Hodgson, William Bramwell, 1862-8.
- Hope, John, 1823- (?). Pottery manufacturer.
- Hope, Samuel, 1820-6. Dead.



- Hopkins, Benjamin, 1813- (?). B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders. Vicar of Barbon, Westmoreland. Dead.
- Hornabrook, John Ellen, 1857-62. Wesleyan minister, 1871. Secretary of Schools' Fund, 1893.
- Hornby, Henry, 1848-52. Master at W. H. G. Wesleyan minister.
- Hornby, John Benjamin Smith, 1864-8. Schoolmaster, Richmond House, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- Hornby, John, 1844; 1846-7; *d.* 1847.
- Hornby, William, *circa* 1845.
- Horton, Edward, 1863-8.
- Horton, Herbert, 1862-7. Geo. Hadfield & Co., chemical manure manufacturers, Liverpool.
- Horton, James Edward, 1858-60. Hadfield & Co., Liverpool.
- Horton, Samuel, 1848-50. Hadfield & Co., Liverpool.
- Horton, Walter Prescott, 1866-71.
- Horton, William Shepherd, 1848-50; *d.* 1864.
- Howarth, Richard, 1820-6. Business, Manchester.
- Howarth, William James, 1814-8; *d.* 1818.
- Hughes, David, 1821- (?).
- Hughes, Ebenezer, 1843-5.
- Hughes, George, 1854-9. Chemist, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Hughes, Hugh, 1854-8.
- Hughes, John, 1827.
- Hughes, John Richard, 1854-8.
- Hughes, John Thomas, 1855-61.
- Hughes, Llewelyn Rowland, 1865-72. B.A., Lond. Schoolmaster; *d.* 1879.
- Hughes, Spencer Leigh, 1867-73. Editor: *Morning Leader*. 20 Abbeville Road, Clapham Park.
- Hulme, Charles Denton, 1832-8. Doctor. Dead.
- Hume, Alexander, 1850-2. Dentist, Cheetham, Manchester.
- Hume, Edward J., 1859-60; *d.* 1860.
- Hume, Henry, 1850-2. Mineral water manufacturer, Brisbane.
- Hunter, John, 1812- (?).
- Hunter, Michael, 1812- (?).



Hyde, Edward Thomas C., 1830-5.

Imisson, Charles George, 1854-7.

Imisson, J., 1853-7.

Imisson, William, 1855-7.

Ingham, Edwin, 1835 ; *d.* 1835.

Ingham, John P., 1856-9.

Ingham, Richard John, 1828-33.

Ingham, Samuel, 1831-5 ; *d.* 1836.

Ingham, William, 1864-6.

Ingle, John Brouncker, 1838-44. Solicitor, London. Member of the first London School Board.

Ingle, Matthew, 1838-43. M.R.C.S., Eng. Wesleyan minister, 1859.

Ingle, Robert Nicholls, 1844-9. M.D., St. Andrews ; M.A., Downing College, Cambridge ; L.R.C.P., London ; F.R.C.S., Eng. University Lecturer in Midwifery, Cambridge.

Ingle, Samuel, 1848-52. Holy Orders, 1869. Incumbent of Murwillumbah, N.S.W.

Inglis, Andrew, 1846-51. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1860.

Inglis, Arthur V., 1867-72.

Inglis, James Richard W., 1860-6. Actor.

Inglis, Robert Harry, 1849-55. Schoolmaster.

Inglis, William Keiller, 1864-9. Chemist, Delph.

Ingram, Thomas M., 1855-6. Australia.

Jackson, Alfred, 1840-5.

Jackson, Daniel, 1840-3. Chemist.

Jackson, Ferdinand, 1847-51.

Jackson, Frederick, 1843-9.

Jackson, Frederick T., *circa* 1837.

Jackson, John William, 1853-9. Manchester warehouse.

Jackson, John Wray, 1824-5 ; *d.* 1860.

Jackson, Robert, 1845-52.

Jackson, Samuel, 1842-7. Dead.



- Jackson, T. J., 1833-9.
- Jackson, Thomas G., 1843-9.
- Jackson, W., 1846-51.
- Jackson, William, 1848-51. L.R.C.P., Edin. Hull.
- Jackson, William Henry, 1865-9.
- James, Charles Edward, 1868-73. Wesleyan minister, Australia.
- Janion, Charles, 1840-5. Proprietor of *Kumara Daily Times*, New Zealand.
- Jeffrey, Ebenezer Samuel, 1849-55.
- Jeffrey, James, 1845-51.
- Jeffrey, Jonathan Gilbert Cadman, 1852-5.
- Jeffrey, Thomas Wesley, 1842-6. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Johnson, B. James, 1842-5.
- Johnson, Fletcher Atkinson, 1860-6. Chemist, Bradford.
- Johnson, Hugh, 1858-64. Dead.
- Johnson, John Atkinson, 1858-64. Dead.
- Johnson, Michael, 1854-60. L.D.S., Ireland ; F.R.M.S. Dentist, Chester.
- Johnson, Michael Birkbeck, 1862-6 ; *d.* 1866.
- Johnson, Robert Wallace, 1856-62.
- Johnson, Samuel, 1864-8. Chemist, Manningham.
- Johnson, William, 1858-64.
- Johnstone, John Westerman, 1824- (?)
- Joll, Alfred Edward, 1868-75. Bookroom, City Road.
- Joll, George Richardson, 1860-5. Grocer, New Zealand.
- Joll, John Cliffe, 1845-52 ; *d.* 1863.
- Joll, Samuel, 1848-54. Draper, Manningham Lane, Bradford.
- Joll, Watson, 1848-54. Bookseller, Horncastle.
- Jones, Arthur Llewelyn, 1871-5. Whitworth Scholar, 1880. Engineer. Lloyd's, Belfast.
- Jones, E., 1817-23.
- Jones, Edward Owen, 1862-7.
- Jones, Frederick William Lloyd, 1872.



- Jones, James E., 1832-8.
- Jones, John, 1835-41.
- Jones, John Bennett, 1873-4; *d.* 1889.
- Jones, John Newton, 1861-5. Bank manager, Blaenau Festiniog.
- Jones, Prochorus Roberts, 1818-23; *d.* 1832.
- Jones, Robert Lloyd, 1859-62. Wesleyan minister, 1875.
- Jordan, Gustavus, 1822-5. Draper, Luton.
- Jordan, John, 1814-20. Dead.
- Jubb, Arthur, 1855-61.
- Jubb, Martin, 1850-3.
- Jubb, William Joseph, 1848-54; *d.* 1894.
- Julian, Frederick Mason, 1859-62. Solicitor, Burslem.
- Keeling, Enoch Bassett, 1847-9. Architect, London; *d.* 1886.
- Keeling, Edward Blanchard, 1857-60. Wesleyan minister, 1870.
- Keeling, Francis Myles, 1855-62. Master at W. H. G.
- Keeling, James Hurd, 1842-45. M.D., Edin.; F.R.C.S., Eng. Sheffield.
- Keeling, James Ratcliffe, 1837-43. Accountant.
- Keeling, John, 1836-42. Chemist; *d.* 187.
- Keeling, John Stamp, 1849-54. Artist, 101 South Parade, Belfast.
- Keeling, Richard Ratcliffe, 1849-50. Bookseller, St. Neot's.
- Keeling, Robert Bassett, 1830-6. Marine engineer; *d.* 1875.
- Keeling, Robert James, 1857-62.
- Keeling, Thomas G., 1844-8. Wesleyan minister, 1857.
- Keeling, William Brown, 1827-31. M.D., Glasgow; *d.* 1839.
- Keeling, William Robert, 1857-60; *d.* 1866.
- Kelk, Edwin, 1816- (?) Dentist.
- Kelk, Thomas, 1853-4.
- Kelk, William, 1848-54.
- Kemshall, Thomas, 1844-7.
- Kendall, Charles Heber, 1864-70. Stained-glass artist, Manchester.
- Kendall, James, 1843-4.



- Kendall, James Alf**, 1860-6. F.C.S., F.I.C. Analyst, Streatham.  
Contributed paper to R.S. on a new method of generating electricity.  
Silver Medal, Inventions Exhibition.
- Kendall, Luke Thompson**, 1880-5.
- Kendall, William Clement**, 1858-64. Wesleyan minister, 1877.
- Kent, Arthur**, 1864-8 ; *d.* 1891.
- Kent, Thomas John**, 1857-60. Wesleyan minister, 1866.
- Kershaw, James**, 1812-8. Holy Orders.
- Kershaw, James**, 1829-35. Chemist, Southport ; *d.* 1887.
- Kershaw, John Wood**, 1816-18 ; *d.* 1895.
- Kershaw, Joseph**, 1827-33. Merchant, New York. Lost in s.s. *Pacific*, 1859.
- Kershaw, Josiah G.**, 1821- (?) M.R.C.S., Eng.
- Kershaw, Mark Freeman**, 1812- (?) Printer ; *d.* 1845.
- Kershaw, Thomas**, 1824- (?) Chemist, Ormskirk ; *d.* 1889.
- Keyworth, John Wesley**, 1859-64. Wesleyan minister, 1871.
- Kilner, Charles Gibborn**, 1857-60.
- King, Frank Stocker**, 1878- (?) Farmer, Wyoming.
- King, William Francis**, 1878- (?) National Provincial Bank, Bristol.
- Kipling, John Lockwood**, 1845-51. Indian Educational Department ; Principal Lahore Art School. C.I.E. ; Hon. Fellow Bombay and Punjab Universities. Author : *Beast and Man in India*, etc.  
Address : Tisbury, Wilts.
- Kipling, Joseph**, 1848-54.
- Kirkland, Henry**, 1854-9.
- Kirkland, Joseph Edward**, 1864-9.
- Kirkland, W.**, 1855-60.
- Kitchen, Henry**, 1823- (?)
- Kyte, Charles**, 1812- (?) Went to sea. Dead.
- Lambert, William Osborne**, 1847-51. M.D., St. Andrews ; L.R.C.P., Lond. ; L.F.P.S., Glas. ; J.P., Sunderland. Medical Adviser to H.M. Privy Council. Formerly Surgeon R.N.R. Author of papers on Operative Surgery in various medical journals.
- Lang, Alexander**, 1850-4.
- Lang, Matthew**, 1850-4.



- Lawton, George Yapp, 1855-8.
- Lawton, Joseph, 1856-62. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin. ; *d.* 1878.
- Lawton, William, 1857-63.
- Laycock, James, 1817-20. Wesleyan minister, 1832 ; *d.* 1862.
- Laycock, Robert, 1825-31. Wesleyan minister.
- Laycock, Thomas, 1821-7. M.D., Göttingen ; F.R.C.P., Edin. ; M.R.C.S., Eng. ; F.R.S.E., Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh ; *d.* 1876.  
Author: *Nervous Diseases of Women, Mind and Brain, Medical Observation and Research.*
- Laycock, Thomas, 1848-51.
- Leach, George Edward, 1866-72. Fishing-tackle manufacturer, Redditch.
- Leach, William, 1819- (?).
- Leake, Richard Barugh, 1849-51. Surgeon ; *d.* 1863.
- Leake, Robert B., 1846-51.
- Leale, Edward Henry, 1873-5. B.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1888.
- Leale, George Nelson, 1874-5. A.K.C. Holy Orders, 1891.
- Learoyd, Amos, 1840-5. Star Life Office, Leeds ; *d.* 1891.
- Learoyd, John, 1839-45. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Learoyd, Samuel, 1851-4. F.G.S. Solicitor, Huddersfield and London ; *d.* 1898.
- Lee, John, 1818- (?). Chemist.
- Lee, John, 1823-5.
- Lee, Thomas, 1822-8. Commercial traveller ; *d.* 1877.
- Lemmon, George Fraser, 1853-9. Optician, Hastings.
- Leppington, Hildyard Marshall, 1817-22. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; J.P., Grimsby.
- Leppington, John Crosby, 1815-21. Wesleyan minister, 1832 ; *d.* 1859.
- Levell, Alfred, 1841-7. Wesleyan minister, 1858 ; *d.* 1886.
- Levell, Salem Goldworth, 1845-6 ; *d.* 1846.
- Levell, William, 1833-9.
- Lewis, George Thornton, 1857-64. B.A., Lond. Master at W. H. G.
- Lewis, John Wesley, 1836-42. Ironmonger, Nottingham ; *d.* 1890.



- Lewis, Robert Moses, 1856-62. M.A., Lecturer in Chemistry, Downing College, Cambridge (first class in Natural Science, 1872). B.A., B.Sc., London.
- Lilly, Thomas, 1812- (?).
- Limmex, Samuel Joseph, 1849-56.
- Little, Joseph, 1853-5. Wesleyan minister, 1862.
- Lockwood, John Aitkin, 1855-60. Tutor ; *d.* 1878.
- Lockwood, Joseph L., 1843-8.
- Lockwood, Thomas Robinson, 1850-6 ; *d.* 1859.
- Lockyer, Arthur Philip, 1863-4. Draper, Crewe.
- Lockyer, Thomas Alfred, 1855-61. Accountant, Southport.
- Lofthouse, Wilson Oswald, 1850-6.
- Lomas, John, 1832-5.
- Lomas, Robert, 1835-7. Draper ; *d.* 187 .
- Lord, Christopher Dove, 1855-6 ; *d.* in New Zealand, 1866.
- Lord, Samuel, 1834-6. Wesleyan minister, 1848.
- Lusher, Alfred L., 1828-31.
- Lyon, Robert Bearpark, 1854-5.
- McAllum, William, *circa* 1817.
- Macaulay, Samuel, 1865-72. Farmer, Aylesby.
- McCreery, Joseph, 1842- (?).
- McCullagh, Arthur, 1866-72. M.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1884. Rector of St. Stephen's, South Shields, 1892.
- McCullagh, Charles Bernard, 1864-70. Wesleyan minister, 1876. B.A., Dublin.
- McDonald, Edward William Johnstone, 1868-73. Electrician. 3 Second Avenue, Hendon.
- McDonald, George Brown, 1815-20. Wesleyan minister, 1825 ; *d.* 1868. Secretary of Children's Fund, 1848-62.
- McDonald, Roderick John Johnstone, 1868-75. M.D., C.M., Edin. Wesleyan minister, 1884.
- MacIntosh, James, 1850-6. Master at W. H. G. Dead.
- McKitrick, Charles W., 1839-45. Huddersfield.
- McKitrick, Robert Kirkpatrick, 1820- (?). Ironmonger ; *d.* 1842.
- McLaughlin, Archibald, 1826-31. Clerk, Liverpool.



**McLaughlin, John**, 1831-4.

**McLean, Charles Stuart**, 1857-64. B.A., Lond.; *d.* 1887.

**McNicoll, David Hudson**, 1823- (?). M.D., Glasgow; M.R.C.P., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng. F. Ethnol. Society. Author: *Dictionary of Natural History*. Died, 1868.

**McNicoll, James**, 1834-9. M.R.C.S., Eng. Medical officer, Haydock Asylum.

**McNicoll, John**, 1830-3. Merchant, Liverpool; *d.* 1858.

**McNicoll, Robert**, 1832-4. M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon-Major, 21st L.R.V. Medical officer of health, St. Helens.

**McNicoll, Thomas**, 1833-6. M.R.C.S., Eng. Editor: *London Quarterly Review*. Died, 1863.

**McNicoll, William**, 1828-32; *d.* 1835.

**McOwan, John**, 1833-8. Schoolmaster.

**Male, Arthur Hodson**, 1860-6. Master at K. S., 1870-2. Wesleyan minister, 1874. Army chaplain (Afghan and Egyptian medals). Author: *Through the Battle Smoke*.

**Male, Matthew Trevan**, 1856-63; *d.* 1866.

**Male, William Fox**, 1855-62. Indian Public Works Department; *d.* 1883.

**Malvern, John Alfred Barrett**, 1865-9. Wesleyan minister, 1878.

**Mann, Frederick**, 1855-60. M.A., Canterbury. Holy Orders, 1882. Chaplain, London County Asylum, Claybury.

**Mann, Joseph**, 1822-8. L.F.P.S., Glasgow. Author: *On the Organs of Respiration*. Dead.

**Manwaring, Samuel**, 1832-8. In British and Foreign Bible Society's Office (?).

**Marshall, Richard**, 1838-43.

**Martin, E.**, 1817- (?).

**Martin, Henry**, 1846-9.

**Martin, John**, 1820- (?).

**Martin, John Beecham**, 1863-7. District Bank, Manchester.

**Martin, Richard**, 1863-9. Manager, R. Johnson & Nephew, wire manufacturers, Manchester.

**Martin, Theophilus**, 1842-6.

**Martin, Timothy**, 1843-9.

**Martin, Thomas Beecham**, 1869-72. Schoolmaster, Woodford.



- Martin, William Frank**, 1868-74; *d.* 1880.
- Mason, Joshua Martyn**, 1869-74. Ironmonger, Durban.
- Mather, George Alexander**, 1861-7. Chemical broker, Liverpool.
- Mather, William Edward**, 1865-71. New Zealand.
- Maunder, George William**, 1855-60. Civil Service.
- Mayer, Alfred Hill**, 1857-63. Bristol.
- Mearns, John Herbert**, 1861-2. M.D., M.S., Aberdeen. Prince Albert, Cape Colony.
- Meek, George**, 1815-20. Draper, Wigan. Dead.
- Meek, John**, 1822-26. Master at W. H. G. Draper, Macclesfield. J.P. Treasurer of Schools' Fund, 1865-79; *d.* 1879.
- Meek, Joseph**, 1818-24. Draper. J.P. Wigan.
- Meek, Samuel**, 1828- (?). Draper, Manchester; *d.* 1859.
- Meek, Thomas**, 1817-22; *d.* 1822.
- Meek, Thomas**, 1830-6. Draper, Preston. Dead. Founded Meek Gold Medal for Divinity.
- Meek, William**, 1822-5; 1827-8. Draper; *d.* 1839.
- Mellor, Thomas**, 1812- (?). F.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon, Female Penitentiary, Manchester.
- Melson, John Barritt**, 1819-25. M.D., Trinity College, Cambridge. J.P., Birmingham. Formerly lecturer on Hygiene and Natural Philosophy, Birmingham School of Medicine. Corresponding Member, Philosophical Society of Bâle. F.C.P.S.
- Mercer, Edward**, 1830-4.
- Mercer, William**, 1821-5. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Holy Orders. Vicar of St. George's, Sheffield. Compiler: *Church Psalter and Hymn Book*.
- Merrill, Samuel**, 1862-8. Messrs. A. & S. Henry, Bradford.
- Methley, James E.**, 1834-40. Farmer, Natal.
- Methley, Richard**, 1838-43; *d.* 1896.
- Methley, Thomas**, 1841-3.
- Midgley, Samuel W.**, 1826-32.
- Midgley, William**, 1830-5.
- Miller, Charles Wesley**, 1819-25. Died in Chili.
- Miller, Joseph**, 1817-20. Schoolmaster.
- Miller, Thomas**, 1812-18.



- Miller, William Edward, 1812-18. M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.
- Mollard, James, 1832-8.
- Mollard, John, 1826-32. Wesleyan minister, 1843; *d.* 1863.
- Mollard, Thomas, 1830-6.
- Mollard, William, 1835-41. Wesleyan minister, 1852-62.
- Moore, Philip F. D., 1835-40.
- Moorhouse, Thomas Firth, 1856-63. B.Sc., London. Alkali manufacturer; *d.* 1876.
- Morley, Arthur, 1864-8. L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.F.P.S., Glas. Medical missionary, Hankow.
- Morley, Richard Basil, 1864-7. L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.; *d.* 1895.
- Morley, George, 1822- (?). M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon, Yorkshire Hospital for Women and Children. Lecturer, Leeds School of Medicine. School doctor, W. H. G. Founded Morley Scholarship; *d.* 1867.
- Morley, George, 1866-7.
- Morris, Charles James, 1870-5. Barrister, Temple, E.C.
- Morris, James William, 1837-43. Ironmonger (?), Manchester. Dead.
- Morris, Joseph, 1840-5. Tinplate manufacturer, Manchester. Dead.
- Morris, Joseph, 1858-63.
- Morris, J. H., 1851-6.
- Morris, William Arthur, 1871-3.
- Morris, William John, 1853-8.
- Morrison, George William, 1860-5. Solicitor, 1875; town clerk of Leeds, 1878; knighted, 1885; barrister, 1893; *d.* 1896.
- Morrison, John, 1835-40. Stockbroker, London.
- Morrison, John Hebb, 1861-8. Underwriter, Lloyd's.
- Mortimer, John Fletcher, 1831-4; *d.* 1854.
- Mortimer, William, 1841-2, 1844- (?). Dead.
- Moulton, William, 1812- (?). Dead.
- Moulton, William Fiddian, 1846-50. M.A., London (Gold Medal in Mathematics, 1856); D.D., Edinburgh; Hon. M.A., Cambridge. J.P. Wesleyan minister, 1858; headmaster of the Leys School, 1873; President of Conference, 1890. Member of New Testament Revision Company; *d.* 1898. Translator: *Winer's Greek Testament Grammar*. Author: *History of the English Bible*; *Greek Testament Concordance*; Commentaries on *S. John* (Schaff's Bible) and *Hebrews* (Ellicott's Bible).



- Muff, John Alfred, 1860-5. Engineer ; *d.* 1867.
- Muff, John Isaac, 1827-31. Wesleyan minister, 1841 ; *d.* 1873.
- Muff, Robert S., 1821-7. Chemist, Leeds ; *d.* 1864.
- Nance, Francis James, 1867-72. M.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1881.
- Nance, John Wesley, 1865-71 ; *d.* 1874.
- Nattrass, John Stanyon Lorraine, 1868-9. Ironmonger, Rushden.
- Naylor, Charles Henry, 1852-7.
- Naylor, William, 1819- (?).
- Naylor, William Dixon, 1856-9.
- Neale, Francis, 1850-5. Wesleyan minister, Victoria, 1862. President, 1892.
- Neale, George, 1856-61.
- Neale, William P., 1860-6.
- Needham, James Peacock, 1815- (?). L.S.A., Lond.
- Needham, Robert, 1818- (?). Printer.
- Needham, William, 1817- (?).
- Needle, Alfred William, 1869-74.
- Needle, Barnabas Welsh, 1866-71. Barlow's Warehouse, Bolton.
- Nelson, Josiah, 1845-8.
- Newton, Edward Shackfield, 1862-7.
- Newton, John, 1846-51.
- Newton, Thomas, 1838-9 ; *d.* 1839.
- Nicholson, Edward, 1833-8.
- Nicholson, John, 1828-33.
- Nicholson, John, 1850-5.
- Nicholson, Samuel, 1830-6. Druggist. Dead.
- Nicholson, Theophilus, 1835-41.
- Nicholson, Thomas, 1853-6.
- Nicholson, William, 1830-5.
- Nightingale, Robert Beatson, 1854-9. B.A., Lond. Wesleyan minister, 1868.
- North, George, 1847-9.



Norwood, Edward, 1841-7.

Nye, Edward Wason, 1853-9. Wesleyan minister, Victoria. President, 1890.

Nye, John Slater, 1855-61. Holy Orders, 1874.

Oakes, Edward Rushton, 1818-24. Commercial traveller ; *d.* 1853.

Oakes, William, 1816-22.

Oldfield, Edmund, 1858-9, 1861-4. Holy Orders, 1881. Rector of St. Elizabeth, Reddish, Stockport.

Oldfield, George Cartwright, 1862-3. Dead.

Osborn, Henry, 1860-1.

Owen, John A. Henry, 1852-7.

Oyston, Henry, 1856-8. Wesleyan minister, 1873.

Padman, George, 1837-43.

Padman, John W. Clauston, 1846-8. Draper, Boston Spa.

Padman, Thomas, 1823-9. Schoolmaster, Tasmania.

Padman, Webster, 1838-9 ; *d.* 1839.

Palmer, Albert Thomas, 1862-3. Congregational minister, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Palmer, Alfred Jabez, 1858-63. Congregational minister, Folkestone, 1870.

Palmer, Frederick William Henry, 1862-4. M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1873. Headmaster of Snettisham Grammar School.

Parker, Charles, 1871-5. Civil and mining engineer, Rossland, British Columbia.

Parkes, Henry, 1849-55. Wesleyan minister, 1862 (China, 1863-82).

Parkes, James Cox, 1856-9. Railway clerk, Kimberley.

Parkes, James Stephen, 1857-62. L.S.A., Lond. Ledbury.

Parkes, Samuel H., 1859-64.

Parkes, William, 1849-54. Non-commissioned officer (retired), Isle of Wight.

Parsonson, George, 1861-5. Draper, 8 Summerley Street, Earlsfield, S.W.

Parsonson, John Enoch, 1859-64. Wesleyan minister, S. Africa 1873. Secretary of S. African Conference.



- Parsonson, Thomas, 1867-74. Cashier, coal merchant's office, London. 45 Cromwell Road, Walthamstow.
- Parsonson, William George, 1864-70. Wesleyan minister, New Zealand, 1882; President, 1898.
- Pattisson, John Gilbert, 1821- (?). Manchester warehouse. Dead.
- Pattisson, Richard, 1816- (?). Journalist. Dead.
- Pattisson, Theophilus, 1825-31. Manchester warehouse; *d.* 1858.
- Pearce, Thomas Massey, 1829-34. Chemist. Dead.
- Pearce, W., *circa* 1836.
- Pearson, Charles W., 1855-8.
- Pearson, George S., 1852-8.
- Pearson, J. M., 1847-53.
- Pearson, John, 1823- (?). F.C.A. Bank manager and accountant, York; *d.* 1897.
- Pearson, John, 1838-45.
- Pearson, Josiah, 1829-35. Wesleyan minister, 1847; *d.* 1885.
- Pearson, Samuel, 1825-31. Draper; *d.* 1839.
- Pearson, Sydney James, 1870-4. Paper manufacturer, Richmond, Yorks.
- Pearson, Theophilus, 1834-40. Wesleyan minister, 1851; *d.* 1861.
- Pearson, Thomas D., 1837-42.
- Pearson, Thomas Thorpe, 1825-31. Manufacturer, Bolton; *d.* 1893.
- Peck, W. H., 1855-61.
- Pedley, Henry, 1845.
- Pedley, John Henry, 1860-6.
- Peers, Thomas Henry Parkes, 1880-3. L.S.A., Lond. 2 Surrey Square, S.E.
- Peet, Reginald R., 1877- (?).
- Pemberton, Alfred E., 1851-6.
- Pemberton, Edward, 1854-60.
- Pemberton, James Holroyd, 1859-62.
- Pemberton, John George, 1859-64.
- Pemberton, Samuel Walker, 1849-55.
- Pemberton, William, 1847-53.



- Pengelly, John, 1848.
- Penman, Charles, 1822- (?). Grocer ; *d. circa* 1839.
- Penman, Henry, 1818-24. Clothier ; *d. circa* 1860.
- Penman, James, 1812-8. Wesleyan minister, 1826 ; *d.* 1830.
- Percival, Alfred H., 1845-52.
- Percival, Henry, 1812-8.
- Percival, J., 1812- (?).
- Phillips, David, 1818-21.
- Pickworth, Felix Henry, 1863-9. Publisher, Willesden.
- Piercy, George, 1866-72. China.
- Piercy, John William, 1865-71. LL.B., London. Solicitor, Huddersfield.
- Piggott, John, 1830-6.
- Pilter, James, 1821-7. Currier, Melbourne ; *d.* 1879.
- Pilter, John Mease, 1838. Wesleyan minister, 1856.
- Pilter, Robert, 1820-5. Printer, Birmingham and Huddersfield ; *d.* 1894.
- Pilter, Thomas, 1827-8. Agricultural implement maker, Paris. President of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1872, 1878, 1881, and one of its founders, 1872 ; Chevalier 1878, Officer 1889, of the Legion of Honour ; *d.* 1892.
- Pinder, Edward Bourne, 1824- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1841 ; *d.* 1878.
- Pinder, Thomas, 1822-7. Earthenware manufacturer, Burslem ; *d.* 1867.
- Pogson, John, 1867-73. Draper, Louth.
- Pontefract, Alfred Jeremiah, 1842-7 ; *d.* 1848.
- Pontefract, Wesley, 1849-53.
- Porter, Edwin B., 1835-41.
- Portrey, Jabez Bunting, 1860-6. Master at W. H. G.
- Portrey, Richard Watson, 1859-66. B.A., Lond. Master at K. S. Dead.
- Portrey, Robert Newton, 1867-72. Wesleyan minister, 1877 ; *d.* in Hayti, 1882.
- Posnett, James Leonard, 1835-40. Wesleyan minister, 1850.



- Posnett, Joseph, 1835-41. Wesleyan minister, 1849.
- Posnett, Robert, 1841-45. Wesleyan minister, 1855.
- Posnett, William, 1840-42 ; *d.* 1847.
- Povah, Charles, 1857-8. A.I.A. Insurance actuary.
- Powell, Edward, 1846-50.
- Powell, Frederick Newstead, 1852-8. Australia.
- Powell, John Gonner Robinson, 1847-53.
- Powell, Thompson W., 1846-9.
- Powell, William S., 1846-50. Australia.
- Prescott, James, 1836-9. Merchant, Manchester.
- Prescott, Peter, 1832-5. Wesleyan minister, 1845. Dead.
- Prescott, Thomas, 1831-2. M.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1850.  
Vicar of Caddington, and Rural Dean ; *d.* 1889.
- Prescott, Walter, 1828-9. Methodist minister, United States.
- Preston, Nathaniel, 1822- (?).
- Priestley, Edwyn Briggs, 1871 ; *d.* 1888.
- Priestley, Henry, 1851-3. B.A. Lond. Barrister.
- Priestley, John Hessel, 1847-52. B.A., Lond. Solicitor, Barton-on-Humber.
- Priestley, Joshua, 1865-9. Solicitor, Derby.
- Priestley, Samuel, 1846-51 ; *d.* 1875.
- Pritchard, F. W., 1877- (?).
- Pritchard, John, 1853-8.
- Puddicombe, Thomas, 1857-62. Wesleyan minister, 1874.
- Pugh, John William Edford, 1851-6. Accountant and commission agent, Adelaide Street, Brisbane. Formerly engineer-in-chief, N.S.W. Railways.
- Pugh, Thomas Newbold, 1851-7. Printer and journalist.  
Formerly private secretary, Lands Department, Victoria ; *d.* 1888.
- Quick, William Henry, 1852-5.
- Raby, John Marsden, 1836-43. B.A., B.Sc., London ; LL.D. Headmaster of W. H. G., 1856-74.
- Raby, Thomas S., 1835-40. Wesleyan minister, 1850 ; *d.* 1891.
- Radcliffe, Frederick Alison, 1862-4.



- Radcliffe, Richard, 1848- (?).
- Radcliffe, William Thomas, 1860-7. Brisbane.
- Railton, George Scott, 1860-4. "Commissioner," Salvation Army.  
Author : *Heathen England*. 101 Queen Victoria Street.
- Ramm, Henry, 1830-5. Farmer, Norfolk.
- Ramm, John J., 1838-44. Dead.
- Randerson, Robert Shepley, 1844-9. Chemist, Australia ; *d.* 1881.
- Randerson, William Henry, 1862-6. Lay missionary, Makotuku,  
Hawke's Bay, N.Z.
- Randles, John Scurrah, 1869-72. Metal broker, Workington.  
Cumberland County Council, 1896.
- Ransom, Edward, 1842-3.
- Ranson, Henry, 1831-7 ; *d.* 1844.
- Ranson, James, 1843- (?).
- Ranson, John S., 1839-45.
- Raspass, John Colin Tulloch, 1875, 1877-81. Mining engineer.  
Manager, Madeley Wood Co., Shropshire.
- Ratcliffe, Thomas, 1816- (?). Doctor.
- Rattenbury, Henry Owen, 1852-3. Wesleyan minister, 1863.
- Rattenbury, John Owen, 1846-52. Cloth merchant (retired), Hyde  
Park Terrace, Leeds.
- Rattenbury, Samuel Owen, 1848-54. Accountant ; *d.* 1877.
- Rawlings, Robert Francis, 1855-7. Grocer, Stourport.
- Rawson, James, 1821-6.
- Rawson, J., 1823- (?).
- Rayner, Alexander Clement, 1852-4. M.D., Durham ; M.R.C.S.,  
Eng. Preston.
- Rayner, John, 1827-33.
- Rayner, Joseph, 1832-4.
- Rayner, Joseph Bryan, 1850-4. Drowned at sea, 1863.
- Reece, Richard M., 1812-7. Solicitor, London ; *d.* 1879.
- Revell, William, 1812-8.
- Reynolds, Henry, 1815- (?).
- Reynolds, William Henry, 1881- (?).
- Rhodes, Frederick Herbert, 1878- (?).



- Rhodes, John Tertius, 1868-74. Engineer, Manchester.
- Richards, John David, 1854-8.
- Richards, Samuel Morris, 1854-8.
- Richardson, Henry Luke, 1849-55.
- Richardson, James, 1857-62. Lismore, N.S.W.
- Richardson, John B., 1849-55.
- Richardson, Joseph, 1862-9. Solicitor, Bradford.
- Richardson, Joseph R., 1868-70. Chemist.
- Richardson, William, 1852-9. LL.B., Dublin.
- Ricketts, Joseph, 1857-61. L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.F.P.S., Glas.  
Liverpool.
- Ridsdale, Arthur Samuel, 1862-8.
- Ridsdale, George Robert, 1867-73.
- Rigg, Alfred, 1842-7. Wesleyan minister, Victoria, 1861; President,  
1891.
- Rigg, Edmund, 1847-52. Wesleyan minister, 1865.
- Rigg, Francis Frederick, 1842-9. M.A., Dublin. Schoolmaster.
- Rigg, John Clulow, 1824- (?). Editor of *The Watchman*; d. 1868.
- Riley, Edward B., 1828-32.
- Riley, William, 1830-4.
- Rippon, Christopher Walton, 1865-9. Manchester and Liverpool  
Bank.
- Rippon, Herbert William, 1874-6. L.N.W.R., Colwyn Bay.
- Rippon, Joseph M., 1867-73. Manchester and Liverpool Bank.
- Rising, Henry Arthur, 1877-80. Draper, Barrow Road, Streatham  
Common.
- Roadhouse, David, 1828-32. Medical student; d. 1838.
- Roadhouse, John William, 1825- (?). Bank accountant, 17 Louis  
Street, Leeds.
- Roberts, John, 1834-8. M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge  
(5th Classic, 1847). Barrister; d. 1879.
- Roberts, John Joseph, 1845-50.
- Roberts, Joseph, 1831-6. Manchester and Salford Bank; d. 1865.
- Roberts, William Masfen, 1853-6. Master at K. S., 1862. M.A.,  
Jesus College, Cambridge (first class in Moral Science, 1866). Holy  
Orders, 1867. Rector of Luddesdown.



- Robinson, Frederick Rolfe, 1835-8 ; *d.* 1851.
- Robson, John Fisher, 1853-9.
- Robson, William Fisher, 1850-6.
- Rodham, John S., 1858-9.
- Roebuck, Alfred, 1863-9. B.D., Chataugua. Wesleyan minister, 1876.
- Roebuck, William, 1861-4. Watkins Co., Denver, Colorado.
- Rogers, John, 1812- (?).
- Rogerson, Thomas, 1818-23. Wesleyan minister, 1831 ; *d.* 1855.
- Rought, Robert C., 1814- (?).
- Rowe, Alfred Slater, 1853-8. Chemist ; *d.* 1868.
- Rowe, Frederick James, 1855-61. M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge. Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta. Fellow of Calcutta University. Author : *Hints on the Study of English ; Selections from Tennyson, with Notes ; etc.*
- Rowe, George Hambly, 1867-73. Commercial traveller, Stamford.
- Rowe, Samuel Evans, 1843-9. Wesleyan minister, 1857 ; President, South African Conference, 1895 ; *d.* 1897.
- Rowe, Theophilus Barton, 1841-7. M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (31st Wrangler and 3rd Classic, 1856. Chancellor's Medal). Headmaster of Tonbridge, 1875-90 ; Holy Orders, 1859. Author : *A Sixth Form Greek Syntax ; etc.*
- Rowe, Thomas Evans, 1848-54. Accountant, Nigel Gold Co., Pietermaritzburg.
- Rowe, William Herbert, 1870-3. Wool trade, Bradford.
- Rowland, Henry Marshall, 1844-8. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Lond. House Surgeon, Eastern Dispensary, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; *d.* 1864.
- Rowse, F., 1856.
- Ryan, John James, 1854-5.
- Sackett, Edward Gaskell, 1858-64. Accountant, Berridge Road, Nottingham.
- Sampson, J. T., *circa* 1854-5.
- Sampson, R., *circa* 1854-5.
- Samuel, Elijah, 1853-9. Chemist, Mussoorie, India.
- Samuel, James Burck, 1855-61. Chemist, Mussoorie, India.
- Sanderson, Reinhardt Zwingle, 1865-71.



- Sargent, Benjamin, 1822- (?). India.
- Sargent, Ebenezer, 1815-21. Manager, Brierley Ironworks ; *d.* 1895.
- Sargent, William Henry, 1814-20. Wesleyan minister, 1832 ; Governor of K. S., 1867 ; *d.* 1890.
- Satchell, James Troubridge, 1861-3.
- Savage, John W., 1837-42. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Savage, Robert H., 1832.
- Savage, Thomas, 1830.
- Savage, William, 1829-32. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Scholefield, William S., 1828-31.
- Scholes, Charles Samuel, 1860-3.
- Scholes, James Spencer, 1855-61. Chemist, Hastings.
- Scott, Henri Arnaud, 1866-71. Wesleyan minister, 1879.
- Sedgwick, George, 1834-7. Draper. Dead.
- Sedgwick, John, 1831-4.
- Sedgwick, Joseph, 1815-8.
- Sedgwick, Thomas, 1828.
- Sedgwick, William B., 1818.
- Sellers, Joseph Hough, 1879- (?). Beckett & Co.'s Bank, Leeds.
- Sellers, William Edward, 1873-4. Wesleyan minister, 1878.
- Sharman, John Parker, 1849-55. Cardiff.
- Shaw, Barnabas J., 1830-5. Schoolmaster. Wesleyan minister, Grahamstown.
- Shaw, Charles Henry Alexander, 1871-2. Officer in Merchant Service, Penrhydd.
- Shaw, Edward Allen, 1868-73. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Shaw, Matthew Benjamin, 1833-6. Resident magistrate, Natal.
- Shaw, Thomas Pierpoint, 1861-6. 83 Jersey Street Buildings, Ancoats.
- Shaw, William Bunting, 1862-7. Law agent, Capetown.
- Shaw, William Hemingway, 1861-7. Wesleyan minister, 1877.
- Shaw, William Maw, 1827-33. M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1841. Vicar of Yealand Conyers, 1851. Author : *Private Judgment and Church Authority* ; *d.* 1889.



- Shearman, Alfred**, 1863-9. Medical student, but his health failed ;  
*d.* 1895.
- Shearman, William Millar**, 1858-64. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P.,  
Edin. House surgeon, Salford and Pendleton Hospital. Medical  
officer, Swinton Local Board ; *d.* 1893.
- Shearn, Herbert Frank**, 1877-9 ; *d.* 1879.
- Shipman, Alexander T.**, 1835-41. Draper ; *d.* 1848.
- Shipman, Caleb**, 1841-4. Master at Wesleyan College, Taunton ;  
*d.* 1867.
- Shipman, John Joshua**, 1836-41. Chemist.
- Shipman, Samuel A.**, 1828-33. Wesleyan minister, 1840 ; *d.* 1843.
- Shrewsbury, Abraham R. B.**, 1852-8. Wesleyan minister, New-  
foundland. Dead.
- Shrewsbury, Edward Richard K.**, 1854-60. Non-commissioned  
officer. Drowned at Driffild, 1895.
- Shrewsbury, Jeremiah Schwartz**, 1835-8. Wesleyan minister,  
1858 ; *d.* 1896.
- Shrewsbury, John Vincent Brainerd**, 1835-41. Wesleyan  
minister, 1849 ; *d.* 1898.
- Shrewsbury, Joseph Butterworth**, 1837-44. Medical student ;  
*d.* 1849.
- Shrewsbury, Samuel Palmer**, 1857-62. Captain, Merchant Service.  
Drowned.
- Shrewsbury, William Roberts Comeley**, 1849-55. Non-  
commissioned officer. Died at Secunderabad.
- Simmonite, Thomas**, 1815-9 ; *d.* 1819.
- Simpson, Brough Singleton**, 1848-54.
- Simpson, Charles William**, 1853-7. Captain, Merchant Service, 47  
Rockfield Road, Liverpool.
- Simpson, John**, 1851-7.
- Simpson, John Thomas**, 1852-7. Timber trade, 22 Dover Street,  
Hull.
- Simpson, Samuel**, 1815-22. Wesleyan minister, 1832 ; *d.* 1888.
- Simpson, Samuel**, 1849-56. Wesleyan minister, 1865. Author :  
*Methodism and Inspiration.*
- Simpson, William**, 1845-8.
- Simpson, William Arthur**, 1867-73.



- Skelton, John**, 1825- (?). Draper.
- Skelton, Joseph**, 1834-6. Grocer.
- Slack, Benjamin**, 1818-22. Wesleyan minister, 1829; *d.* 1868.
- Slack, Edward**, 1828-33. Lawyer. Mayor of Bath; *d.* 1867.
- Slack, John Lawrence**, 1849-50. Chemist, Manchester.
- Slack, Joseph Kershaw**, 1853-9. Chemist, Prescott, Lancashire.
- Slack, Josiah William**, 1855-60. Chemist, Notting Hill.
- Slack, Percy**, 1879- (?). L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.F.P.S., Glas. Rotherham.
- Slack, Theodore**, 1870-5.
- Slack, Thomas Levick**, 1812-8. Sub-editor, Wesleyan Bookroom. *d.* 1869.
- Sleigh, Frederick Edward**, 1849-55.
- Sleigh, Roger Faning**, 1843-7. Chemist, Morley, Leeds.
- Slugg, Ebenezer Kelby**, 1824- (?). Draper, Manchester; *d.* 1842.
- Slugg, Josiah Thomas**, 1822-8. Chemist, Manchester. F.R.A.S.  
*Author: Observational Astronomy, Memorials of Woodhouse Grove School, etc.; d.* 1888.
- Smailes, Francis William**, 1865-7. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edin. Newhaven.
- Smailes, Richard Green**, 1862-9. B.A., London. Schoolmaster. Indian Civil Service, 1874; *d.* 1875.
- Smailes, Thomas**, 1858-64. M.D., St. Andrews; M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin.; Lic. San. Sci., Durham. J.P. Honley, near Huddersfield.
- Smart, Henry Thomas**, 1856-7. Wesleyan minister, 1871. *Author: Life of Thomas Cook.*
- Smetham, James**, 1832-4. Artist. Art master, Wesleyan Normal School, Westminster, 1851; *d.* 1889. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy: "Christ at Emmaus," 1851; "The Bird Catchers," 1852; "The Flageolet," 1853; "Two Portraits," 1854; "Counting the Cost," 1855; "Robert Levett," 1862; "The Moorland Edge," 1863; "The Hymn of the Last Supper," 1869.
- Smetham, John**, 1826-32. Master at W. H. G. Wesleyan minister, 1840; *d.* 1842.
- Smetham, Richard**, 1828-33. Newspaper editor, Iowa; *d.* 1887.
- Smetham, William**, 1839-44; *d.* 1895.
- Smith, Alfred Owen**, 1862-5. B.A., Lond.; L.Th., Dur.; M.A., Syracuse. Holy Orders, 1888. Vicar of St. Andrew's, Islington, 1893.



Smith, Charles C., 1843-4.

Smith, Charles William, 1854-7.

Smith, Clarence, 1862-4. Stock Exchange. Sheriff of Middlesex.  
J.P. M.P., Hull, 1892-5. Knighted, 1895. President of Old Boys'  
Union, 1896.

Smith, Edward, 1833-7.

Smith, Frederick, 1876.

Smith, George, 1812- (?). Chemist.

Smith, George Andrew Hornabrook, 1863-4 ; *d.* 1864.

Smith, George Edward, 1863-6. Clerk ; *d.* at Pretoria, 1896.

Smith, Henry, 1838-43.

Smith, James, 1836-9.

Smith, John Brumby, 1831- (?). L.R.C.S., Edin. ; F. Obst. Soc.

Smith, John Nelson, 1834-9.

Smith, Thornley Solomon, 1857-9. Printer, London.

Smith, William Bramwell, 1819-23. M.A., Dublin. Holy Orders.  
Rector of Babworth. Dead.

Smith, William, 1828-33.

Spensley, William Henry, 1878-81 ; *d.* 1887.

Spilsbury, Francis H., 1875.

Stamp, Edward, 1840-6. Grocer.

Stamp, Edward B., 1815-20.

Stamp, George J., 1820-6.

Stamp, John Sundius, 1812- (?). M.R.C.S., Eng. Wesleyan  
minister, 1821-48 ; Treasurer of Children's Fund, 1837-48. Dead.

Stamp, William Wood, 1812-5. D.D., Chicago. Wesleyan minister,  
1823 ; President, 1860 ; *d.* 1877.

Stanley, Samuel Hague, 1818-22. Chemist ; *d.* 1883.

Stanley, Thomas, 1816-21. Printer ; *d.* 1860.

Stanley, Thomas, 1821-6. Steel manufacturer, Brincliffe, Sheffield.

Startup, James Collingwood, 1877-9. Solicitor, Queenstown, S.  
Africa.

Staton, Richard James Jones, 1845. Cashier, Westhead & Co.,  
Manchester ; *d.* 1858.

Stephens, John, 1814- (?).



- Stephens, Joseph Rayner, 1813- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1825-32. Chartist. Editor : *The People's Magazine* ; *d.* 1879.
- Stephenson, Francis Ewens, 1838-9. Wesleyan minister, Australia, 1860 ; *d.* 1885.
- Stephenson, Frederick, 1852-3 ; *d.* 1861.
- Stephenson, Henry, 1847-53 ; *d.* at Melbourne, 1864.
- Stephenson, John, 1847-51. Wesleyan minister, 1861 ; *d.* 1873.
- Stephenson, William F., 1837-42. Engraver.
- Stepney, Frederick Hall, 1867-73.
- Stepney, William Henry, 1863-8.
- Stevenson, Humphrey, 1822-7. Dead.
- Stevenson, William, 1821-5.
- Stevinson, John, 1851-8. Wesleyan minister, 1865.
- Stevinson, William, 1853-9. B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1867.
- Stewart, Alfred, 1837-41.
- Stewart, Ebenezer, 1828-33.
- Stewart, George B., 1832-8.
- Stewart, William D., 1842-5.
- Stinson, Charles S., *circa* 1850. Army surgeon, America ; *d.* at Chicago, 1866.
- Stinson, John T. R., 1851-6. Education Department, Toronto.
- Stinson, Joseph H., 1846-51. Wesleyan minister, Canada.
- Stokes, Edward, 1857-63.
- Stokes, Henry, 1859-64.
- Stokes, John Thomas, 1853-8.
- Stokoe, John, 1841-6. Chemist and grocer, Doncaster.
- Stokoe, Thomas, 1845-51. Chemist, Clare, Suffolk.
- Stokoe, William Edward, 1849-55. Chemist ; *d.* 1895.
- Stoner, James Robert, 1827-33.
- Stoner, Thomas, 1828-35. Schoolmaster (?).
- Strachan, George Richmond, 1847-51 ; *d.* 1859.
- Strachan, James Wallace, 1830-2 ; *d.* 1840.



**Strachan, John Miller**, 1840-5. M.D., Edin. (Gold Medal, 1870); D.D., Durham. Holy Orders, 1861; Bishop of Rangoon, 1882. Hon. Fellow of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; Fellow of Madras University. Author: *From East to West*; *Theory of Natural Development*.

**Strachan, Joseph Lawson**, 1845-50. Agent, Manchester.

**Strachan, Thomas Maire**, 1843-7. B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Holy Orders.

**Strawe, William Henry**, 1841-7. Sub-manager, J. & G. Cooper, Manchester, 1849-89. South Holme, Colwyn Bay.

**Strong, Charles**, 1838-9. America.

**Strong, Robert**, 1838-9. America.

**Sugden, Edward Holdsworth**, 1863-70. B.A., B.Sc., Lond.; B.A., Victoria. Wesleyan minister, 1874.

**Sugden, Herbert James**, 1869-75. Wesleyan minister, 1881.

**Sugden, Samuel**, 1826-9.

**Sugden, Stephen H.**, 1837-42.

**Sugden, William**, 1829-31. B.A., Glasgow. Principal, Westminster Training College, 1850; *d.* 1881.

**Sumner, John Joshua**, 1861-5. Chemist, Abergavenny.

**Suter, Samuel**, 1812- (?). Chemist.

**Sutton, Joseph George**, 1862-7. M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1883. Principal of Dale College, King Williamstown.

**Sutton, William Godfrey**, 1862-8. Cape Colony.

**Swannell, Charles Henry**, 1874-5. Went to sea.

**Sykes, Arthur Edwin**, 1865-71. Solicitor, Hull.

**Sykes, Frederick W.**, 1856-60. Contractor, Australia.

**Sykes, John**, 1825-9. M.D., Edin.; F.R.C.P., Lond. F.S.A. J.P., Doncaster.

**Sykes, John Gaskell Walker**, 1863-8. LL.B., Lond. Barrister.

**Sykes, Joseph**, 1854-60. Merchant, London.

**Sykes, Thomas Gaskell**, 1852-8. B.A., Lond. Principal of Martinière College, Lucknow.

**Tabraham, Charles Wesley**, 1840-5; *d.* 1848.

**Tabraham, John Wesley**, 1832-8. Institute Building Society, Finsbury Pavement.



- Taft, John White, 1831-4. B.A., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Holy Orders. Dead.
- Taylor, Charles Edward, 1850-6. Corn miller, Liverpool.
- Taylor, John Kidson, 1848-53. Westhead & Co., Manchester.
- Taylor, Robert Scott, 1849-55. Chemist, Sheffield.
- Taylor, Thomas, 1847-53.
- Taylor, William Henry, 1848-54. Professor of music, Stockton.
- Taylor, William Peach, 1875- (?).
- Telfer, John How, 1867-70.
- Telfer, Leslie Vickers, 1867-70 ; *d.* 1870.
- Thomas, Edwin Richard, 1852-6. Chemist, Beaumaris.
- Thomas, Frederick, 1857-8.
- Thomas, Frederick Henry, 1854-5. Wesleyan minister, 1871 ; *d.* 1898.
- Thomas, John David, 1849-51.
- Thomas, Robert Parry, 1853-8.
- Thomas, Wesley, 1857-8. Manchester and Liverpool Bank ; *d.* 1892.
- Thomas, William Henry, 1864-7. Engineer, London. M.I.C.E.
- Thomas, William John, 1879- (?).
- Thompson, George, 1817-21. Coachbuilder.
- Thompson, Henry Edward, 1874-7. 431 Moseley Road, Birmingham.
- Thompson, Jabez, 1838-44. Dead.
- Thompson, John, 1839-45. Old Bank, Bradford.
- Thompson, Robert W., 1838-44.
- Thompson, Samuel, 1840-5.
- Thompson, Samuel, 1842-5.
- Thompson, Thomas, 1823-4.
- Thompson, Thomas, 1833-9. Australia.
- Thompson, Thomas, 1844-50.
- Thompson, William B., 1841-7. Editor : *Lucknow Witness*.  
Manager of Delhi Bank.
- Tindall, George Arthur, 1867-70.
- Tindall, John, 1848 ; *d.* 1848.



- Tindall, John Edward, 1858-64.
- Tindall, J. W., 1845-50.
- Tindall, Richard Abbey, 1840-6. M.A., L.Th., Durham. Rector of Cowden.
- Tindall, Richard Ward, 1858-9 ; *d.* 1859.
- Tindall, William H., 1847- (?). Wesleyan minister, 1860.
- Todd, James, 1825.
- Topham, J. W., 1850-3.
- Totherick, James Yeomans, 1845- (?). M.D., St. Andrews ; M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
- Totherick, Robert, 1842-7.
- Towers, John Gilbert, 1829-31.
- Towler, Edward, 1812-8. Draper, Market Rasen ; *d.* 1860.
- Towler, William, 1819-24. Wesleyan minister, 1837 ; *d.* 1853.
- Traker, John, 1854-6.
- Tranmer, Heber Tenant, 1863-8. Holy Orders, 1880. Incumbent of Buckland, Tasmania.
- Tranter, William W., 1824-30.
- Tuck, Henry, 1839-44. Insurance agent, Longsight.
- Tuck, James, 1843-4 ; *d.* 1850.
- Tucker, Joseph George, 1855-61.
- Tucker, Samuel, 1858-64. Ironmonger, Driffield. Dead.
- Turner, Charles Frederick, 1858-60. Second officer, S.S. "Ernst Marck" ; *d.* 1868.
- Turner, Francis Calder, 1849-55. Bookseller, 1 Bathurst Street, Hyde Park Gardens.
- Turner, George Henry, 1856-61.
- Turner, George Owen, 1858-64. M.A., Lond. Headmaster of Dunheved, 1887.
- Turner, Josiah, 1842-8.
- Turner, Woodland Owen, 1860-3. Chemist, Pietermaritzburg.
- Turton, Charles Gibson, 1824-30. Wesleyan minister, 1840. Dead.
- Turton, George Isaac, 1856-61.
- Turton, Henry Hanson, 1827-31. Wesleyan minister, New Zealand. Governor of Three Kings' Native College, Auckland.



- Turton, Isaac, 1818- (?).  
Turton, Jabez, 1822- (?). Draper, Manchester.  
Turton, Josiah, 1816-22. Chemist, Leeds.  
Turton, Robert, 1840-1.  
Turvey, Jacob Henley, 1860-6.  
Twells, Arthur Hughes, 1881. Marine engineers' draughtsman.  
Tyson, Allison Q., 1866-72.
- Vasey, Edward, 1812- (?).  
Vasey, Frederick William, 1869-73. Merchant Service.  
Vasey, Henry James, 1859-60, 1863-5. Iron and oil merchant  
Newcastle.  
Vasey, James, 1824- (?). Draper, Bishop Auckland.  
Vasey, Samuel, 1816- (?).  
Vasey, Thomas, 1822-8. Wesleyan minister, 1839 ; *d.* 1871.  
Vasey, Thomas Ebenezer, 1858-60, 1863-6. F.C.S. Chemical  
engineer, London.  
Vercoe, Lincoln Russell, 1876- (?).  
Vincent, Frederick Henry Strugnell, 1878- (?).
- Waddy, Benjamin, 1848-54.  
Waddy, Jonathan Mason, 1812-8. M.D., Lond. (Medal in  
Midwifery, 1841); M.R.C.S., Eng. Dead.  
Waddy, Samuel Dousland, 1812-8. D.D., Victoria University,  
Canada. Wesleyan minister, 1825 ; President, 1859 ; Secretary of  
Children's Fund, 1836-48 ; Treasurer, 1848-72 ; Governor of Wesley  
College, Sheffield, 1844-6 ; *d.* 1876.  
Walker, Edward, 1842-6.  
Walker, John Shepperd, 1866-72. Sub-manager of mines, Ontario ;  
*d.* 1895.  
Walker, Josiah Wesley, 1818-24.  
Walker, Richard Lewis, 1852-8.  
Walker, Thomas Pearson, 1866-72. M.A., St. Catherine's College,  
Cambridge ; B.A., Lond. Master at the Leys.  
Walker, William Luke, 1868-73. Castle Rubber Co., Warrington.  
Walsh, F., 1840-2.



- Walsh, John, 1829-34.
- Walsh, Robert, 1834-7. Dead.
- Walton, John Lawson, 1861-4. Barrister ; Q.C., 1890. M.P., Leeds, 1892.
- Ward, Arthur William, 1868-75. B.A., Lond. Wesleyan minister, 1883.
- Ward, Charles Alfred, 1865-70.
- Ward, Charles H. H., 1859-61. Wesleyan minister, 1870.
- Ward, Francis Henry, 1858-64.
- Ward, Frederick Walter, 1862-8.
- Ward, George Edgar, 1856-62.
- Ward, John, 1844-51.
- Ward, John Eccles, 1820-4. M.D. ; *d.* 1851.
- Ward, John Edward, 1856-61. M.D., St. Andrews ; M.R.C.S., Eng. Medical officer of health, Cockermouth, 1878. Holy Orders, 1881. New Zealand.
- Ward, Philip Daniel, 1839-45. Chemist (retired), 50 South Road, Didsbury.
- Ward, William Latimer, 1852-8. M.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1866. Vicar of St. Anne, Willenhall.
- Warters, Edmund, 1863-7. L.R.C.P., Ire. ; L.F.P.S., Glas. Parkside, Gipsy Hill, S.E.
- Waterhouse, John, 1830-4. Merchant, Australia. Dead.
- Waterhouse, John Thomas, 1825-9 ; *d.* 1895.
- Waterhouse, Joseph Bourne, 1862-8. M.R.C.S., Eng. ; L.R.C.P., Lond. ; *d.* 1882.
- Waterhouse, Samuel, 1828-32. Draper. Died in New Zealand.
- Waterhouse, Shadford Turner, 1861-5.
- Waterhouse, Thomas, 1837-43. Wesleyan minister, 1854.
- Waterhouse, William, 1827- (?). Commercial traveller, Melbourne.
- Waterhouse, William Levi, 1865-6 ; *d.* 1866.
- Watkin, Robert, 1828-31.
- Watkin, William, 1825- (?).
- Watson, George Alder, 1840-5. M.R.C.S., Eng. Brigade surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment.



- Watson, John T., 1837-42. Matlock.
- Watson, Richard, 1852-7.
- Watson, Thomas H., 1812- (?).
- Wears, Ebenezer, 1842-3.
- Weatherill, John Sawbridge, 1866-9. Architect and builder, Buenos Ayres.
- Welborne, George, 1816-22. Chemist, Margate.
- Welborne, William, 1819- (?). Chemist, S. Norwood.
- West, Francis Athow, 1812-5. Wesleyan minister, 1823. Governor of K. S., 1860-7; President, 1857; *d.* 1869.
- West, Francis H., 1839-42. Gloucester.
- West, Henry Hartley, 1846-52.
- West, Noel, 1849-53.
- West, Robert A., 1818- (?). Journalist, America. Editor of the *Methodist Episcopal Hymn-book*; *d.* 1865.
- West, Robert Orr, 1864-71.
- West, Robert G., 1845-9.
- West, Thomas, 1812-6; *d.* 1816.
- West, William Allan, 1857-9.
- Westlake, Arthur, 1859-63.
- Whitehead, John Wesley, 1857-64. Publisher: *Mark Lane Express*. 2 Hauberk Road, Battersea Rise, S.W.
- Whitehouse, Isaac, 1838-44.
- Whiteley, —, 1819- (?).
- Whiteside, Joseph, 1815-21. Printer, Retford.
- Whiteside, Thomas, 1824- (?).
- Wilde, George, 1827-33; *d.* 1837.
- Wilde, John, 1835-41. Photographer, Ilkley; *d.* 1894.
- Wilde, Samuel, 1833-6. Draper, Ilkley; *d.* 1862.
- Wilde, Thomas, 1834-40. Wesleyan minister, 1850.
- Wilkinson, Arthur Thomas, 1863-70. M.D., B.A., B.Sc., Lond.; B.Sc., Vict; M.R.C.S., Eng.; M.R.C.P., Lond. Withington, Manchester.
- Wilkinson, Benjamin Gregory, 1856-9. Wesleyan minister, 1868-83. Barrister, Leeds.



- Wilkinson, Charles Henry, 1849-55. Chemist, Keighley.
- Wilkinson, Edward T., 1839-44. York.
- Wilkinson, Frank Shaw, 1875; *d.* 1881.
- Wilkinson, Isaac, 1852-8. Accountant, Gloucester.
- Wilkinson, Peter Haines, 1836-42. Gas engineer, Harrogate.
- Wilkinson, Samuel, 1868-72. Dead.
- Wilkinson, S., 1847-54.
- Wilkinson, Thomas, 1837-43. Dead.
- Wilkinson, William, 1837-9; *d.* 1839.
- Wilkinson, William, 1843- (?). Draper.
- Wilkinson, William Joseph, 1844-9. Wesleyan minister, 1862.
- Williams, Herbert, 1869-70.
- Williams, Jabez, 1867-70.
- Williams, John, 1845-7.
- Williams, Norman, 1879- (?).
- Williams, Samuel Rogers, 1852-7. Wesleyan minister, 1864.
- Williams, William D., 1852-6.
- Willis, Arthur Samuel, 1871-3, 1875- (?); *d.* 1880.
- Willis, John Charles, 1868-74. Factor of steam-users' specialities,  
25 Upper Mill Hill, Leeds.
- Willis, Joseph Darrington, 1866-72. L.S.A., Lond. 169 Hyde  
Road, W. Gorton, Manchester.
- Wilson, Edwin William, 1825- (?).
- Wilson, Jabez S., 1845-50.
- Wilson, James B., 1835-41.
- Wilson, John, 1822- (?).
- Wilson, John Moore, 1830-6; *d.* 1836.
- Wilson, Joshua, 1827-31.
- Wilson, Peter McOwan, 1864-9.
- Wilson, Samuel, 1812- (?); *d.* 1867.
- Wilson, Stephen, 1812-3.
- Wilson, William, 1862-4.
- Winterburn, John William, 1851-7.



Winterburn, Joseph Williamson, 1867-73. L.S.A., Lond.  
Thurlow Terrace, Clapham.

Wood, William, 1826-31.

Woodcock, Isaac, 1853-9; *d.* 1866.

Woodcock, Richard Smith, 1840-6. Dead.

Woodfin, Richard James, 1861-5. Barrister, 6 Crown Office Row,  
Temple, London.

Woolmer, Edward Shreeve, 1863-7.

Woolsey, John Wesley, 1854-60. Holmfirth.

Woolsey, William Myers, 1838-42. Master at W. H. G. M.A.,  
Dublin. Holy Orders.

Worrall, Thomas, 1824- (?).

Wright, Henry, 1834-7.

Wright, Ralph, 1851-2.

Wright, R., 1837-43. Draper.

Wright, Thomas, 1830-4.

Wright, William, 1828-31.

Yates, Samuel, 1822-5.

Yates, Thomas, 1815-6.

Young, John, 1832-6; *d.* 1840.

Young, Robert, 1869-75.

Young, Robert Newton, 1837- (?). D.D., Wesleyan University,  
New York. Wesleyan minister, 1851; President, 1886. Author:  
*Witness of the Spirit.*



### III.—LIST OF MASTERS

I'll borrow life and not grow old ;  
And nightingales and trees  
Shall keep me, though the veins be cold,  
As young as Sophocles.  
And when I may no longer live,  
They'll say, who know the truth,  
He gave whate'er he had to give  
To freedom and to youth.

W. CORY.







## LIST OF MASTERS

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[N.B.—Matter in square brackets relates to a period subsequent to that spent at the School. The asterisk denotes that the name also occurs in Part I., and the dagger that it occurs in Part II. of the Register.]

• Abbott, —, G. 1812.

Ahier, John, K. 1864–5, 1875–6 [teacher of languages, Falmouth].

Albert, Barnabas, K. 1771–3.

\*Anderson, Theophilus David, K. 1859–61, G. 1862–3.

\*Andrews, George Ernest. B.A., London. K. 1894–

Annaheim, Jacob. M.A. Lond. K. 1886–

Appelbe, Robert F., G. 1876–7 [Wesleyan minister, 1883].

\*Appleby, Albert, K. 1860–1.

Archdeacon, James M., G. 1858.

W \*Ashton, Thomas, K. 1828–34.

Astles, —, G. 1868–9.

Auden, Alfred Millington. B.A., Selwyn College, Cambridge. K. 1888–9 [Holy Orders, 1893].

Baker, Frederick Nolan, K. 1894 [Stationers' School, London].

Bale, J., K. 1862.

\*Bamford, John Henry, G. 1882–3.

Bannerman, D., K. 1862.

\*Barber, Aquila Bennett, K. 1844–5.

Barnard, B. C. M.A., Edin. K. 1892.

Barnes, Joseph, G. 1873–4 [*d.* 1874].

Barr, Rev. Thomas, K. 1868–9, G. 1869–70.

Barratt, Robert C., G. 1856 [Wesleyan minister, 1856].



†Barrow-Clough, J. A., G. 1861.

Bayley, Cornelius, K. 1773-83 [Holy Orders. D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge. Incumbent of St. James', Manchester. Author of a Hebrew Grammar, etc.].

Baynes, William, K. 17 (?)—1760 [Wesleyan minister, 1771 ; *d.* 1777].

Beach, John, K. 1847-51 [headmaster of Bridport Grammar School. Afterwards banker, Dorchester].

Beale, Marshall H. B.A. G. 1844-5 [Wesleyan minister, 1845 ; *d.* 1855].

Bedford, Frederick William, G. 1841-8 [LL.D., Dublin ; D.C.L., Oxford. Headmaster of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. Founded the Bedford Medal. Dead].

†Bell, Frederick Richard, G. 1874-5.

✓ Bennetts, George Alexander, K. 1869-70 [B.A., London. Wesleyan minister, 1875].

Benson, Joseph, K. 1766-70 [Principal of Trevecca College, 1770 ; Wesleyan minister, 1771 ; President, 1798, 1810 ; *d.* 1821].

✓ Bentall, Henry, K. 1869-70 [*d.* 1871].

✓ Biggs, F. J., K. 1866.

\*Bishop, Edward de Jersey, K. 1894- .

Bisp, —, K. 1819.

\*Bissell, John N., G. 1857, 1858, 1861-2.

Blanch, Joseph Benson, G. 1856-8 [Wesleyan minister, 1859].

\*Blanchflower, George William. B.A., Lond. G. 1874-7.

\*Bleby, Henry William. B.A., Lond. K. 1853.

Bletsoe, Rev. John Morgan. M.A. G. 1815 (H.M.) [headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School].

Bowers, Frank G. M.A., Worcester College, Oxford. K. 1887, 1888-94 [headmaster of Queen's College, Nassau].

Bowling, —, G. 1869-70 (singing).

Bradley, John William, G. 1855-7 [B.A., London. Salt Librarian, Stafford].

Briggs, —, G. 1863-8, 1870-3 (singing).

\*Brocklehurst, Theodore Percy, G. 1874-8 ; 1878-83 (music).

Broughton, H., K. 1861-2.

†Brown, William, G. 1825, 1830.



†Brownell, Rev. James, G. 1819-34.

Bryant, J. J., K. 1861-2 [joined the English Order of St. Benedict, Llanthony].

Bryant, Jos. J. B.A. G. 1872-3 [went into business].

Buck, John William. B.Sc., Lond. K. 1877-83 [Editor : *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*. Private tutor, Bradford].

\*Buckley, James Fraser, G. 1870.

Burdon, William F., K. 1846-51 [master at Wesley College, Sheffield. Dead].

Burgess, Arminius, K. 1848-51 [Wesleyan minister, 1852].

\*Burgess, Rev. William Pennington. M.A. K. 1805-14, 1832-3. (H.M.).

Butler, —, K. 1867.

Butterfield, —, G. 1871.

Butterworth, Richard Watson, G. 1860-1 [Wesleyan minister, 1862].

✓ Cannon, R., K. 1869.

Carr, William, K. 1789-90.

Carrington, Henry, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. K. 1872 [Holy Orders, 1885].

Carver, Arthur William, G. 1856-7 [M.A., London and St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Dead].

†Catton, Alfred Robert, K. 1858-9.

Chapman, John, G. 1862-4.

†Chapman, Joseph, G. 1831-3.

Chapman, William, G. 1817-9.

Chapple, Alfred Cory, K. 1882-4 [headmaster, Wesleyan Day School, Redhill].

Chater, —, K. 1862.

\*Cheesewright, James Henry, G. 1849-51.

\*Chettle, Henry Hulbert, G. 1825-31.

\*Chope, Richard Henry. B.A., Lond. K. 1885- .

Christie, R. W., G. 1875-6.

✓ Clapp, James, K. 1870-5 [master at Merchant Taylors' School].

Clarke, John. M.A. K. 1794-5 (H.M.). Wesleyan minister, 1793-9.



Clarke, —, K. 1812-3.

†Coates, Walter Samuel. F.R.G.S. G. 1868-72, K. 1872-82.

\*Coleman, Percy. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford. K. 1894-5.

Collins, William, K. 1790-5.

Cook, John Liddiard, G. 1873-4 [Holy Orders, 1879].

Cotton, —, K. 1844.

\*Cox, James Wesley Fraser, G. 1857-60.

†Crosby, Charles Steele, G. 1870-1.

†Crosby, Edward Ernest, G. 1877-80.

\*Crowther, Rev. Jonathan, G. 1813-7 (H.M., 1816-17), K. 1823-6 (H.M.).

Darby, Eli. B.A., Lond. G. 1867-72.

Darwent, James Major, G. 1855 [M.A., Dublin].

\*Davey, Austin Herbert, K. 1891-3.

Davidson, Robert. M.A., Aberdeen. K. 1851, 1854-6 [Wesleyan minister, 1856].

Davies, J. F., K. 1851-2.

\*Davison, William Theophilus, G. 1864-7.

\*Dawson, Rev. William Goodhugh, K. 1867-9, G. 1873-5.

Deaville, James. B.A. Lond. K. 1874-5, G. 1876-83, K. 1883-4 [H.M. of Kent College, 1885-8].

De Boudry, Vincent, K. 1780-7.

De Jersey, —, G. 1858.

De Joncourt, Robert, K. 1787-9.

\*Dickin, George Thomas, K. 1892.

Dickson, Alexander, K. 1839-43.

Dingle, J., K. 1851-3.

Dixon, —, K. 1848.

\*Dodd, Richard. M.A. K. 1786-90.

Driver, —, G. 1865-7.

\*Dyson, Thomas Shelton, K. 1870-1.

\*Eacott, Caleb, K. 1863-4.



Eastwood, Jonas, K. 17 (?) -1760 [Holy Orders].

Edwards, Rev. Thomas, K. 1809-10 [Wesleyan minister, 1808 ;  
d. 1863].

Ehrke, E., K. 1883.

✓ Elliott, H., K. 1872-3.

✓ Ellison, George Sydney. A.C.P. K. 1894-5.

+Elton, William. M.A., Dublin. K. 1865-6 (H.M.).

Emsley, U., G. 1874.

\*Entwistle, Rev. William, K. 1813-23.

\*Evans, Hugh John, G. 1881-3, K. 1883- .

Farrant, William, K. 1789-91.

†Farrar, Rev. John, G. 1816-7, 1822-6.

Fearnside, —, G. 1858.

Fenby, —, G. 1848-9.

Fennell, John, G. 1812-3 [afterwards Vicar of Cross Stones, Todmorden].

Fieldhouse, E. L., G. 1872.

†Findlay, George Gillanders. B.A., Lond. G. 1868.

Findlay, W. F. M.A., Glasgow. K. 1875.

Fletcher, Rev. Thomas, K. 1802-4, G. 1812-4 (H.M.) [Wesleyan minister, 1804 ; d. 1858].

Forrester, Robert Seaton. M.A., Lond. ; B.A., Wales. K. 1897- .

Foster, —, K. 1862.

Fox, William Walker, G. 1860-2 [B.A., London. Master at Horton College, Tasmania].

+Frankland, Benjamin, G. 1835-8, 1841-5.

+Frankland, James, G. 1846-9.

†Frankland, William Joseph, G. 1840-8.

French, E. A., K. 1872.

Gardiner, John, G. 1832-5 (H.M.) [d. 1865].

\*Gaskin, Ernest Philip, K. 1881.

Gatehouse, James Wright, K. 1876-7. Public analyst, Bath.

\*Geach, George Hender, K. 1863.



Gilyard, —, G. 1882-3 (singing).

Goegg, E. B.èsL., Paris. K. 1885-6 [schoolmaster, Geneva].

Gompertz, Charles W., G. 1855.

Goodrich, John, K. 1810-3.

†Gostwick, Joseph, K. 1865-7.

\*Goy, W. J., G. 1843-6.

\*Graham, Frederick, K. 1829-32.

Grear, William, K. 1817-9 (H.M.), G. 1838-54 (H.M.).

Grear, William Theophilus, G. 1838-40 [Holy Orders].

Greaves, Thomas, K. 1760-8 [Wesleyan minister, 1756-66. Holy Orders. Minister of the English Church, Rotterdam; *d.* 1798].

Green, Samuel, K. 1787-9.

Green, W., K. 1854-7.

\*Greeves, Francis Wakefield, K. 1840-8.

†Gregory, Benjamin, G. 1835-40.

Griffith, Alfred John, G. 1864-7 [Congregational minister, N.S.W.].

\*Griffith, Samuel, K. 1823-32, 1833-44 (H.M., 1828-32, 1833-44).

Grou, Abraham, K. 1748-50.

Gwynne, S. G., G. 1855.

Hackleton, G. D., G. 1856.

✓ Hall, John H., G. 1853.

\*Handcock, Emile, K. 1871.

✓ Harris, H., K. 1857-9.

Harris, —, K. 1867 [*d.* 1867].

†Hartley, John Anderson, G. 1860-7.

\*Harvard, Henry Moore, K. 1829-37.

\*Hayman, Henry, K. 1834-9.

Hewett, —, K. 1877.

Hewson, John. B.A., Dublin. G. 1872, K. 1876-8 [subsequently at the Leys].

Heys, Rowland George, G. 1871-2 [B.A., London].

\*Highfield, George Bentley, K. 1808-9.



- Hindmarsh, James, K. 1765-73 [Wesleyan minister, 1771-83 ; "Swedenborgian" minister, 1788-1812 ; *d.* 1812].
- Hobkirk, John Hammond Codrington, G. 1863 [Holy Orders, 1867].
- Hobson, George, K. 1859- (drawing).
- Hodgson, —, G. 1868-9.
- Holder, —, K. 1839-40 [subsequently a bank clerk].
- Holloway, —, G. 1848-9 [afterwards at Westminster Training College. Dead].
- \*Hornabrook, Richard F., G. 1869-72.
- †Hornby, Rev. H., G. 1868-9.
- \*Horner, Joseph, K. 1819.
- \*Horner, William George, K. 1800-9 (H.M., 1804-9).
- Hunt, David Joseph. M.A., Jesus College, Oxford. K. 1882 [subsequently at Wesley College, Sheffield, and Boston Grammar School].
- \*Hunter, Charles Frederick. B.A., Lond. K. 1893-4.
- †Inglis, James R. W., G. 1868.
- Jackson, Rev. Elijah, G. 1831-9.
- \*Jackson, Rev. Henry W. B.A., Dublin. G. 1848-9.
- Jackson, John. F.E.I.S. K. 1863-5 [inventor of a system of "vertical handwriting"].
- \*Jackson, Robert William. B.A., London. K. 1879-81, G. 1881-3. K. 1883.
- \*Jackson, Thomas. B.A., Lond. K. 1882-7.
- Jarratt, —, K. 1817.
- Jefferson, Henry. M.A., Lond. K. 1855-65, 1885-9 (H.M.) [headmaster of Eldon House, Clapham, 1865-73 ; Huddersfield College, 1878-82 ; Wesleyan College, Taunton, 1882-5 ; *d.* 1895].
- Jefferson, John, K. 1856-61, 1862-4. Died, 1864.
- \*Jenkin, Richard Henry. B.A., Lond. K. 1884-5.
- Jenkins, John S., G. 1849-54 [tutor, Madras].
- Jenkins, Samuel, G. 1852-5, K. 1855-6.
- Jenkins, —, K. 1802.
- Johnson, William Moore, K. 1794-6 [Holy Orders. Rector of St. Perran Uthmoe, Cornwall, 1815 ; *d.* 1849. Co-editor with Thomas Exley of the *Imperial Encyclopædia*].



- Johnson, —, K. 1848.
- Johnston, C., K. 1868-9.
- Johnston, John Kerr. B.A., Dublin. K. 1839-42 [Wesleyan minister, 1842; *d.* 1846].
- Johnston, Rev. William H., K. 1856-61.
- Jones, John, K. 1748- (?). In the Wesleyan ministry, 1746-67. Wrote a Latin Grammar for use in the school. [Holy Orders.]
- \*Jones, John H., G. 1868-70.
- Jones, Rev. Samuel. M.A., Dublin. K. 1844-9 (H.M., 1845-9).
- Jones, —, K. 1866.
- Keard, —, K. *circa* 1770.
- †Keeling, Francis Miles, G. 1862-3.
- Kershaw, —, G. 1842-4.
- Kershaw, William R., G. 1846-8.
- \*Killick, William Donald, K. 1864-5.
- Kirk, S., K. 1865.
- \*Knowles, John Arthur. B.A., Lond. K. 1887-91.
- Lamont, W. S., K. 1873-4.
- Lander, W. C., K. 1861 [Congregational minister].
- \*Langley, James Edgar. B.A., Lond. K. 1894-6.
- Le Bas, Gervaise, K. 1898- .
- Legg, William Douglas. M.A., Aber. K. 1856-9 [LL.B., Lond. Admiralty clerk].
- †Lewis, George Thornton, G. 1867-8.
- †Lewis, Robert Moses. B.A., Lond. G. 1867-8.
- \*Lockyer, Alfred William. M.A. Lond. K. 1877, 1882-3.
- \*Lockyer, Arthur Edmund, K. 1877-8.
- Logan, Samuel Cox. M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. K. 1875-6, (†. 1876-8 [headmaster of Newcastle-on-Tyne Grammar School. M.A., Durham].
- \*Lomas, Rev. John, K. 1813-23 (H.M., 1819-23).
- Lupton, Thomas Stephen Everard, G. 1873-4 [M.A., Royal University of Ireland. Holy Orders, 1875].



Lutz, C., K. 1884-5.

\*Macaulay, Francis Sowerby. B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.  
K. 1884-5.

\*MacBurney, James, K. 1798-1800.

McCoy, R. O. M.A., Glas. G. 1856-7.

McCullagh, —, G. 1858.

MacGeary, Thomas. M.A. K. 1783-94 (H.M.) [opened a school at  
Keynsham, Bristol].

+Mackintosh, James, G. 1865-7.

+MacLaughlin, John, G. 1837-40.

\*McLean, Adam Clarke. B.A., Lond. K. 1854-5, G. 1857-60.

McLean, Edward. M.A., Dub. G. 1839.

\*McOwan, Peter. B.A., Lond. G. 1854-7.

Maddern, John, K. 17 (?)—1760. Methodist preacher, 1749-56.

Maidment, Enoch N., G. 1863-5 [Wesleyan minister, 1867; *d.*  
1880].

+Male, Arthur Hodson, K. 1870-2.

\*Maltby, Thomas Russell. M.A. Lond. K. 1882-92.

Matthews, J., K. 1852-3.

+Maunder, George William, G. 1862.

Mayer, Andrew, K. 1796-1801. Methodist preacher, 1794-1802.

+Meek, John, G. 1826-34.

Mitcheson, Thomas, G. 1867 [B.A., Lond. Holy Orders, 1880.  
Master at City of London School. Author: *Examples in Algebra*;  
*Modern Side Arithmetic*].

Mitchil, John, K. 1857-9 [Wesleyan minister, 1863; *d.* 1866].

\*Mole, Ernest William. B.A., Lond. K. 1887-94; 1897.

Moon, George, K. 1853-5 [B.A., Lond. Holy Orders, 1858. Vicar  
of St. James the Less, Bethnal Green].

Moon, Henry, K. 1853-5 [subsequently at Mead House, Biggleswade].

\*Morgan, George, K. 1834-5.

\*Morris, George Joseph. B.A., Queen's University. G. 1872.

Morton, R., K. 1871-2 .



✓ Moss, Richard, K. 1748-50. Methodist preacher, 1746-52 [afterwards took Holy Orders].

\*Moss, Richard Waddy, K. 1866-9.

\*Moulton, James Egan, K. 1822-8.

Moxly, Joseph Henry Sutton, G. 1868-71 [B.A., Dublin. Holy Orders, 1874. Chaplain to the Forces; special mention for services during the yellow fever in Barbados, 1881].

†Nance, Francis James. B.A., Lond. G. 1876-9.

Nicholas, Walter James. B.A., Lond. G. 1872 [solicitor].

Nind, William, K. 1793-4.

\*Nye, Henry Wason, G. 1858.

O'Connor, —, K. 1846.

Olley, Henry Robert. B.A., St. Peter's College Cambridge. K. 1885 [headmaster of Llangollen County School].

Olver, —, G. 1861-2.

✓ Osborn, Thomas George. M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. K. 1866-85 (H.M.), K. and G. 1875-83 (H.M.) [headmaster of Rydal Mount School. J.P. President of the Old Boys' Union, 1894-6].

Page, John Henry, G. 1873.

\*Palmer, Augustus Septimus, G. 1878-80.

†Palmer, Alfred Jabez, G. 1863-7.

Paravicini de Château Franc, Giovanni Francesco Nicolaino, B.ès L., B.ès Sc., Paris. K. 1874-83 [*d.* 1884].

Parker, Samuel Ebenezer, G. 1815-32 (H.M. 1817-32) [opened school in Philadelphia; *d.* 1847. Author: *The Protestant's Protest*, *Arithmetical Grammar*, *Logic*, etc.].

Parkinson, John, K. 17 (?) - 1760.

Pethybridge, G. H. B.Sc., Lond. K. 1893-5.

Pett, —, G. 1848.

Pickering, Thomas, G. 1845-6.

†Pinder, Edward Bourne, G. 1833-4, K. 1839.

✓ Player, W. S., K. 1863-4 [subsequently at Greenwich Observatory].

Pope, —, K. 1872.

\*Pordige, Arthur Duncan, K. 1885- .



\*Pordige, Robert William. B.A., Lond. K. 1886-91, 1892-3.

+Portrey, Jabez Bunting, G. 1869-70.

+Portrey, Richard Watson. B.A. Lond. K. 1868. G. 1869.

Poskitt, G. H., G. 1879-82 [Harrismith, Orange Free State].

+Powell, John Gonner Robinson, G. 1855-6.

Price, Peter, K. 1765-8. Methodist preacher, 1764-8.

✓ Priest, Henry. B.Mus., St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. K. 1867- (music).

Pring, H. J., G. 1859-60.

Prior, J. F., K. 1872.

✓ Puleston, J., K. 1866.

†Raby, John Marsden. B.A., Lond.; LL.D. K. 1849-51, G. 1857-75 (H.M.).

Radley, Thomas, G. 1849-50 [Holy Orders ].

\*Raw, Frank. B.Sc., Lond. K. 1896-7.

✓ Rees, W. E., K. 1871.

Richards, Frank. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. K. 1884- .

Richards, Thomas, K. 1748. Methodist preacher, 1740-59.

Richards, E. T., G. 1871-2.

Richardson, —, G. 1859-61.

Richter, E., K. 1883-4 [Carlisle Grammar School].

†Rigg, Edmund, G. 1854-5.

†Rigg, Francis Frederick, G. 1854-5, 1857-9. K. 1861-2.

\*Rigg, James Harrison, K. 1835-9.

\*Ritchie, Charles Burnet, K. 1873.

Ritson, Joseph, G. 1872-4.

Roberts, P. L., G. 1859.

†Roberts, William Masfen, K. 1862.

Roberts, —, G. 1841.

\*Robinson, Samuel Worley, K. 1844-6.

Robinson, —, G. 1852-4.

Rogers, J., K. 1863-4 [private schoolmaster, Clifton].

\*Rossell, William, K. 1826-8.



- Rouquet, James, K. before 1760 [Vicar of West Harptree; *d.* 1776].
- Rowe, George, K. 1852-8 [B.A., Lond.; M.A., LL.D., Dub. Headmaster of John Watson's Institute, Edinburgh].
- \*Rowlands, William, G. 1859-61.
- Rule, Barrow, G. 1855 [clerk to the Croydon School Board].
- Sampson, Thomas, G. 1849-55 [*d.* in Tasmania, 1857].
- \*Sanderson, Arthur Daniel. M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge. K. 1884-90.
- ✓ \*Sanger, Joseph, K. 1871.
- Saul, William Beamish. M.A., Dub. K. 1859-60 [Wesleyan minister, 1867].
- Scholefield, —, G. 1835-6.
- Schreiner, Frederick Samuel, G. 1862-4 [B.A., Lond. Headmaster of New College, Eastbourne].
- Sellon, Walter, K. 1748-50 [Holy Orders. Vicar of Smisby. Author: *Defence of God's Sovereignty*; *Doctrine of General Redemption*].
- Shanks, William, K. 1760-5.
- \*Sharpe, Samuel. B.A., LL.B., Lond. G. 1854-7 (H.M.).
- \*Shaw, Edmund, K. 1818-29 (H.M., 1826-9).
- Shaw, Thomas, G. 1872-3.
- Shera, Henry McEffer. M.A., Dub. K. 1844-53 (H.M., 1850-3) [LL.D., Dub. Headmaster of Wesley College, Sheffield, 1853-88; *d.* 1892].
- Shera, William Joseph. M.A., Dub. K. 1850-5 (H.M., 1854-5); *d.* 1855.
- Sibly, Thomas, K. 1832-43 [B.A., Lond. Headmaster of the Wesleyan College, Taunton, 1843-82; *d.* 1892].
- Simpson, Thomas. M.A. K. 1770-83 (H.M.).
- \*Simpson, William Burton, G. 1878-9.
- Simpson, Joseph, K. 1845-8; *d.* 1852.
- +Smailes, Richard Green. B.A., Lond. G. 1873.
- ✓ +Smetham, John, G. 1832-40.
- \*Smith, George William Cowper, K. 1860-2, 1867-71.
- Smith, Robert Stuart, K. 1897.



Smith, Walter, G. 1863-71 (drawing).

Soans, Richard Gilbert, K. 1872-3 [B.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Holy Orders, 1879. Author: *John Gilbert, Yeoman*].

Southcote, John, K. between 1748-60.

\*Spencer, Benjamin Carvosso, K. 1873-5.

Spencer, William, K. 1748- (?) [d. 1779]. (A master at the earlier school, 1740.)

\*Squarebridge, Edward G., K. 1829-38.

Stalker, P. F. B.èsL., B.èsSc., Paris. K. 1875.

Stephens, C., K. 1837.

\*Stephenson, Arthur Robert, B.A., Lond. K. 1884-5.

†Stephenson, John, G. 1858.

\*Stephenson, Stuart, K. 1886.

\*Stephenson, Thomas Alfred, K. 1885-6.

Stevens, Rev. William, K. 1802-8 [opened a private school at Kingswood, 1808; d. 1813].

Stevens, —, K. 1813 (drawing).

Stevenson, Andrew, G. 1871-83 (drawing).

Stewart, Charles, G. 1840.

Storr, —, G. 1866.

Stringer, Joseph, G. 1813.

Stuart, J. George, K. 1868-70 [Wesleyan minister, 1870].

\*Sutton, John Albert, K. 1885-7.

Swallow, H., K. 1870-1.

Tabraham, William Mathew, G. 1873-4 [now in business].

Talbot, Theophilus, K. 1843-5 [Wesleyan ministry, 1847-68. Holy Orders, 1869].

Tasker, William Henry, G. 1872 [B.A., Victoria. Holy Orders, 1879].

Taylor, —, G. 1867-8.

Telford, —, K. 1862.

Thibou, J. C., K. 1860 [d. in Antigua, 1874].

\*Thompson, John Vickers. M.A., Wadham College, Oxford. K. 1892- .



Thornton, William Lockwood, G. 1829 [M.A. Wesleyan minister, 1830 ; President, 1864 ; *d.* 1865].

Tidswell, Walter Ingham. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford. K. 1896- .

Tipple, J., K. 1856.

\*Toyne, Frederic Elijah, K. 1855-7.

†Tranmer, Heber Tenant, G. 1871.

Tronson, —, K. 1820.

Truscott, Francis, G. 1849-51 [B.A., Dublin. Private schoolmaster, Colchester ; *d.* 1879].

†Turner, George Owen. B.A., Lond. K. 1867-74.

Twicross, Isaac, K. 1770-2 [Holy Orders].

Tyson, W., G. 1874.

\*Vevers, William, G. 1840.

\*Waddy, Benjamin B., K. 1828-34.

Wade, Joshua, G. 1814 [Wesleyan minister, 1815 ; *d.* 1859].

Wainwright, Samuel, K. 1852 [Holy Orders. Vicar of St. Stephen, Clapham Park].

\*Walker, George Christopher. B.A., Lond. G. 1880-3, K. 1883-5.

Walker, Samuel, K. 1852-4 [master at University College School, London].

†Walker, Thomas Pearson, K. 1873-5.

Wallace, —, G. 1872.

†Ward, Arthur William. B.A., Lond. K. 1879-82.

†Ward, John Eccles, G. 1824-5.

\*Watson, Alfred Keen. B.A., Lond. G. 1880-3, K. 1883.

Watson, James Smith, K. 1876 [M.D., C.M., Edin. Senior physician, Blackburn Infirmary].

Watt, David, G. 1865.

Watts, J. V. (singing), K. 1861-6.

\*Way, Arthur Sanders. M.A., Lond. K. 1876-81.

\*Webb, Thomas Ebenezer, K. 1842-4.



West, Benjamin, G. 1866-8 [M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Holy Orders, 1873].

\*West, Charles Percy, K. 1862.

\*Wevill, John R., K. 1838-44.

Whiteley, John, G. 1819-22 [Wesleyan minister, 1831 ; *d.* 1869].

✓ Williams, —, K. 1866.

Williams, —, K. 1837-9 [opened a private school].

\*Williams, Sydney Charles. B.A., Lond. K. 1896.

✓ Williamson, J. M.A., Aberdeen. K. 1865-7 [Congregational minister ; *d.* 1887].

\*Willis, Walter Addington, G. 1879-80.

✓ Wilton, Frederick Roberts. B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. K. 1865-8 [master at City of London School ; *d.* 1874].

Windsor, James, K. 1795-8.

Winsbeare, William, K. 1786-7.

\*Withington, Samuel T., G. 1859-65.

Womersley, —, G. 1815.

Wood, Rev. Joshua. M.A., Dublin. G. 1836-8 (H.M.) [headmaster of Kirkby Ravensworth Grammar School].

Woolmer, —, G. 1870.

†Woolsey, William M., G. 1846-8.

Wootton, John, K. 1771-3.

\*Worden, James, G. 1841-2.

\*Worden, Samuel, G. 1841.

\*Worden, —, K. 1847.

\*Workman, Walter Percy. M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ; B.Sc., Lond. K. 1889- (H.M.).

Worthington, —, G. 1872.

Wragge, William, K. 1807-16 (H.M.).

\*Young, James Bush. B.A., Lond. K. 1873-5, G. 1875 ; K. 1876, G. 1876-82.

Young, M., K. 1864-5.



## GOVERNORS.

## KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

1. *The Old School.*

1748. Rev. JOHN WESLEY, M.A., Founder [*d.* 1791].  
 1795. Rev. Joseph Bradford [President, 1795, 1803 ; *d.* 1808].  
 1802. Rev. John Pritchard [*d.* 1814].  
 1807. Mr. William Wragge.  
 1809. Rev. Thomas Pinder [*d.* 1835].  
 1811. Rev. Joseph Womersley [*d.* 1851].  
 1812. Rev. Thomas Stanley [*d.* 1832].  
 1813. Rev. Robert Johnson [*d.* 1829].  
 1820. Rev. Robert Smith [*d.* 1847].  
 1843. Rev. Joseph Cusworth.

2. *The New School.*

1851. Rev. Joseph Cusworth [*d.* 1857].  
 1857. \*Rev. Theophilus Woolmer [*d.* 1896].  
 1860. †Rev. Francis Athow West [President, 1857 ; *d.* 1869].  
 1867. †Rev. William H. Sargent [*d.* 1890].  
 1873. \*Rev. John Holt Lord.  
 1885. Rev. George Bowden, D.D.  
 1892. Rev. Wesley Brunyate.

## WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL.

1812. Mr. John Fennell.  
 1813. Rev. James Wood [President, 1800, 1808 ; *d.* 1840].  
 1814. Rev. Thomas Stanley [*d.* 1832].  
 1816. Rev. Miles Martindale [*d.* 1824].  
 1824. Rev. John Stamp [*d.* 1831].  
 1831. Rev. George Morley [President, 1830 ; *d.* 1843].  
 1843. Rev. William Lord [*d.* 1873].  
 1858. †Rev. John Farrar [President, 1854, 1870 ; *d.* 1884].  
 1868. \*Rev. Henry H. Chettle [*d.* 1878].  
 1876. \*Rev. George Fletcher.



## HEADMASTERS.

## KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.

1. *The Old School.*

1748. Rev. Walter Sellon.  
1750. Rev. John Jones.  
17—. Rev. James Rouquet.  
17—. John Parkinson.  
1760. Rev. Thomas Greaves (?).  
1768. Rev. Joseph Benson.  
1770. Thomas Simpson. M.A.  
1783. Rev. Thomas McGeary. M.A.  
1794. John Clarke. M.A.  
1795. Andrew Mayer (?).  
1802. Rev. Thomas Fletcher (also at W. H. G.).  
1804. William George Horner.  
1809. William Wragge.  
1817. William Gear (also at W. H. G.).  
1819. Rev. John Lomas.  
1823. Rev. Jonathan Crowther (also at W. H. G.).  
1826. Edmund Shaw.  
1829. Samuel Griffith.  
1832. Rev. William Pennington Burgess. M.A.  
1833. Samuel Griffith (second time).  
1845. Rev. Samuel Jones. M.A.  
1850. Henry McEffer Shera. M.A.

2. *The New School.*

1851. Henry McEffer Shera. M.A.  
1854. William Joseph Shera. M.A.  
1855. Henry Jefferson. M.A.  
1865. William Elton. M.A.  
1866. Thomas George Osborn. M.A.  
1885. Henry Jefferson. M.A. (second time).  
1889. Walter Percy Workman. M.A., B.Sc.



## WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL.

1812. Rev. Thomas Fletcher.  
 1814. Rev. John Morgan Bletsoe. M.A.  
 1816. Jonathan Crowther.  
 1817. Samuel Ebenezer Parker.  
 1832. John Gardiner.  
 1836. Rev. Joshua Wood. M.A.  
 1839. William Grear.  
 1854. Samuel Sharpe. B.A., LL.B.  
 1857. John Marsden Raby. LL.D.  
 1875. Thomas George Osborn. M.A.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- p. 19. Brash, John Bardsley, now assistant house surgeon, General Hospital, Birmingham.  
 p. 20. Broadbent, Ernest Theophilus, now clerk, London and Midland Bank, Liverpool.  
 p. 23. Bumsted, Daniel, *read* Bumsted, Daniel Walleth, wine merchant, Bishopsgate Street; *d.* 1817.  
 p. 26. Catlow, James; *d.* 1786 when about to take Holy Orders.  
     *Add* Catlow, Samuel, *circa* 1770. Unitarian minister; master of Literary and Commercial Seminary, Wimbledon.  
     *Add* Cattle, Arthur Nightingale (G. 1871-4), 1875; *d.* 1878.  
 p. 27. Chambers, Thomas, *for* A.I.C. *read* F.I.C.  
     Champness, William Weldon, now "Joyful News" Mission, Rochdale.  
 p. 28. Claxton, Marshall; chief pictures, "Alfred in the Camp of the Danes," "Sepulchre," etc. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *d.* 1881.  
     Clegg, George William Brough, now with Woolright & Co., Liverpool.  
 p. 29. Clulow, William; *d.* 1822.  
 p. 30. Cooling, Frank Morton, Beith, Stevenson, & Co., Manchester.  
     Cownley, Joseph M., *read* Cownley, Joseph Massiot, *and add* surgeon to the Queen's Rangers; *d.* 1780.  
 p. 32. *Add* Crawford, —, *circa* 1770.



- p. 33. Crozier, Forster, *add* Oldham.  
 Crump, Stanley Trefusis, now medical student.  
 Culley, Robert John, *add* Clapham Common.
- p. 34. Curnock, George Corderoy, formerly journalist, Chicago and New York, now on the staff of the *Star*.
- p. 37. Dodd, Henry Peverley, *for* Redruth, *read* Rhyl.  
 Dodd, Richard. Hon. M.A., Aberdeen; *d.* 1841.
- p. 38. Dowty, George. Holy Orders, 1842; Rector of Stockleigh English, Devon. Dead.
- p. 39. Dyson, Robert; *d.* 1898.
- p. 41. Evans, Idris Meirion, now with G. H. Lee & Co., Liverpool.  
 Farrar, Abraham Eccles, *for* 1799, *read* 1797.
- p. 42. Felvus, Charles Percival, now at Dorchester County Asylum.
- p. 46. Gibson, William Ralph Bryce, Examiner in Philosophy, Glasgow University.
- p. 48. Greenwood, Arthur William, Queen's College, Cambridge.  
 Greeves, Arthur Wellesley, perpetual curate of Foxt with Whiston, Staffs., 1898.
- p. 54. Henderson, John. M.A. Oxon.; *d.* 1788. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
- p. 55. Hewitson, Joseph Renwick, now at Eltham.
- p. 56. Hillard, Henry, now at Ashford.
- p. 57. Hoare, Wilfred Ernest, Fellow of Madras University.  
 Hocking, Almond Trevosso, Congregational minister, Bristol.  
 Hodson, Thomas, *for* Wesleyan minister, etc., *read*, B.A.; schoolmaster, Barton-on-Humber; *d.* 1873.  
 Hogg, Robert George, bank clerk, Leyton.
- p. 59. Horner, Joseph. M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.  
 Vicar of Everton, Hunts.  
 Hosking, Sydney Lory, Thurman, Cattle, & Nelson, solicitors, Alfreton.
- p. 60. Hughes, John Ernest, National Provincial Bank.  
 Hulme, James Denton. M.D., St. Andrews.
- p. 62. Hutton, Harold Charles, now at 34 Jenner Road, Stoke Newington.  
 Ingham, Thomas. L.R.C.S., Edin.; M.R.C.S., Eng. Resident medical officer, House of Recovery, Manchester.



- p. 64. *Add* Jefferson, Thomas, 1861-3. Wharfinger; member of Limehouse District Board (chairman three years and *ex-officio* J.P.); Guardian of the Poor, Stepney.

Jeune, Daniel, *read*, Jeune, Daniel George, lieutenant, R.N.

- p. 67. Jordan, John Marion William, manager in engineering works, New York.

Jordan, Joshua Hawkins, Max Williams & Co., lithographers, New York.

- p. 75. Maillard, Jonas Daniel, now tutor, U.C.C., Cambridge.

- p. 78. Mole, Donald Braithwaite, stationer, New Ferry.

Mole, Robert Hopkins; *d.* 1898.

- p. 79. Morgan, Henry, chemist.

- p. 85. Parker, John Leitch. M.I.M.E.; now at Rossland, British Columbia.

- p. 88. Piggott, Henry Howard, now M.A.; master at St. Andrew's College, Bradfield.

Phillips, John, left in 1817.

Pilcher, Jesse Griggs, Inspector-General of Hospitals, N.W.P.

- p. 89. Pollard, Henry Hindes, Alderman, I.W., 1898.

- p. 91. Quiggin, Edmund Crosby, master at Blair Lodge School.

- p. 92. Reay, Lionel Edward, *add* Harrogate.

Reddaway, William Fiddian, now M.A. Author: *The Monroe Doctrine*.

- p. 95. Rimmer, James Richard, Rose Leigh, Litherland.

Rimmer, William Frederick, went to sea.

- p. 96. Robinson, John Alexander, Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.

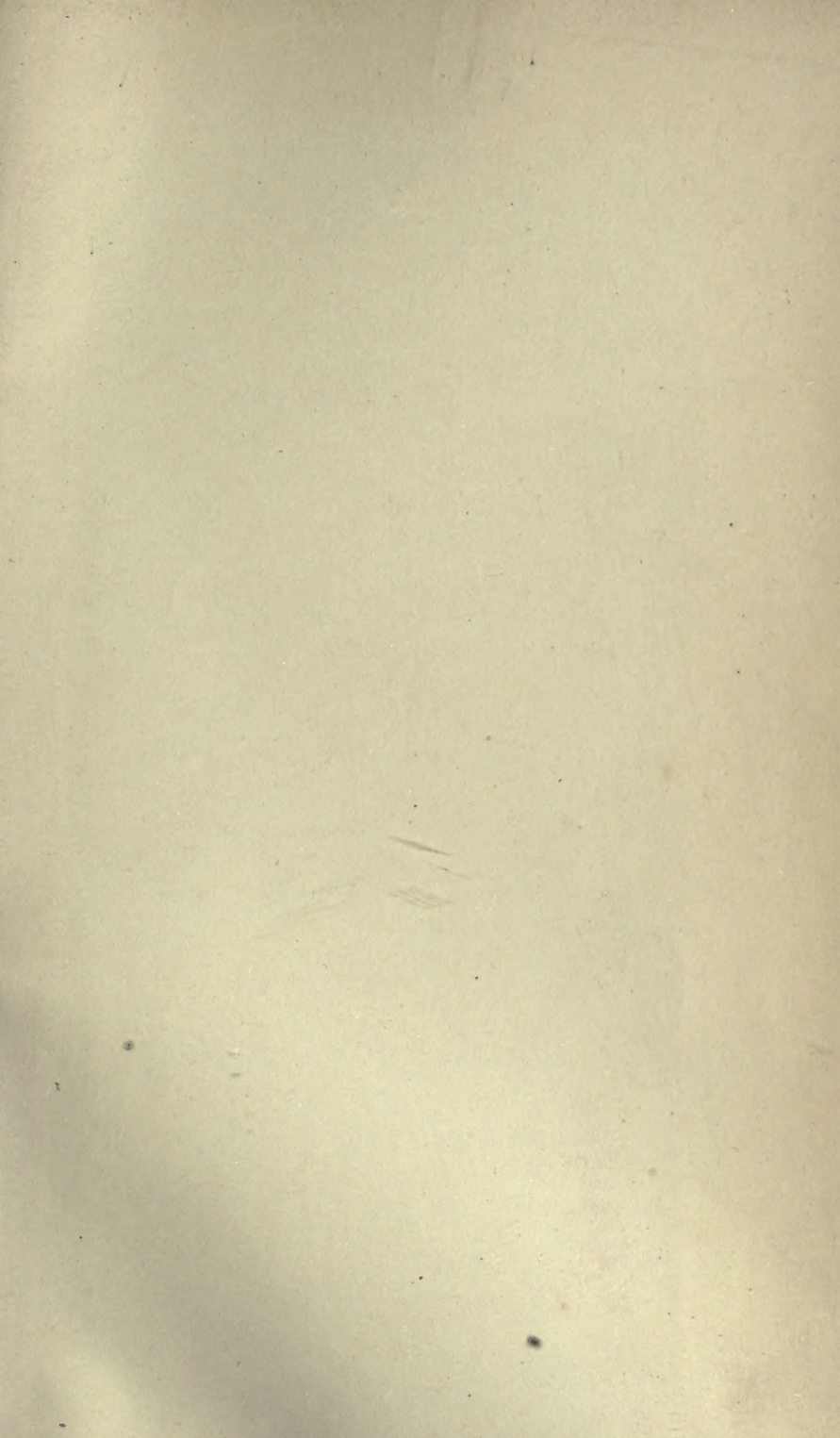
Robinson, Robert Henry; *d.* 1846.

Robinson, William Aspinall, *add* Glasgow.

Rodman, William Headley, now dramatic author.

*Note.*—The following left in 1897:—Brooks, F. M.; Brumwell, P. M.; Chalker, J. R. E.; Cooling, F. M.; Davies, E.; Douglass, J.; Etchells, C. D.; Gibson, C. H.; Gibson, J. P. S. R.; Hosking, S. L.; Hughes, J. E.; Le Rougetel, T. D.; Railton, G. E.; Reader, C. A.; Renton, G.; Rodgers, H.











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